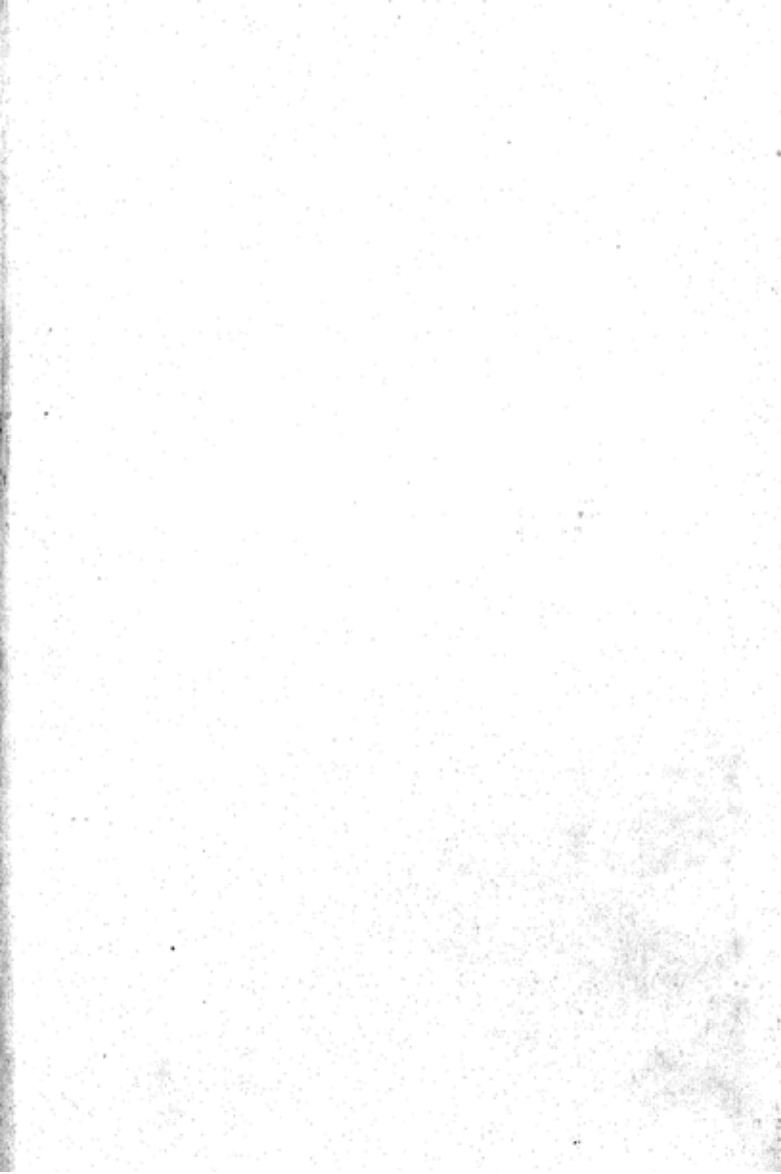
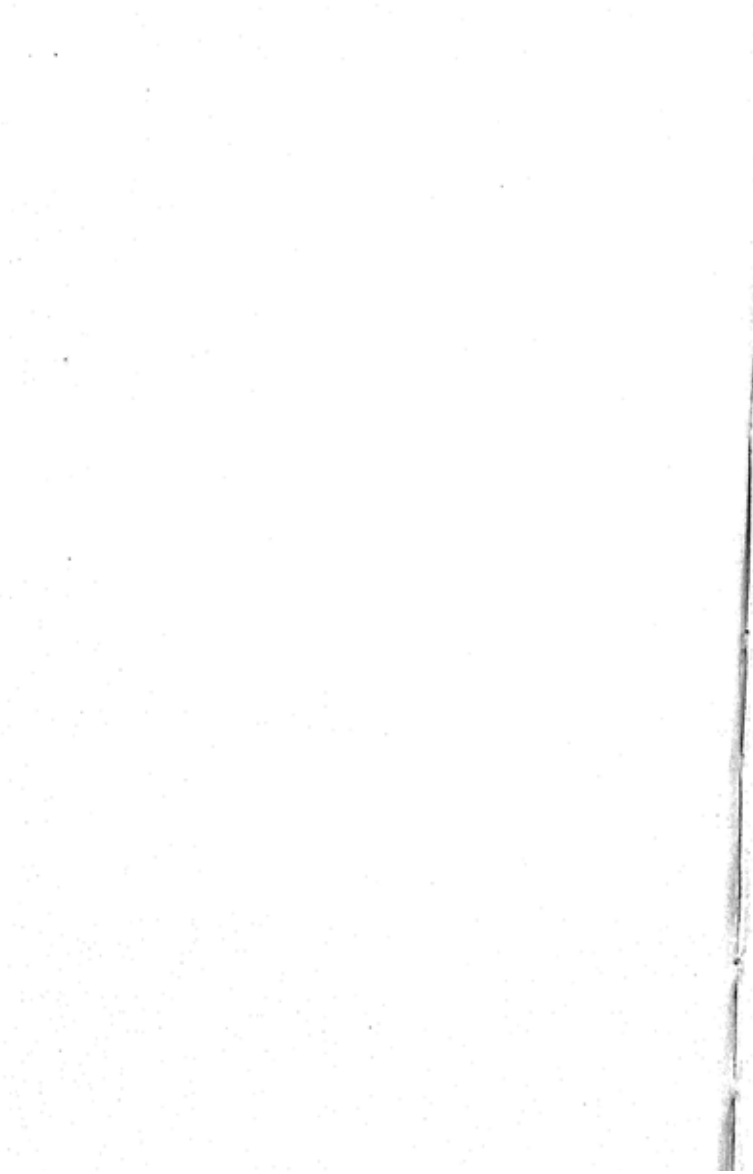


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DIODORUS OF SICILY

VI

DIODORUS OF SICILY

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY

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IN TWELVE VOLUMES

VI

BOOKS XIV-XV. 19



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MANUSCRIPTS

THE MSS. continue to be those listed in Volume IV, p. 112, as they are designated in the second volume of the edition of Vogel-Fischer, upon which the present text is based. The critical notes make no effort to present the substance of the *apparatus criticus* of the Vogel-Fischer edition, but are confined to divergences from the Vogel-Fischer text, and to the most important emendations and suggestions by scholars, especially those of Dindorf. The reading which is preceded by a colon is, unless otherwise stated, that of the *textus receptus*.

THE LIBRARY OF HISTORY
OF
DIODORUS OF SICILY
BOOK XIV

VOL. VI

B

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῇ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ τῶν
Διοδώρου βίβλων

Κατάλυσις ἐν Ἀθήναις τῆς δημοκρατίας καὶ κατά-
στασις ἀνδρῶν τριάκοντα.

Παρανομία τῶν τριάκοντα ἀνδρῶν εἰς τοὺς πολίτας.
Ὡς Διονύσιος ὁ τύρμνος ἀκρίπολιν κατασκευάσας
διεμέρισε τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὴν χώραν τοῖς πλήθεσιν.

Ὡς Διονύσιος παραλνομένην τὴν τυρμνίδα παραδόξως
αὐτὴν ἀνεκτίσματο.

Ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι διώκησαν τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα,
Ἀλκιβιάδου θάνατος, καὶ Κλεάρχου τοῦ Λάκωνος
τυραννὶς ἐν Βυζαντίῳ καὶ κατάλυσις.

Ὡς Λύσανδρος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐπιβυλόμενος κατα-
λῦσαι τοὺς ἀφ' Ἡρακλέους ἀπέτυχεν.

Ὡς Διονύσιος Κατάνην μὲν καὶ Νάξον ἐξηνδρι-
ποδίσματο, Λεοντίνους δὲ μετώκισεν εἰς Συρακοῦσας.

Κτίσις Ἀλαίσης ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ.

Λακεδαιμονίων πρὸς Ἡλείους πόλεμος.

Ὡς Διονύσιος τὸ πρὸς τοῖς Ἐξαπύλοις τεῖχος κατ-
εσκεύασεν.

CONTENTS OF THE FOURTEENTH BOOK OF DIODORUS

The overthrow of the democracy in Athens and the establishment of the thirty men (chaps. 3-4).

The lawless conduct of the thirty men toward the citizens (chaps. 5-6).

How the tyrant Dionysius prepared a citadel and distributed the city and its territory among the masses (chap. 7).

How Dionysius, to the amazement of all, recovered his tyranny when it was collapsing (chaps. 8-9).

How the Lacedaemonians managed conditions in Greece (chap. 10).

The death of Alcibiades, and the tyranny of Clearchus the Lacedaemonian in Byzantium and its overthrow (chaps. 11-12).

How Lysander the Lacedaemonian undertook to overthrow the descendants of Heracles and was unsuccessful (chap. 13).

How Dionysius sold into slavery Catanê and Naxos and transplanted the inhabitants of Leontini to Syracuse (chaps. 14-15).

The founding of Halaesa in Sicily (chap. 16).

The war between the Lacedaemonians and the Eleians (chap. 17).

How Dionysius constructed the wall at the Hexapyli (chap. 18).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Ὡς Κύρος στρατεύσας ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀνιγρέθη.

Ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἑλλήσιν ἐβοήθησαν.

Κτίσις Ἀδρανοῦ κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν, καὶ Σωκράτους τοῦ φιλοσόφου θάνατος.

Κατασκευὴ τοῦ περὶ τὴν Χερρόνησον τείχους.

Παρασκευὴ Διονυσίου πρὸς τὸν Καρχηδονιακὸν πόλεμον καὶ ὅπλοποιά, καθ' ἣν εἶρε τὸ καταπελτικὸν βέλος.

Ὡς Καρχηδονίοις καὶ Διονυσίῳ πόλεμος ἐνέστη.

Ὡς Διονυσίῳ Μοτίην πόλιν ἐπίσημον Καρχηδονίων ἐξεπολιόρκησεν.

Ὡς Αἰγεσταῖοι τὴν Διονυσίου παρεμβολὴν ἐνέπρησαν.

Ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι τριάκοντα μυριάσι διαβάντες εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπολέμουν πρὸς Διονύσιον.

Διονυσίου ἀποχώρησις εἰς τὰς Συρακοῦσας.

Καρχηδονίων στρατεία ἐπὶ τὸν πορθμὸν,¹ καὶ ἄλωσις τῆς Μεσσήνης.

Ναυμαχία Καρχηδονίων πρὸς Διονύσιον μεγάλη καὶ νίκη Καρχηδονίων.

Σύλησις τῶν ναῶν τῆς τε Δήμητρος καὶ Κόρης ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων.

Κόλασις ἐκ θεῶν τῶν ἱεροσύλων, καὶ φθορὰ τῆς Καρχηδονίων δυνάμεως ὑπὸ νόσου λοιμικῆς.

Ναυμαχία Συρακοσίων πρὸς Καρχηδονίους καὶ νίκη Συρακοσίων.

¹ So Wesseling : πόλεμον.

BOOK XIV

How Cyrus led an army against his brother and was slain (chaps. 19-31).

How the Lacedaemonians came to the aid of the Greeks of Asia (chaps. 35-36).

The founding of Adranum in Sicily and the death of Socrates the philosopher (chap. 37).

The construction of the wall on the Chersonesus (chap. 38).

The preparations made by Dionysius for the war against the Carthaginians and his manufacture of arms, in connection with which he invented the missile hurled by a catapult (chaps. 41-44).

How war broke out between the Carthaginians and Dionysius (chaps. 45-47).

How Dionysius reduced by siege Motyê, a notable city of the Carthaginians (chaps. 48-53).

How the Aegestaeans set fire to the camp of Dionysius (chap. 54).

How the Carthaginians crossed over to Sicily with three hundred thousand soldiers and made war upon Dionysius (chap. 55).

The retreat of Dionysius to Syracuse (chap. 55).

The Carthaginian expedition to the Straits and the capture of Messenê (chaps. 56-58).

The great sea-battle between the Carthaginians and Dionysius and the victory of the Carthaginians (chaps. 59-62).

The plundering by the Carthaginians of the temples of both Demeter and Corê (chap. 63).

The retribution by the gods upon the plunderers of the temples and the destruction of the Carthaginian host by a pestilence (chaps. 63, 70-71).

The sea-battle between the Syracusans and the Carthaginians and the victory of the Syracusans (chap. 64).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Δημηγορία Θεοδώρου περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας.

Ὡς Διονίσσιος τοὺς ταραχωδεστάτους χιλοὺς μισθοφόρους καταστρατηγήσας ἐποίησε κατακοπῆναι.

Ὡς Διονίσσιος τὰ φρούρια καὶ τὴν παρεμβολὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπολιόρκησεν.

Ὡς Διονίσσιος ἐκπολιορκήσας Καρχηδονίους πολλὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς ἐνέπρησεν.

Καρχηδονίων ἦττα κατὰ γῆν ἅμα καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν.

Δρασμὸς¹ τῶν Καρχηδονίων νυκτὸς Δωιονισίου σινεργήσαντος λάθρᾳ τῶν Συρακουσίων ἐπὶ τετρακοσίοις ταλάντοις.

Τὰ συμβάντα Καρχηδονίοις δυσχερῇ διὰ τὴν εἰς τὸ θεῖον ἀσέβειαν.

Συνοικισμὸς τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν ἀναστάτων γεγεννημένων πόλεων.

Ὡς Διονίσσιος τῶν Σικελικῶν πόλεων ἃς μὲν ἐξεπολιόρκησεν, ἃς δ' εἰς σιμμάχίαν προσηγάγετο.

Ὡς πρὸς τοὺς δυνάστας Ἀγυρίν τε τὸν Ἀγυρηναῖον καὶ Νικόδημον τὸν Κεντοριπῖνον φιλίαν συνέθετο.

Ὡς Ἀγησίλαος ὁ Σπαρτιατῶν βασιλεὺς μετὰ δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διέβη καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ Πέρσας τεταγμένην χώραν ἐπόρθησεν.

Ὡς Ἀγησίλαος ἐνίκησε μάχῃ τοὺς Πέρσας ἡγουμένον Φαρναβάζου.

Περὶ τοῦ Βοιωτικοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν πρᾶχθέντων ἐν αὐτῷ.

Ὡς Κόνων ὑπὸ Περσῶν κατασταθεὶς στρατηγὸς τὰ τεῖχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀνφοκοδόμησεν.

¹ So Vogel: δόλος.

^a Damon in Diodorus' text.

BOOK XIV

The speech in the assembly on freedom by Theodorus (chaps. 65-69).

How Dionysius outgeneralled the thousand most turbulent mercenaries of his and caused them to be massacred (chap. 72).

How Dionysius laid siege to the outposts and camp of the Carthaginians (chap. 72).

How Dionysius reduced the Carthaginians by siege and set fire to many ships of the enemy (chap. 73).

The defeat of the Carthaginians by land and also by sea (chap. 74).

The flight of the Carthaginians by night, Dionysius having co-operated with them without the knowledge of the Syracusans for a bribe of four hundred talents (chap. 75).

The difficulties which befell the Carthaginians because of their impiety against the deity (chaps. 76-77).

The merging of the cities of Sicily which had been laid waste (chap. 78).

How Dionysius reduced by siege certain of the cities of Sicily and brought others into an alliance (chap. 78).

How he established relations of friendship with the rulers Agyris of Agyrium and Nicodemus^a of Centuripae (chap. 78).

How Agesilaüs, the Spartan king, crossed over into Asia with an army and laid waste the territory which was subject to the Persians (chap. 79).

How Agesilaüs defeated in battle the Persians, who were commanded by Pharnabazus (chap. 80).

On the Boeotian War and the actions comprised in it (chap. 81).

How Conon was appointed general by the Persians and rebuilt the walls of the Athenians (chaps. 81, 85).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Ὡς περὶ Κόρινθον Λακεδαιμόνιοι Βοιωτοὺς ἐνίκησαν καὶ ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος ἐκλήθη Κορινθιακός.

Ὡς Διονύσιος μετὰ πολλῶν κινδύνων παρεισπεσὼν εἰς τὸ Ταυρομένιον ἐξέπεσεν.

Ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι περὶ πόλιν Βάκαιναν ἡττήθησαν ὑπὸ Διονυσίου.

Στρατεία Καρχηδονίων εἰς Σικελίαν καὶ κυτάλιντας τοῦ πολέμου.

Ὡς Θίβρος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ὢν στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ Περσιῶν ἡττηθεὶς ἀνυρέθη.

Ὡς Διονύσιος Ῥήγιον ἐπολιόρκησεν.

Ὡς οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἕλληνες εἰς μίαν πολιτείαν συστάντες ἀντετάξαντο πρὸς Διονύσιον.

Ὡς Διονύσιος νικήσας τῇ μάχῃ καὶ μυρίους αἰχμάλωτους λαβὼν, ἀπέλυσεν ἄνευ λύτρων καὶ ταῖς πόλεσιν αὐτονομεῖσθαι συνεχώρησεν.

Καυλωνίας καὶ Ἰππωνίου ἄλωσις καὶ κατασκαφὴ καὶ μετοίκησις εἰς Συρακούσας.

Ὡς οἱ Ἕλληνες πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην εἰρήνην ἐποιήσαντο τὴν Ἀνταλκίδου.

Ῥηγίου ἄλωσις καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀτυχήματα.

Ἄλωσις Ῥώμης ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν πλὴν τοῦ Καπετωλίου.

BOOK XIV

How the Lacedaemonians defeated the Boeotians near Corinth and this war was called the Corinthian (chap. 86).

How Dionysius forced his way with much fighting into Tauromenium and then was driven out (chaps. 87-88).

How the Carthaginians were defeated near the city of Bacaena^a by Dionysius (chap. 90).

The expedition of the Carthaginians to Sicily and the settlement of the war (chaps. 95-96).

How Thibrus,^b the Lacedaemonian general, was defeated by the Persians and slain (chap. 99).

How Dionysius laid siege to Rhegium (chaps. 108, 111).

How the Greeks of Italy joined to form a single political group and took the field against Dionysius (chap. 103).

How Dionysius, although he had been victorious in battle and had taken ten thousand prisoners, let them go without requiring ransom and allowed the cities to live under their own laws (chap. 105).

The capture and razing of Caulonia and Hipponium and the removal of their inhabitants to Syracuse (chaps. 106-107).

How the Greeks concluded the Peace of Antalcidas with Artaxerxes (chap. 110).

The capture of Rhegium and the disasters suffered by the city (chaps. 111-112).

The capture of Rome, except for the Capitoline, by the Gauls (chaps. 114-117).

^a Abacaenê in Diodorus' text.

^b Thibron in Diodorus' text.

ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ

ΤΟΥ ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΟΥ

ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ

ΒΙΒΛΙΟΣ ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ

1. Πάντας μὲν ἴσως εἰκός ἐστι προσάντως ἀκούειν τὰς καθ' ἑαυτῶν βλασφημίας· καὶ γὰρ οἱ κατὰ πᾶν ἔκδηλον ἔχοντες τὴν ἑαυτῶν κακίαν ὥστε μὴδ' ἐξαρνεῖσθαι, ὅμως ψόγου τυγχάνοντες διαγανακτοῦσι καὶ λόγους εἰσφέρειν πειρῶνται πρὸς τὴν κατηγορίαν. διόπερ εὐλαβητέον ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου τὸ πράττειν τι φαῦλον πᾶσι, μάλιστα μέντοι¹ τοῖς ἡγεμονίας ὀρεγομένοις ἢ τινος ἐπισήμου τύχης
2 μεταλαβοῦσιν· ὁ γὰρ τούτων βίος περίοπτος ὢν διὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν ἐν πᾶσιν ἀδυνατεῖ κρύπτειν τὴν ἰδίαν ἄγνοιαν· ὥστε μηδεὶς ἐλπιζέτω τῶν τυχόντων ὑπεροχῆς τινος, ἂν ἐξαμαρτάνῃ μεγάλα, λήσεσθαι διὰ τέλους ἀνεπιτίμητος. καὶ γὰρ ἂν ἐν τῷ καθ' ἑαυτὸν βίῳ διαφύγῃ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπιτιμήσεως λόγον, ὕστερον ἤξειν ἐπ' αὐτὸν προσδεχέσθω τὴν ἀλήθειαν μετὰ παρρησίας κηρύττουσαν τὰ πάλαι
3 σιωπώμενα. χαλεπὸν οὖν τοῖς φαῦλοις τοῦ παντὸς

¹ μέντοι Eichstädt : μὲν.

THE LIBRARY OF HISTORY
OF
DIODORUS OF SICILY

BOOK XIV

1. All men, perhaps naturally, are disinclined to listen to obloquies that are uttered against them. Indeed even those whose evil-doing is in every respect so manifest that it cannot even be denied, none the less deeply resent it when they are the objects of censure and endeavour to make a reply to the accusation. Consequently all men should take every possible care not to commit any evil deed, and those especially who aspire to leadership or have been favoured by some striking gift of Fortune ; for since the life of such men is in all things an open book because of their distinction, it cannot conceal its own unwisdom. Let no man, therefore, who has gained some kind of pre-eminence, cherish the hope that, if he commits great crimes, he will for all time escape notice and go uncensured. For even if during his own lifetime he eludes the sentence of rebuke, let him expect that at a later time Truth will find him out, frankly proclaiming abroad matters long hidden from mention. It is, therefore, a hard fate for wicked men that at

βίου καθάπερ ἀθάνατον εἰκόνα μετὰ τὴν ἰδίαν τελευτήν ἀπολείπειν τοῖς μεταγενεστέροις· καὶ γὰρ εἰ μηδὲν ἔστι πρὸς ἡμᾶς τὰ μετὰ τὸν θάνατον, καθάπερ ἔνιοι τῶν φιλοσόφων θρυλοῦσιν, ὅμως ὅ γε προγεγενημένος βίος γίνεται πολὺ χείρων ἅπαντα τὸν αἰῶνα¹ ἐπὶ κακῷ μνημονευόμενος. ἐμφανῇ δὲ τούτων παραδείγματα λαμβάνειν ἔξεστι τοῖς ἀναγνοῦσι τὰ κατὰ μέρος τῆσδε τῆς βίβλου.

2. Παρὰ μὲν γὰρ Ἀθηναίοις τριάκοντα τύραννοι γενόμενοι διὰ τὴν ἰδίαν πλεονεξίαν τὴν τε πατρίδα μεγάλοις ἀτυχήμασι περιέβαλον καὶ αὐτοὶ ταχὺ τὴν δύναμιν ἀποβαλόντες ἀθάνατον ἑαυτῶν ὄνειδος καταλελοίπασιν, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ περιποιησάμενοι τὴν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀρχὴν ἀναμφισβήτητον, τότε ταύτης ἑστερήθησαν ὅτε πράξεις ἀδίκους κατὰ τῶν συμμάχων ἐπιτελεῖν ἐπεχείρησαν· αἱ γὰρ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ὑπεροχαὶ τηροῦνται μὲν εὐνοία καὶ δικαιοσύνη, καταλύονται δὲ ἀδικήμασι καὶ μίσει τῶν
2 ὑποτεταγμένων. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ Διονύσιος ὁ Συρακοσίων τύραννος, καίπερ εὐτυχέστατος τῶν δυναστῶν γεγονώς, ζῶν μὲν οὐ διέλιπεν ἐπιβουλεύομενος καὶ διὰ τὸν φόβον ἠναγκάζετο φέρειν ὑπὸ² τὸν χιτῶνα σιδηροῦν θώρακα, τελευτήσας δὲ μέγιστον εἰς βλασφημίας παράδειγμα καταλέλοιπε τὸν ἑαυτοῦ βίον εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν αἰῶνα.

3 Ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις χρόνοις ἕκαστον ἀναγράψομεν σαφέστερον, νῦν δ' ἐπὶ τὰ συνεχῇ τοῖς προῖστορημένοις τρεψόμεθα, τοὺς
4 χρόνους μόνον διορίζοντες. ἐν μὲν γὰρ ταῖς πρὸ ταύτης βίβλοις ἀνεγράψαμεν τὰς ἀπὸ Τροίας ἀλώ-

¹ So Dobraeus, χρόνον Dindorf: βίον.

² So Wesseling: ἐπὶ.

their death they leave to posterity an undying image, so to speak, of their entire life ; for even if those things that follow after death do not concern us, as certain philosophers keep chanting, nevertheless the life which has preceded death becomes far worse throughout all time for the evil memory that it enjoys. Manifest examples of this may be found by those who read the detailed story contained in this Book.

2. Among the Athenians, for example, thirty men who became tyrants from their own lust of gain, not only involved their native land in great misfortunes but themselves soon lost their power and have bequeathed a deathless memorial of their own disgrace. The Lacedæmonians, after winning for themselves the undisputed sovereignty of Greece, were shorn of it from the moment when they sought to carry out unjust projects at the expense of their allies. For the superiority of those who enjoy leadership is maintained by goodwill and justice, and is overthrown by acts of injustice and by the hatred of their subjects. Similarly Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, although he has been the most fortunate of such rulers, was incessantly plotted against while alive, was compelled by fear to wear an iron corselet under his tunic, and has bequeathed since his death his own life as an outstanding example unto all ages for the maledictions of men.

But we shall record each one of these illustrations with more detail in connection with the appropriate period of time ; for the present we shall take up the continuation of our account, pausing only to define our dates. In the preceding Books we have set down a record of events from the capture of Troy to the end

σεως πράξεις ἕως¹ ἐπὶ τὴν κατάλυσιν τοῦ τε Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῆς Ἀθηναίων ἡγεμονίας, διελθόντες ἔτη ἑπτακόσια ἑβδομήκοντα ἑννέα· ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ τὰς συνεχεῖς πράξεις προσαναπληροῦντες ἀρξόμεθα ἐκ τῶν κατασταθέντων Ἀθήνησι τριάκοντα τυράννων, καταλήξομεν δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥώμης ἄλωσιν ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν, περιλαβόντες ἔτη δέκα ὀκτώ.

3. Ἀναρχίας γὰρ οὔσης Ἀθήνησι διὰ τὴν κατάλυσιν τῆς ἡγεμονίας, ἔτος μὲν ἦν ὀγδοηκοστὸν πρὸς τοῖς ἑπτακοσίοις μετὰ τὴν Τροίας ἄλωσιν, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ χιλίαρχοι διεδέξαντο τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν τέτταρες, Γάιος Φολούιος καὶ Γάιος Σερουίλιος καὶ Γάιος Οὐαλέριος καὶ Νουμέριος Φάβιος, ἥχθη δὲ Ὀλυμπιάς κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τετάρτη πρὸς ταῖς ἑνενήκοντα, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα Κορκίνας Λαρισαῖος.
- 2 κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν καταπεπονημένοι ἐποίησαντο συνθήκας πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους καθ' ὥς ἔδει τὰ τεῖχη τῆς πόλεως καθελεῖν καὶ τῇ πατρίῳ πολιτείᾳ χρῆσθαι. καὶ τὰ μὲν τεῖχη περιεῖλον, περὶ δὲ τῆς πολιτείας πρὸς ἀλλήλους
- 3 διεφέροντο. οἱ γὰρ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας ὀρεγόμενοι τὴν παλαιὰν κατάστασιν ἔφασαν δεῖν ἀνανεοῦσθαι,² καθ' ἣν παντελῶς ὀλίγοι τῶν ὄλων προειστήκεισαν· οἱ δὲ πλείστοι δημοκρατίας ὄντες ἐπιθυμηταὶ τὴν τῶν πατέρων πολιτείαν προεφέροντο³ καὶ ταύτην ἀπέφηναν ὁμολογουμένως οὔσαν δημοκρατίαν.

¹ ἕως Sintenis : ὥς.

² δεῖν ἀνανεοῦσθαι Madvig : διανείμασθαι.

³ προεφέροντο] προσεφεροντο P.

¹ i.e. from 1184 B.C. to 405 B.C. Athens capitulated in

of the Peloponnesian War and of the Athenian Empire, covering a period of seven hundred and seventy-nine years.¹ In this Book, as we add to our narrative the events next succeeding, we shall commence with the establishment of the thirty tyrants and stop with the capture of Rome by the Gauls, embracing a period of eighteen years.

3. There was no archon in Athens because of the overthrow of the government,² it being the seven hundred and eightieth year from the capture of Troy, and in Rome four military tribunes succeeded to the consular magistracy, Gaius Fulvius, Gaius Servilius, Gaius Valerius, and Numerius Fabius; and in this year the Ninety-fourth Olympiad was celebrated, that in which Crocinas³ of Larisa was victor.⁴ At this time the Athenians, completely reduced by exhaustion, made a treaty with the Lacedaemonians whereby they were bound to demolish the walls of their city and to employ the polity of their fathers. They demolished the walls, but were unable to agree among themselves regarding the form of government. For those who were bent on oligarchy asserted that the ancient constitution should be revived, in which only a very few represented the state, whereas the greatest number, who were partisans of democracy, made the government of their fathers their platform and declared that this was by common consent a democracy.

April 404 B.C., but Diodorus' year is the Athenian archon year, in this case July 405 to July 404.

² The name of Pythodorus, the archon of the year, was not used by the Athenians to mark the year since he was not elected legally (cp. Xenophon, *Hell.* 2. 3. 1).

³ Crocinas in Xenophon, *Hell.* 2. 3. 1.

⁴ In the "stadion."

- 4 Ἀντιλογίας δὲ γενομένης περὶ τούτων ἐπὶ τινὰς ἡμέρας, οἱ τὰς ὀλιγαρχίας αἰρούμενοι πρὸς Λύσανδρον διεπρεσβεύσαντο τὸν Σπαρτιάτην (οὗτος γὰρ καταλυθέντος τοῦ πολέμου τὰ¹ κατὰ τὰς πόλεις ἀπέσταλτο διοικῆσαι, καὶ ὀλιγαρχίαι ἐν ταῖς πλείστοις καθίσταντο), ἐλπίζοντες² ὅπερ ἦν εἰκός, συνεπιλήψεσθαι τῆς ἐπιβολῆς αὐτοῖς. διέπλευσαν οὖν εἰς Σάμον· ἐκεῖ γὰρ ἐτύγχανε διατρίβων ὁ
- 5 Λύσανδρος, προσφάτως εἰληφὼς τὴν πόλιν. παρακαλούντων δὲ αὐτὸν πρὸς τὸ συνεργῆσαι συνεπένευσε, καὶ τῆς μὲν Σάμου Θώρακα τὸν Σπαρτιάτην ἄρμοσθην κατέστησεν, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ νεῶν ἑκατὸν κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὸν Πειραιέα. συναγαγὼν δ' ἐκκλησίαν συνεβούλευσε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐλέσθαι τριάκοντα ἄνδρας τοὺς ἀφηγησομένους τῆς πολιτείας καὶ πάντα διοικήσοντας τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν.
- 6 ἀντειπόντος δὲ τοῦ Θηραμένους καὶ τὰς συνθήκας ἀναγινώσκοντος, ὅτι τῇ πατρίῳ συνεφώνησε χρῆσθαι πολιτείᾳ, καὶ δεινὸν εἶναι λέγοντος εἰ παρὰ τοὺς ὅρκους ἀφαιρεθήσονται τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ὁ Λύσανδρος ἔφη λελύσθαι τὰς συνθήκας ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· ὕστερον γὰρ τῶν συγκειμένων ἡμερῶν καθηρηκέναι τὰ τείχη. ἀνετείνατο δὲ καὶ τῷ Θηραμένει τὰς μεγίστας ἀπειλάς, ἀποκτενεῖν φήσας εἰ
- 7 μὴ παύσεται Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐναντιούμενος. διόπερ ὃ τε Θηραμένης καὶ ὁ δῆμος καταπλαγείς ἠναγκάζετο χειροτονίᾳ καταλύσαι τὴν δημοκρατίαν. ἤρέθησαν οὖν τριάκοντα ἄνδρες οἱ διοικήσοντες τὰ κοινὰ τῆς πόλεως, ἀρμόζοντες μὲν τῷ λόγῳ, τύραννοι δὲ τοῖς πράγμασιν.

¹ τὰ added by Dindorf.

² οὐχ after ἐλπίζοντες deleted by Rhodoman.

After a controversy over this had continued for 404 B.C. some days, the oligarchic party sent an embassy to Lysander the Spartan, who, at the end of the war, had been dispatched to administer the governments of the cities and had established oligarchies in the greater number of them, for they hoped that, as well he might, he would support them in their design. Accordingly they sailed across to Samos, for it happened that Lysander was tarrying there, having just seized the city. He gave his assent to their pleas for his co-operation, appointed Thorax the Spartan harmost¹ of Samos, and put in himself at the Peiraeus with one hundred ships. Calling an assembly of the Athenians, he advised them to choose thirty men to head the government and to manage all the affairs of the state. And when Theramenes opposed him and read to him the terms of the peace, which agreed that they should enjoy the government of their fathers, and declared that it would be a terrible thing if they should be robbed of their freedom contrary to the oaths, Lysander stated that the terms of peace had been broken by the Athenians, since, he asserted, they had destroyed the walls later than the days of grace agreed upon. He also invoked the direst threats against Theramenes, saying that he would have him put to death if he did not stop opposing the Lacedaemonians. Consequently Theramenes and the people, being struck with terror, were compelled to dissolve the democracy by a show of hands. Accordingly thirty men were elected with power to manage the affairs of the state, as directors ostensibly but tyrants in fact.

¹ Commander of the Spartan garrison and governor of the city.

4. Ὁ δὲ δῆμος θεωρῶν τὴν Θηραμένους ἐπι-
 είκειαν καὶ νομίζων τῇ τούτου καλοκάγαθίᾳ τὴν
 πλεονεξίαν τῶν προεστηκότων ἐπὶ ποσὸν ἀναστα-
 λήσεσθαι, καὶ τοῦτον ἐν τοῖς τριάκοντ' ἄρχουσιν
 ἐχειροτόνησεν. ἔδει δὲ τοὺς ἡρημένους βουλὴν τε
 καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχὰς καταστήσαι, καὶ νόμους συγ-
 2 γράφαι καθ' οὓς ἔμελλον πολιτεύεσθαι. τὰ μὲν
 οὖν περὶ τῆς νομοθεσίας ἀνέβάλοντο, προφάσεις
 εὐλόγους αἰεὶ ποριζόμενοι, βουλὴν δὲ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας
 ἀρχὰς ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων φίλων κατέστησαν, ὥστε τού-
 τους καλεῖσθαι μὲν ἄρχοντας, εἶναι δ' ὑπηρέτας
 τῶν τριάκοντα. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον παραδιδόντες
 κρίσει τοὺς πονηροτάτους τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει κατεδί-
 καζον θανάτῳ· καὶ μέχρι τούτου τοῖς ἐπιεικεστά-
 3 τοις τῶν πολιτῶν εὐαρέσκει τὰ γινόμενα. μετὰ δὲ
 ταῦτα βουλόμενοι βιαίτερα καὶ παράνομα πράτ-
 τειν, ἤτησαντο παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων φρουράν,
 λέγοντες ὅτι τὴν πολιτείαν καταστήσουσιν ἐκείνοις
 συμφέρουσαν. ᾗδειςαν γὰρ ὅτι φόνους ἐπιτελεῖν
 οὐκ ἂν δύναιντο χωρὶς ξενικῶν ὄπλων· πάντας γὰρ
 4 ἀνθέξεσθαι τῆς κοινῆς ἀσφαλείας. Λακεδαιμονίων
 δὲ πεμφάντων φρουράν καὶ τὸν ταύτης ἡγησόμενον
 Καλλίβιον, τὸν μὲν φρούραρχον ἐξεθεράπευσαν δώ-
 ροις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις φιланθρώποις οἱ τριάκοντα,
 τῶν δὲ πλουσιῶν ἐπιλέγοντες τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους
 5 συνελάμβανον ὡς νεωτερίζοντας, καὶ θανάτῳ περι-
 βάλλοντες τὰς οὐσίας ἐδήμευον. τοῦ δὲ Θηρα-
 μένου ἐναντιουμένου τοῖς συνάρχουσι καὶ μετὰ
 τῶν ἀντεχομένων τῆς σωτηρίας ἀπειλοῦντος ἀμύ-
 νεσθαι, συνήγαγον τὴν βουλὴν οἱ τριάκοντα.
 Κριτίου δὲ προεστῶτος αὐτῶν καὶ πολλὰ κατ-

4. The people, observing the fair dealing of Theramenes and believing that his honourable principles would act to some extent to check the encroachments of the leaders, elected him also as one of the thirty officials. It was the duty of those selected to appoint both a Council and the other magistrates and to draw up laws in accordance with which they were to administer the state. Now they kept postponing the drawing up of laws, always putting forth fine-sounding excuses, but a Council and the other magistrates they appointed from their personal friends, so that these bore the name indeed of magistrates but actually were underlings of the Thirty. At first they brought to trial the lowest elements of the city and condemned them to death; and thus far the most honourable citizens approved of their actions. But after this, desiring to commit acts more violent and lawless, they asked the Lacedaemonians for a garrison, saying that they were going to establish a form of government that would serve the interests of the Lacedaemonians. For they realized that they would be unable to accomplish murders without foreign armed aid, since all men, they knew, would unite to support the common security. When the Lacedaemonians sent a garrison and Callibius to command it, the Thirty won the commander over by bribes and other accommodations. Then, choosing out from the rich such men as suited their ends, they proceeded to arrest them as revolutionaries, put them to death, and confiscated their possessions. When Theramenes opposed his colleagues and threatened to join the ranks of those who claimed the right to be secure, the Thirty called a meeting of the Council. Critias was their spokesman, and in a long speech accused

ηγορήσαντος τοῦ Θηραμένους, ὅτι προδίδωσι τὴν πολιτείαν ταύτην ἧς αὐτὸς ἐκουσίως κοινωνεῖ, παραλαβὼν τὸν λόγον ὁ Θηραμένης καὶ περὶ τῶν κατὰ μέρος ἀπολογησάμενος, ἅπασαν ἔσχε τὴν
 6 βουλὴν εὖνουν. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Κριτίαν φοβούμενοι τὸν ἄνδρα μήποτε καταλύσῃ τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, περιέστησαν στρατιώτας ἔχοντας ἐσπασμένα τὰ ξίφη,
 7 καὶ τὸν Θηραμένην συνελάμβανον. ὁ δὲ φθάσας ἀνεπήδησε μὲν πρὸς τὴν βουλαίαν Ἑστίαν, ἔφησε δὲ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καταφεύγειν, οὐ σωθήσεσθαι νομίζων ἀλλὰ σπεύδων τοῖς ἀνελούσιν αὐτὸν περιποιήσασθαι τὴν εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς ἀσέβειαν.

5. Παρελθόντων δὲ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν καὶ ἀποσπώντων αὐτόν, ὁ μὲν Θηραμένης ἔφερε γενναίως τὴν ἀτυχίαν, ἅτε καὶ φιλοσοφίας ἐπὶ πλείον μετεσχηκὼς παρὰ Σωκράτει, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν πλῆθος ἠλέει δυστυχοῦντα τὸν Θηραμένην, οὐ μὴν ἐτόλμα βοηθεῖν
 2 περιεστώτων πολλῶν μετὰ ὅπλων. Σωκράτης δὲ ὁ φιλόσοφος καὶ δύο τῶν οἰκείων προσδραμόντες ἐνεχέουσι κωλύειν τοὺς ὑπηρέτας. ὁ δὲ Θηραμένης ἡξίου μηδὲν τούτων πράττειν· τὴν μὲν γὰρ φιλίαν καὶ τὴν ἀνδρείαν ἔφησεν αὐτῶν ἐπαινεῖν, ἑαυτῷ δὲ μεγίστην συμφορὰν ἔσεσθαι, εἰ τοῖς οὕτως
 3 οἰκείως διακειμένοις αἴτιος ἔσται θανάτου. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Σωκράτην, τῶν μὲν ἄλλων οὐδένα βοηθὸν ἔχοντες, τὴν δὲ τῶν ὑπερεχόντων ἀνάτασιν¹ ὁρῶντες αὐξανομένην, ἡσυχίαν ἔσχον. καὶ Θηραμένην μὲν

¹ So Wesseling: ἀνάστασιν.

Theramenes of betraying this government of which 404 B.C. he was a voluntary member ; but Theramenes in his reply cleared himself of the several charges and gained the sympathy of the entire Council.¹ Critias, fearing that Theramenes might overthrow the oligarchy, threw about him a band of soldiers with drawn swords. They were going to arrest him, but, forestalling them, Theramenes leaped up to the altar of Hestia of the Council Chamber, crying out, " I flee for refuge to the gods, not with the thought that I shall be saved, but to make sure that my slayers will involve themselves in an act of impiety against the gods."

5. When the attendants² came forward and were dragging him off, Theramenes bore his bad fortune with a noble spirit, since indeed he had had no little acquaintance with philosophy in company with Socrates ; the multitude, however, in general mourned the ill-fortune of Theramenes, but had not the courage to come to his aid since a strong armed guard stood around him. Now Socrates the philosopher and two of his intimates ran forward and endeavoured to hinder the attendants. But Theramenes entreated them to do nothing of the kind ; he appreciated, he said, their friendship and bravery, but as for himself, it would be the greatest grief if he should be the cause of the death of those who were so intimately associated with him. Socrates and his helpers, since they had no aid from anyone else and saw the intransigence of those in authority increasing, made no move. Then those who had received their

¹ The speeches of Critias and Theramenes are given in Xenophon, *Hell.* 2. 3. 24-49.

² *i.e.* of The Eleven, a Board which had charge of condemned prisoners and of the execution of the death sentence (cp. Xenophon, *Hell.* 2. 3. 54).

ἀπὸ τῶν βωμῶν ἀποσπάσαντες οἷς ἦν προστεταγ-
 μένον, διὰ μέσης τῆς ἀγορᾶς εἵλκυσαν ἐπὶ τὸν
 4 θάνατον· οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τὰ τῆς φρουρᾶς ὄπλα κατα-
 πεπληγμένοι συνήλθουν τῷ δυστυχοῦντι, καὶ τὴν
 τε ἐκείνου συμφορὰν ἅμα καὶ τὴν περὶ σφᾶς δου-
 λείαν ἐδάκρυν· τῶν γὰρ ταπεινῶν ἕκαστοι τὴν
 ὀθραμένους ἀρετὴν θεωροῦντες οὕτω προπηλακίζο-
 μένην, τὴν περὶ αὐτοὺς ἀσθένειαν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ
 παραναλωθήσεσθαι διειλήφεισαν.¹

5 Μετὰ δὲ τὸν τούτου θάνατον οἱ τριάκοντα τοὺς
 πλουσίους ἐπιλεγόμενοι, τούτοις ψευδεῖς αἰτίας
 ἐπερρίπτουν, καὶ φονεύοντες τὰς οὐσίας διήρπαζον.
 ἀνείλον δὲ καὶ Νικήρατον τὸν Νικίου τοῦ στρατη-
 γήσαντος ἐπὶ Συρακοσίους υἱόν, ἄνδρα πρὸς ἅπαν-
 τας ἐπιεικῇ καὶ φιλάνθρωπον, πλούτῳ δὲ καὶ δόξῃ
 6 σχεδὸν πρῶτον πάντων Ἀθηναίων· διὸ καὶ συνέβη
 πᾶσαν οἰκίαν συναλγῆσαι τῇ τὰνδρὸς τελευτῇ, τῆς
 διὰ τὴν ἐπιείκειαν μνήμης προαγοῦσης εἰς δάκρυα.
 οὐ μὴν ἔληγόν γε² τῆς παρανομίας οἱ τύραννοι,
 πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἐπίτασιν³ λαμβανούσης τῆς ἀπο-
 νοίας τῶν μὲν ξένων τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους ἐξήκοντα
 κατέσφαξαν, ὅπως τῶν χρημάτων κυριεύσωσι, τῶν
 δὲ πολιτῶν καθ' ἡμέραν ἀναιρουμένων οἱ τοῖς
 βίοις εὐπορούμενοι σχεδὸν ἅπαντες ἔφυγον ἐκ τῆς
 7 πόλεως. ἀνείλον δὲ καὶ Αὐτόλυκον, ἄνδρα παρρη-
 σιαστήν, καὶ καθόλου τοὺς χαριεστάτους ἐπέλεγον.
 ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο δὲ κατέφθειραν τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε φυγεῖν
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πλείους τῶν ἡμίσεων.

¹ So Eichstädt: διειλήφασιν PA, διειλήφασι cet.

² γε Reiske: τε.

³ ἐπίτασιν Reiske: ἐν ἅπασιν.

orders dragged Theramenes from the altar and hustled him through the centre of the market-place to his execution ; and the populace, terror-stricken at the arms of the garrison, were filled with pity for the unfortunate man and shed tears, not only over his fate but also over their own slavery. For all the common sort, when they saw a man of such virtue as Theramenes treated with such contumely, had concluded that they in their weakness would be sacrificed without a thought. 404 B.C.

After the death of Theramenes the Thirty drew up a list of the wealthy, lodged false charges against them, put them to death, and seized their estates. They slew even Niceratus, the son of Nicias who had commanded the campaign against the Syracusans, a man who had conducted himself toward all men with fairness and humanity, and who was perhaps first of all Athenians in wealth and reputation. It came about, therefore, that every house was filled with pity for the end of the man, as fond thoughts due to their memory of his honest ways provoked them to tears. Nevertheless, the tyrants did not cease from their lawless conduct ; rather their madness became so much the more acute that of the metics they slaughtered sixty of the wealthiest in order to gain possession of their property, and as for the citizens, since they were being killed daily, the well-to-do among them fled from the city almost to a man. They also slew Autolycus,¹ an outspoken man, and, in a word, selected² the most respectable citizens. So far did their wasting of the city go that more than half of the Athenians took to flight.

¹ A pancratiast (boxer and wrestler) whom Xenophon makes the chief character in his *Symposium*. See Plutarch, *Lysander*, 15.

² As victims.

6. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ταπεινὴν¹ τὴν πόλιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀρώντες, οὐδέποτε ἰσχυσαί βουλόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἔχαιρον καὶ φανεράν ἑαυτῶν ἐποίουν τὴν διάθεσιν· ἐψηφίσαντο γὰρ τοὺς Ἀθηναίων φυγάδας ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀγωγίμους τοῖς τριάκοντα εἶναι, τὸν δὲ κωλύσοντα² πέντε³ τάλαντοισι ἔνοχον εἶναι. δεινοῦ δ' ὄντος τοῦ ψηφίσματος, αἱ μὲν ἄλλαι πόλεις καταπεπληγμέναι τὸ βάρος τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν ὑπήκουον, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ πρῶτοι, μισοῦντες μὲν τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων ὠμότητα, κατελεοῦντες δὲ τὰς τύχας τῶν ἀκληροῦντων, ὑπεδέχοντο φιλανθρώπως τοὺς φυγάδας. καὶ Θηβαῖοι δὲ ἐψηφίσαντο ὑπάρχειν πρόστιμον τῷ θεασαμένῳ μὲν ἀγόμενον φυγάδα μὴ βοηθήσαντι δὲ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν περὶ Ἀθηναίους ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

7. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Σικελῶν τύραννος ἐπειδὴ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους εἰρήνην ἐποιήσατο, περὶ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν τῆς τυραννίδος διανοεῖτο μᾶλλον³ γίνεσθαι· ὑπελάμβανε γὰρ τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἀπολελυμένους τοῦ πολέμου σχολὴν² ἔξειν εἰς τὸ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀνακτήσασθαι. θεωρῶν δὲ τῆς πόλεως τὴν Νῆσον ὀχυρωτάτην οὖσαν καὶ δυναμένην ῥαδίως φυλάττεσθαι, ταύτην μὲν διωκοδόμησεν ἀπὸ τῆς ἄλλης πόλεως τείχει πολυτελεῖ, καὶ πύργους ὑψηλοὺς καὶ πυκνοὺς ἐνωκοδόμησε, καὶ πρὸ αὐτῆς χρηματιστήρια καὶ στοὰς³ δυναμένας ὄχλων ἐπιδέχεσθαι πλῆθος. ὠκοδόμησε

¹ ταπεινὴν added by Wurm, οὕτω φερομένην (or διακειμένην, διεφθαρμένην) by Reiske. Vogel reads στάσιν for πόλιν.

² κωλύσοντα P, κωλύσαντα cef.

³ διανοεῖτο μᾶλλον Reiske: διανοεῖ τὸ μέλλον.

6. The Lacedaemonians, seeing the city of the Athenians abased in power and having no desire that the Athenians should ever gain strength, were delighted and made their attitude clear ; for they voted that the Athenian exiles should be delivered up to the Thirty from all over Greece and that anyone who attempted to prevent this should be liable to a fine of five talents. Though this decree was shocking, all the rest of the cities, dismayed at the power of the Spartans, obeyed it, with the exception of the Argives who, hating as they did the cruelty of the Lacedaemonians and pitying the hard lot of the unfortunate, were the first to receive the exiles in a spirit of humanity. Also the Thebans voted that anyone who witnessed an exile being led off and did not render him all aid within his power should be subject to a fine.

Such, then, was the state of the affairs of the Athenians.

7. In Sicily, Dionysius, the tyrant of the Siceli,¹ after concluding peace with the Carthaginians, planned to busy himself more with the strengthening of his tyranny ; for he assumed that the Syracusans, now that they were relieved of the war, would have plenty of time to seek after the recovery of their liberty. And, perceiving that the Island² was the strongest section of the city and could be easily defended, he divided it from the rest of the city by an expensive wall, and in this he set high towers at close intervals, while before it he built places of business and stoas capable of accommodating a multitude of

¹ " Siceli " must be an error for " Sicilian Greeks " or " Syracusans."

² Ortygia.

δ' ἐν αὐτῇ πολυτελῶς ὠχυρωμένην ἀκρόπολιν πρὸς τὰς αἰφνιδίους καταφυγὰς, καὶ συμπεριέλαβε τῷ ταύτης τείχει τὰ πρὸς τῷ μικρῷ λιμένι τῷ Λακκίῳ καλουμένῳ νεώρια· ταῦτα δ' ἐξήκοντα τριήρεις χωροῦντα πύλην εἶχε κλειομένην, δι' ἧς κατὰ μίαν
 4 τῶν νεῶν εἰσπλεῖν συνέβαιεν. τῆς δὲ χώρας τὴν μὲν ἀρίστην ἐξελόμενος ἔδωρῆσατο τοῖς τε φίλοις καὶ τοῖς ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένοις, τὴν δ' ἄλλην ἐμέρισε ἐπ' ἴσης ξένῳ τε καὶ πολίτῃ, συμπεριλαβὼν τῷ τῶν πολιτῶν ὀνόματι τοὺς ἡλευθερω-
 5 μένους δούλους, οὓς ἐκάλει νεοπολίτας. διέδωκε δὲ καὶ τὰς οἰκίας τοῖς ὄχλοις πλὴν τῶν ἐν τῇ Νήσῳ· ταύτας δὲ τοῖς φίλοις καὶ τοῖς μισθοφόροις ἔδωρῆσατο.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὴν τυραννίδα καλῶς ἐδόκει διωκηκέναι, τὴν δύναμιν ἐξήγαγεν¹ ἐπὶ τοὺς Σικελούς, πάντας μὲν σπεύδων τοὺς αὐτονόμους ὑφ' ἑαυτὸν ποιήσασθαι, μάλιστα δὲ τούτους διὰ τὸ
 6 συμμαχεῖσαι πρότερον Καρχηδονίοις. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Ἑρβησιίων² πόλιν στρατεύσας τὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν παρεσκευάζετο. οἱ δὲ συστρατευόμενοι Συρακόσιοι κύριοι τῶν ὅπλων ὄντες συστάσεις ἐποιοῦντο καὶ κατηγοροῦν ἀλλήλων ὅτι τοῖς ἱππεῦσιν οὐ συνεπελάβοντο τῆς καταλύσεως τῆς τοῦ τυράννου. ὁ δὲ καθεσταμένος ὑπὸ τοῦ Διονυσίου τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἡγεμὼν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἠπειλήσεν τινι τῶν παρρησιαζομένων, ἀντειπόντος δ' ἐκείνου θρασέως ἐπῆλθεν ὡς πατάξων.
 7 ἐφ' ᾧ παροξυνθέντες οἱ στρατιῶται τὸν μὲν ἑπαρχον ὄνομα Δωρικὸν ἀπέκτειναν, τοὺς δὲ πολίτας βοῶν-

¹ So Reiske : ἐξήνεγκεν.

² So Dindorf (cp. ch. 78. 7) : Ἑρβησιίων.

the populace. He also constructed on the Island at 401 P.C.
 great expense a fortified acropolis as a place of refuge
 in case of immediate need, and within its wall he
 enclosed the dockyards which are connected with the
 small harbour that is known as Laccium. The dock-
 yards could accommodate sixty triremes and had an
 entrance that was closed off, through which only one
 ship could enter at a time. As for the territory of
 Syracuse, he picked out the best of it and distributed
 it in gifts to his friends as well as to higher officers,
 and divided the rest of it in equal portions both to
 aliens and to citizens, including under the name of
 citizens the manumitted slaves whom he designated
 as New Citizens. He also distributed the dwellings
 among the common people, except those on the
 island, which he gave to his friends and the mer-
 cenaries.

When Dionysius thought that he had now organized
 his tyranny properly, he led forth his army against
 the Siceli, being eager to bring all the independent
 peoples under his control, and the Siceli in particular,
 because of their previous alliance with the Cartha-
 ginians. Accordingly he advanced against the city
 of the Herbessini and made preparations for its siege.
 But the Syracusans who were in the army, now that
 they had arms in their hands, began to gather in groups
 and upbraid each other that they had not joined
 with the cavalry in overthrowing the tyrant.¹ The
 man appointed by Dionysius to command the men at
 first warned one of those who were freespoken, and
 when the man retorted, stepped boldly up to him to
 give him a blow. The soldiers, in anger at this, slew
 the commander, whose name was Doricus, and, crying

¹ Cp. Book 13, 112.

τες ἐπὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν μετεπέμποντο τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Αἴτνης ἱππεῖς· οὗτοι γὰρ ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς τυραννίδος ἐκπεπτωκότες ὥκουν τοῦτο τὸ φρούριον.

8. Διονύσιος δὲ καταπλαγεὶς τὴν ἀπόστασιν τῶν Συρακοσίων τὴν μὲν πολιορκίαν ἔλυσε, εἰς δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας ἠπείγετο, σπεύδων καταλαβέσθαι τὴν πόλιν. οὗ φυγόντος οἱ τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποιησάμενοι στρατηγούς εἶλοντο τοὺς ἀποκτείναντας τὸν ἑπαρχον, καὶ παραλαβόντες τοὺς ἐξ Αἴτνης ἱππεῖς ἐν ταῖς καλουμέναις Ἐπιπολαῖς ἀντεστρατοπέδευσαν τῷ τυράννῳ, καὶ διέκλεισαν αὐτὸν τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν
- 2 χώραν ἐξόδου. εὐθὺς δὲ πρὸς τε Μεσσηνίους καὶ Ῥηγίους πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν, δεόμενοι κατὰ θάλατταν συναντιλαβέσθαι τῆς ἐλευθερίας· εἰώθεισαν γὰρ αἱ πόλεις αὗται κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν τριήρεις πληροῦν οὐκ ἐλάττους ὀγδοήκοντα. ὥς τότε τοῖς Συρακοσίοις αἱ πόλεις ἀπέστειλαν,
- 3 σπεύδουσαι συνεπιλαβέσθαι τῆς ἐλευθερίας. ἐπεκήρυξαν δὲ καὶ χρημάτων πλῆθος τοῖς ἀνελοῦσι τὸν τύραννον, καὶ τοῖς μεταβαλομένοις τῶν ξένων ἐπηγγείλαντο μεταδώσειν τῆς πολιτείας. κατεσκεύασαν δὲ καὶ μηχανήματα, δι' ὧν τὰ τεῖχη σαλεύοντες ἐξελοῦσι,² καὶ προσέβαλλον καθ' ἡμέραν τῇ Νήσῳ, καὶ τοὺς μεταβαλλομένους τῶν ξένων φιланθρώπως ἀπεδέχοντο.
- 4 Διονύσιος δὲ τῆς εἰς τὴν χώραν ἐξόδου διακεκλεισμένος καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν μισθοφόρων ἐγκαταλειπόμενος, συνήγαγε τοὺς φίλους βουλευσόμενος περὶ τῶν ἐνεστώτων· οὕτω γὰρ τελέως ἀπήλπιστο τὰ τῆς δυναστείας, ὥστε οὐ ζητεῖν αὐτὸν πῶς κατα-

to the citizens to strike for their freedom, sent for the 404 a.c.
cavalry from Aetnê; for the cavalry, who had been
banished at the beginning of the tyranny, occupied
this outpost.

8. Dionysius, terror-stricken at the revolt of the
Syracusans, broke off the siege and hastened to Syra-
cuse, being eager to secure the city. Upon his flight
those who had revolted chose as generals the men
who had slain the commander, and gathering to their
number the cavalry from Aetnê, they pitched a camp
facing the tyrant on the height called Epipolæ, and
blocked his passage to the countryside. And they
at once dispatched ambassadors to the Messenians
and the Rhegians, urging these people to join in the
bid for freedom by action at sea; for it had been
the practice of these cities at this time to man no
less than eighty triremes. These triremes the cities
dispatched at that time to the Syracusans, being
eager to support them in the cause of freedom. The
revolters also proclaimed a large reward to any who
would slay the tyrant and promised citizenship to any
mercenaries who would come over to them. They
also constructed engines of war with which to shatter
and destroy the walls, launched daily assaults upon
the Island, and kindly received any of the mercenaries
who came over to them.

Dionysius, being shut off as he now was from access
to the countryside and constantly being abandoned
by the mercenaries, gathered together his friends to
counsel with them on the situation; for he had so
completely despaired of maintaining his tyrannical
power that he no longer was studying how to defeat

¹ So Reiske: *εὐώθασιν*.

² So Hertlein: *ἐξέλθαι*.

πολεμήσῃ¹ τοὺς Συρακοσίους, ἀλλὰ ποῖον ὑπομείνας
 θάνατον μὴ παντελῶς ἄδοξον ποιήσῃ τὴν κατάλυσιν
 5 τῆς ἀρχῆς. Ἐλωρις μὲν οὖν, εἰς τῶν φίλων, ὡς
 δ' ἐνιοί φασιν, ὁ ποιητὸς² πατήρ, εἶπεν αὐτῷ, διότι
 καλὸν ἐντάφιόν ἐστιν ἢ τυραννίς. Πολύξενος δὲ ὁ
 κηδεστῆς ἀπεφώνητο δεῖν λαβόντα τὸν ὀξύτατον
 ἵππον εἰς τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπικράτειαν ἀφιπ-
 πεῦσαι πρὸς τοὺς Καμπανοὺς· τούτους γὰρ Ἰμίλκων
 ἀπελελοῖπει φυλακῆς ἔνεκα τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν
 τόπων. Φίλιστος δ' ὁ μετὰ ταῦτα τὰς ἱστορίας
 συνταξάμενος, ἀντειπὼν τῷ Πολυξένῳ, προσήκειν
 εἶπεν³ οὐκ ἐφ' ἵππου θέοντος⁴ ἐκπῆδαν ἐκ τῆς
 τυραννίδος, ἀλλὰ τοῦ σκέλους ἐλκόμενον ἐκπίπτειν.
 6 ὦ προσσχὼν ὁ Διονύσιος ἔκρινε πᾶν ὑπομείναι
 πρότερον ἢ τὴν δυναστείαν ἐκλιπεῖν ἐκουσίως.
 διόπερ ἀποστείλας πρέσβεις πρὸς τοὺς ἀφεστηκό-
 τας, τούτους μὲν παρεκάλει δοῦναι τὴν ἐξουσίαν
 αὐτῷ μετὰ τῶν ἰδίων ἀπελθεῖν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως,
 πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Καμπανοὺς λάθρα διαπεμφάμενος
 ὡμολόγησεν αὐτοῖς δώσειν χρήματα ὅσα ἂν αἰτή-
 σωσιν εἰς τὴν πολιορκίαν.⁵

9. Τούτων δὲπραχθέντων οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι
 τὴν ἐξουσίαν δόντες τῷ τυράννῳ μετὰ πέντε νεῶν
 ἀποπλεῖν, ῥαθυμότεροι⁶ καθειστήκεσαν, καὶ τοὺς
 μὲν ἵππεῖς⁷ ἀπέλυσαν οὐδὲν χρησίμους ὄντας πρὸς
 τὴν πολιορκίαν, τῶν δὲ πεζῶν οἱ πλείστοι κατὰ
 τὴν χώραν ἐξήεσαν⁸ ὡς ἤδη καταλελυμένης τῆς
 2 τυραννίδος. οἱ δὲ Καμπανοὶ ταῖς ἐπαγγελίαις

¹ So Bekker : καταπολεμήσαι.

² ποιητὸς Wesseling : ποιητής.

³ δεῖν after εἶπεν deleted by Vogel.

the Syracusans but rather how to meet death in such 404 B.C.
a way as to end his rule not altogether ingloriously. Now Heloris, one of his friends, or, as some say, his adopted father, declared to him, "Tyranny is a fair winding-sheet"; but Polyxenus, his brother-in-law, advised him to use his swiftest horse and ride off into the domain of the Carthaginians to the Campanians, whom Himilcon had left behind to guard the districts of Sicily. Philistus, however, who composed his history after these events, declared in opposition to Polyxenus that it was not fitting to dash from the tyranny on a galloping horse but to be cast out, dragged by the leg.¹ Dionysius agreed with Philistus and decided to submit to anything rather than abandon the throne of his free will. Consequently he sent ambassadors to those in revolt and urged them to allow him and his companions to leave the city, while he secretly dispatched messengers to the Campanians and promised them any price they should ask for the duration of the siege.

9. After the events we have described the Syracusans, having given the tyrant permission to sail away with five ships, took matters with rather less concern; the cavalry, since they were of no use in the siege, they discharged, while as for the infantry, most of them roved off into the countryside, assuming that the tyranny was already at an end. The Campanians, being elated at the promises they had

¹ Cp. Plutarch, *Dion.* 35. 5.

⁴ θέλωντος Rhodoman: θέλοντος.

⁵ For πολιορκίαν Vogel suggests επικουρίαν.

⁶ So Stephanus: ῥαθυμότερον.

⁷ ἰππεὶς added by Reiske.

⁸ So Reiske, ἐπεξήσαν L, ἀντεξήσαν cet.

- μετεωρισθέντες τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπ' Ἀγύριον παρεγενήθησαν, ἐκεῖ δὲ τὴν ἀποσκευὴν Ἀγυρι παραθέμενοι τῷ δυναστεύοντι τῆς πόλεως ἐξώρμησαν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας εὖζωνοι, τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὄντες ἵππεῖς
- 3 χίλιοι διακόσιοι. ταχὺ δὲ διανύσαντες τὴν ὁδὸν ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἐπεφάνησαν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, καὶ πολλοὺς αὐτῶν ἀνελόντες εἰσεβιάσαντο¹ πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον. κατέπλευσαν δὲ καὶ τριακόσιοι μισθοφόροι τῷ τυράννῳ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν, ὥστε
- 4 αὐτὸν ἀνακῦψαι ταῖς ἐλπίσιν. οἱ δὲ Συρακοῖοι πάλιν τῆς δυναστείας ἰσχυροποιουμένης ἐστασίασαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, τῶν μὲν ἀποφαινομένων μένειν καὶ πολιορκεῖν, τῶν δὲ λύειν τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκλιπεῖν.
- 5 Ἄ δὲ συνιδὼν ὁ Διονύσιος ἐξήγαγεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ τεταραγμένοις ἐπιπεσὼν ῥαδίως ἐτρέψατο περὶ τὴν Νέαν πόλιν καλουμένην. ἀνῆρέθησαν μὲν οὖν οὐ πολλοί· παρिππεύων γὰρ ὁ Διονύσιος ἐκώλυσε φονεῦειν τοὺς φεύγοντας· οἱ δὲ Συρακοῖοι παραχρῆμα μὲν κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐσκεδάσθησαν, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἵππεῖς εἰς Αἴτην ἠθροίσθησαν ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἑπτακισχιλίους.
- 6 Διονύσιος δὲ τοὺς πεσόντας τῶν Συρακοσίων θάψας ἀπέστειλε πρέσβεις εἰς Αἴτην, ἀξιῶν τοὺς φυγάδας διαλύεσθαι καὶ τὴν πατρίδα κατοικεῖν, διδούς
- 7 πίστιν μὴ μνησικακήσειν αὐτοῖς. τινὲς μὲν οὖν τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας ἀπολελοιπότες ἠναγκάσθησαν πεισθῆναι τοῖς παρακαλουμένοις· οἱ δὲ λοιποί, προφερομένων τῶν πρεσβευτῶν τὴν τοῦ Διονυσίου περὶ τὴν ταφὴν τῶν πεσόντων εὐεργεσίαν, ἔφασαν αὐτὸν ἄξιον εἶναι τυχεῖν τῆς ὁμοίας χάριτος, καὶ τοῖς

¹ So Stephanus : εἰσεβιάσαντο.

received, first of all came to Agyrum, and leaving ^{404 B.C.} their baggage there with Agyris, the ruler of the city, they set forth unencumbered for Syracuse, being in number twelve hundred cavalry. Completing the journey in quick time, they came upon the Syracusans unexpectedly and, slaying many of them, they forced their way through to Dionysius. At this same time three hundred mercenaries had also landed to aid the tyrant, so that his hopes revived. The Syracusans, as the despotic power again gathered strength, were at odds among themselves, some maintaining that they should remain and continue the siege and others that they should disband their forces and abandon the city.

As soon as Dionysius learned of this, he led his army out against them, and falling on them while they were disordered, he easily routed them near the New City, as it is called. Not many of them, however, were slain, since Dionysius, riding among his men, stopped them from killing the fugitives. The Syracusans were forthwith scattered over the countryside, but a little later more than seven thousand of them were gathered with the cavalry at Aetnê. Dionysius, after burying the Syracusans who had fallen, dispatched ambassadors to Aetnê, asking the exiles to accept terms and return to their native land, and giving his pledged word that he would not bear enmity against them. Now certain of them, who had left behind children and wives, felt compelled to accept the offer; but the rest replied, when the ambassadors cited the benefaction Dionysius had performed in the burial of the dead, that he deserved the same favour, and they prayed to the gods that

θεοῖς ἡῦχοντο τὴν ταχίστην αὐτὸν ἐπιδεῖν ταύτης
 8 τυγχάνοντα. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ βουλη-
 θέντες πιστεῦσαι τῷ τυράννῳ κατέμειναν ἐν Αἴτνῃ,
 καιρὸν ἐπιτηροῦντες κατ' αὐτοῦ· Διονύσιος δὲ τοῖς
 μὲν κατελθοῦσι φυγάσι φιλανθρώπως ἐχρήσατο,
 βουλόμενος καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους προτρέψασθαι κατ-
 ελθεῖν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα, τοὺς δὲ Καμπανοὺς ταῖς
 9 καθηκούσαις δωρεαῖς τιμήσας ἐξαπέστειλεν ἐκ τῆς
 πόλεως, ὑφορώμενος αὐτῶν τὴν ἀβεβαιότητα. οἱ
 πορευθέντες εἰς Ἑντελλαν, καὶ πείσαντες τοὺς ἐν
 τῇ πόλει λαβεῖν ἑαυτοὺς συνοίκους, νυκτὸς ἐπιθέ-
 μενοι τοὺς μὲν ἡβῶντας ἀπέσφαξαν, τὰς δὲ γυ-
 ναῖκας τῶν παρασπονδηθέντων γήμαντες κατέσχον
 τὴν πόλιν.

10. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατα-
 λευκότες τὸν Πελοποννησιακὸν πόλεμον ὁμολογου-
 μένῃν ἔσχον τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ τὴν κατὰ γῆν καὶ
 τὴν κατὰ θάλατταν. καταστήσαντες δὲ ναύαρχον
 Λύσανδρον, τούτῳ προσέταξαν ἐπιπορεύεσθαι τὰς
 πόλεις, ἐν ἐκάστη τοὺς παρ' αὐτοῖς καλουμένους
 ἄρμοστὰς ἐγκαθιστάντα· ταῖς γὰρ δημοκρατίαις
 2 ἐβούλοντο τὰς πόλεις διοικεῖσθαι. ἔταξαν δὲ καὶ
 φόρους τοῖς καταπολεμηθεῖσι, καὶ τὸν πρὸ τοῦ
 χρόνον οὐ χρώμενοι νομίσματι τότε συνήθροίζον
 ἐκ τοῦ φόρου κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν πλείω τῶν χιλίων
 ταλάντων.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πράγματα κατὰ
 τὴν ἰδίαν ἀξίαν διώκησαν, ἀπέστειλαν Ἀριστον
 ἄνδρα τῶν ἐπιφανῶν εἰς Συρακούσας, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ

¹ Governors from Sparta. After Aegospotami Lysander
 34

they might, the sooner the better, see him obtain it. 404 B.C.
 These men, accordingly, who would by no means put any trust in the tyrant, remained in Aetnè, watching for an opportunity against him. Dionysius treated with humanity the exiles who returned, wishing to encourage the rest to return to their native land too. To the Campanians he awarded the gifts that were due and then dispatched them from the city, having regard to their fickleness. These made their way to Entella and persuaded the men of the city to receive them as fellow-inhabitants; then they fell upon them by night, slew the men of military age, married the wives of the men with whom they had broken faith, and possessed themselves of the city.

10. In Greece the Lacedaemonians, now that they had brought the Peloponnesian War to an end, held the supremacy by common acknowledgement both on land and on sea. Appointing Lysander admiral, they ordered him to visit the cities and set up in each the magistrates they call harmosts¹; for the Lacedaemonians, who had a dislike for the democracies, wished the cities to have oligarchic governments. They also levied tribute upon the peoples they had conquered, and although before this time they had not used coined money, they now collected yearly from the tribute more than a thousand talents.²

When the Lacedaemonians had settled the affairs of Greece to their own taste, they dispatched Aristus,³ one of their distinguished men, to Syracuse, ostensibly had appointed boards of ten citizens in each conquered city to form an oligarchic government. See Xenophon, *Hell.* 3. 4. 2.

² Diodorus is the only authority for such a figure, which can scarcely be credited.

³ Named Aretes in chap. 70. 3.

προσποιούμενοι καταλύειν τὴν δυναστείαν, τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ σπεύδοντες αὐξῆσαι τὴν τυραννίδα· ἤλπιζον γὰρ συγκατασκευάζοντες τὴν ἀρχὴν ὑπήκοον ἔξειν
 3 τὸν Διονύσιον διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας. ὁ δ' Ἀριστος καταπλεύσας εἰς Συρακούσας καὶ τῷ τυράννῳ λάθρα περὶ τούτων διαλεχθείς, τοὺς τε Συρακοσίους ἀνασείων καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀποκαταστήσειν ἐπαγγειλάμενος, Νικοτέλην μὲν τὸν Κορίνθιον ἀνείλεν ἀφηγούμενον τῶν Συρακοσίων, τοὺς δὲ πιστεύσαντας προδοὺς τὸν μὲν τύραννον ἰσχυρὸν κατέστησε, διὰ δὲ τῆς πράξεως ταύτης ἀσχημονεῖν
 4 ἐποίησεν αὐτὸν ἅμα καὶ τὴν πατρίδα. Διονύσιος δὲ τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἐπὶ τὸν θεισμόν¹ ἀποστείλας ἐπῆλθε τὰς οἰκίας, καὶ τὰ μὲν ὅπλα πάντων ἀφείλετο, μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ' ἕτερον τεῖχος ὠκοδόμει περὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ ναὺς τε κατεσκευάζετο, συνῆγε δὲ καὶ μισθοφόρων πλῆθος, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ παρεσκευάζετο πρὸς τὴν ἀσφάλειαν τῆς τυραννίδος, ὡς ἂν ἔργοις ἤδη πείραν εἰληφῶς ὅτι πᾶν ὑπομένουσιν οἱ Συρακόσιοι χάριν τοῦ μὴ δουλεύειν.

11. Τούτων δὲ πραπτομένων Φαρνάβαζος ὁ Δαρείου τοῦ βασιλέως σατράπης Ἀλκιβιάδην τὸν Ἀθηναῖον συλλαβὼν ἀνείλε, χαρίσασθαι βουλόμενος Λακεδαιμονίοις. τοῦ δ' Ἐφόρου δι' ἄλλας αἰτίας ἐπιβουλευθῆναι γεγραφότος, οὐκ ἄχρηστον εἶναι νομίζω παραθεῖναι τὴν παραδοθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ
 2 συγγραφέως ἐπιβουλὴν κατ' Ἀλκιβιάδου. φησὶ γὰρ κατὰ τὴν ἐπτακαίδεκάτην βίβλον Κύρον μὲν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους λάθρα παρασκευάζεσθαι ἅμα πολεμεῖν πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν ἀδελφόν, Ἀλκιβιάδην δὲ διὰ τινων αἰσθόμενον τὴν Κύρου προ-

¹ For θεισμόν Wurm suggests θέατρον.

pretending that they would overthrow the govern- 404 B.C.
ment, but in truth with intent to increase the power
of the tyranny; for they hoped that by helping to
establish the rule of Dionysius they would obtain his
ready service because of their benefactions to him.
Aristus, after having put ashore at Syracuse and dis-
cussed secretly with the tyrant the matters we have
mentioned, kept stirring up the Syracusans and
promised to restore their liberty; then he slew
Nicoteles the Corinthian, a leader of the Syracusans,
made strong the tyrant by betraying those who put
their faith in him, and by such conduct brought dis-
grace both upon himself and upon his native land.
Dionysius, sending the Syracusans out to harvest
their crops,¹ entered their homes and carried off the
arms of them all; after this he built a second wall
about the acropolis, constructed war vessels, and also
collected a great number of mercenaries; and he
made every other provision to safeguard the tyranny,
since he had learned by experience that the Syra-
cusans would endure anything to escape slavery.

11. While these events were taking place, Pharna-
bazus, the satrap² of King Darius, wishing to gratify
the Lacedaemonians, seized Alcibiades the Athenian
and put him to death. But since Ephorus recounts
that his death was sought for other reasons, I think
it not unprofitable to set forth the plot against
Alcibiades as the historian has described it. He
states in the Seventeenth Book that Cyrus and the
Lacedaemonians were making secret plans for a joint
war against Cyrus' brother Artaxerxes, and Alci-
biades, learning of Cyrus' purpose from certain

¹ Wurm suggests "sending them to the theatre."

² Satrap of Phrygia and Bithynia.

- αίρεσιν ἔλθειν πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον καὶ περὶ τούτων ἐξηγήσασθαι κατὰ μέρος, ἀξιῶσαι δὲ αὐτὸν ἀναβάσεως ὁδηγὸν¹ πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην· βούλεσθαι γὰρ ἐμφανίσαι πρῶτον τὴν ἐπιβουλήν τῷ βασιλεῖ.
- 3 τὸν δὲ Φαρνάβαζον ἀκούσαντα τῶν λόγων σφετερίσασθαι τὴν ἀπαγγελίαν καὶ πέμψαι πιστοὺς ἄνδρας ὑπὲρ τούτων τῷ βασιλεῖ δηλώσοντας. οὐ διδόντος δὲ τοῦ Φαρναβάζου τοὺς παραπέμψοντας εἰς τὰ βασίλεια, φησὶ τὸν μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδην ὀρμήσαι πρὸς τὸν σατράπην τῆς Παφλαγονίας, ὅπως δι' ἐκείνου ποιήσαιο τὴν ἀνάβασιν· τὸν δὲ Φαρνάβαζον φοβηθέντα μὴ περὶ τούτων ἀκούσῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὁ βασιλεὺς, ἐπαποστεῖλαι τοὺς ἀνελοῦντας
- 4 κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. τοὺς δὲ καταλαβόντας αὐτὸν τῆς Φρυγίας ἐν τινὶ κώμῃ κατεσκηνωκότα νυκτὸς περιθεῖναι ξύλων πλῆθος· ἀναφθέντος οὖν πολλοῦ πυρὸς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐπιχειρῆσαι μὲν ἀμύνεσθαι, κρατηθέντα δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς καὶ τῶν εἰς αὐτὸν ἀκοντιζόντων τελευτῆσαι.
- 5 Περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον καὶ Δημόκριτος ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐτελεύτησε βιώσας ἔτη ἐνενήκοντα. Λασθένην δὲ τὸν Θηβαῖον τὸν νενικηκότα ταύτην τὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα λέγεται πρὸς ἵππον ἀθλητὴν δραμόντα νικῆσαι· τὸν δὲ δρόμον ἀπὸ τῆς Κορωνείας μέχρι τῆς Θηβαίων πόλεως γενέσθαι.
- 6 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαίων φρουρούντων Ἐρρουκαν πόλιν Οὐόλσκων ἐπελθόντες οἱ πολέμοι τῆς τε πόλεως ἐκράτησαν καὶ τῶν φρουρῶν τοὺς πλείστους ἀνείλαν.

12. Τῶν δὲ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἑνιαυτὸν πράξεων

parties, went to Pharnabazus and told him of it in 404 B.C. detail; and he asked him for someone to conduct him on a mission to Artaxerxes, since he wished to be the first to disclose the plot to the King. But Pharnabazus, on hearing the story, usurped the function of reporter and sent trusted men to disclose the matter to the King. When Pharnabazus did not provide escorts to the capital, Ephorus continues, Alcibiades set out to the satrap of Paphlagonia in order to make the trip with his assistance; but Pharnabazus, fearing lest the King should hear the truth of the affair, sent men after Alcibiades to slay him on the road. These came upon him where he had taken shelter in a village of Phrygia, and in the night enclosed the place with a mass of fuel. When a strong fire was kindled, Alcibiades endeavoured to save himself, but came to his death from the fire and the javelins of his attackers.¹

About the same time Democritus² the philosopher died at the age of ninety. And Lasthenes the Theban, who was the victor in the Olympic Games of this year, won a race, we are told, against a race horse, the course being from Coroneia to the city of the Thebans.³

In Italy the Roman garrison of Erruca,⁴ a city of the Volsci, was attacked by the enemy, who captured the city and slew most of the defenders.

12. When the events of this year had come to an 403 B.C.

¹ A very different account of the circumstances of the murder of Alcibiades is given by Plutarch, *Alcibiades*, 38. 3 f.

² The famous developer of the "atomic" theory.

³ A distance of about thirty miles.

⁴ Verrugo (Livy, 4. 58).

¹ So Reiske, Bezzel: 486v.

- τέλος ἔχουσῶν Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦν ἄρχων Εὐκλείδης, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διεδέξαντο χιλί-
 2 ἄρχοι τέσσαρες, Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος, Νουμέριος
 Φάβιος, Λεύκιος Οὐαλέριος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν
 παρειληφόντων Βυζάντιοι πρὸς μὲν ἀλλήλους στασι-
 άζοντες, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς παροικοῦντας Θρᾶκας πόλε-
 μον ἔχοντες, κακῶς ἀπήλλαττον· οὐ δυνάμενοι δὲ
 λύσιν πορίσασθαι τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλους φιλονεικίας,
 στρατηγὸν ἡτήσαντο παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων. ἐξ-
 3 έπεμψαν οὖν οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται Κλέαρχον καταστή-
 σοντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν· οὗτος δὲ πιστευθεὶς περὶ
 τῶν ὄλων καὶ μισθοφόρους πολλοὺς ἀθροίσας,
 οὐκέτι προστάτης ἦν, ἀλλὰ τύραννος. καὶ τὸ μὲν
 πρῶτον τοὺς ἄρχοντας αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τινὶ θυσίᾳ καλέσας
 ἀνείλε, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀναρχίας οὔσης ἐν τῇ πόλει,
 τριάκοντα μὲν τοὺς ὀνομαζομένους Βυζαντίους¹
 συνήρπασε καὶ περιβείς κάλων ἀπεστραγγάλισε·
 πάντων δὲ τῶν διαφθαρέντων τὰς οὐσίας σφετερι-
 σάμενος ἐπελέγετο καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς εὐπόρους,
 καὶ ψευδεῖς αἰτίας ἐπιρρίπτων οὓς μὲν ἀπέκτεινεν
 οὓς δὲ ἐφυγάδευσεν. πολλῶν δὲ χρημάτων κυριεύ-
 σας καὶ μισθοφόρων ἀθροίσας πλῆθος τὰ κατὰ τὴν
 δυναστείαν ἡσφαλίσατο.
- 4 Διαβοηθείσης δὲ τῆς κατὰ τὸν τύραννον ὠμό-
 τητός τε καὶ δυνάμεως, Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὸ μὲν
 πρῶτον ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς αὐτὸν πρέσβεις τοὺς πεί-
 σοντας ἀποθέσθαι τὴν δυναστείαν· οὐ προσέχοντος
 δὲ τοῖς ἀξιουμένοις ἔπεμψαν δύναμιν ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ
 5 στρατηγὸν Πανθοίδαν. οὗ τὴν ἔφοδον αἰσθόμενος

¹ Βυζαντίους] Βοιωτοὺς AHL.

end, Eucleides was archon in Athens, and in Rome 403 B.C. four military tribunes succeeded to the consular magistracy, Publius Cornelius, Numerius Fabius, and Lucius Valerius.¹ After these magistrates had taken office, the Byzantines were in serious difficulties both because of factional strife and of a war that they were waging with the neighbouring Thracians; and since they were unable to devise a settlement of their mutual differences, they asked the Lacedaemonians for a general. The Spartans, accordingly, sent them Clearchus to bring order to the affairs of the city; and he, after being entrusted with supreme authority, and having gathered a large body of mercenaries, was no longer their president but their tyrant. First of all, he invited their chief magistrates to attend a festival of some kind and put them to death. and after this, since there was no government in the city, he seized a group of thirty prominent Byzantines, put a cord about their necks, and strangled them to death. After appropriating for himself the property of those he had slain, he also picked out the wealthy among the rest of the citizens, and launching false charges against them, he put some to death and drove others into exile. Having thus acquired a large amount of money and assembled a great body of mercenaries, he made his tyrannical power secure.

When the cruelty and power of the tyrant became noised abroad, the Lacedaemonians first of all dispatched ambassadors to him to prevail upon him to lay down his tyrannical power, but when he paid no heed to their requests, they sent an army against him under the command of Panthoedas. Clearchus,

¹ Most of the manuscripts add "and Terentius Maximus."

ὁ Κλέαρχος εἰς Σηλυμβρίαν μετήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, κύριος ὢν καὶ ταύτης τῆς πόλεως· πολλὰ γὰρ εἰς τοὺς Βυζαντίους ἡμαρτηκῶς ὑπελάμβανεν οὐ μόνον τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει
6 πολεμίους ἔξειν. διόπερ ἐκ Σηλυμβρίας κρίνας ἀσφαλέστερον διαπολεμήσειν, τὰ τε χρήματα καὶ τὴν δύναμιν μετέστησεν. ὥς δ' ἐπύθετο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐγγὺς ὄντας, ἀπήντησεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ
7 περὶ τὸν καλούμενον Πόρον συνήψε μάχην τοῖς περὶ τὸν Πανθοῖδαν. γενομένου δ' ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον τοῦ κινδύνου, καὶ λαμπρῶς ἀγωνισαμένων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, οἱ τοῦ τυράννου διεφθάρησαν. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον μετ' ὀλίγων συγκλεισθεὶς εἰς Σηλυμβρίαν ἐπολιορκεῖτο· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα φοβηθεὶς διέδρα νυκτὸς καὶ διέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἰωνίαν· ἐκεῖ δ' εἰς συνήθειαν ἐλθὼν Κύρῳ τῷ
8 τοῦ βασιλέως ἀδελφῷ δυνάμεων ἀφηγήσατο. ὁ γὰρ Κῦρος, ἄρχων ἀποδεδειγμένος τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ σατραπειῶν καὶ φρονήματος πλήρης ὢν, διανοεῖτο
9 στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀρταξέρξην. ὁρῶν οὖν τὸν Κλέαρχον τόλμαν ἔχοντα καὶ θράσος πρόχειρον, ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ χρήματα καὶ προσέταξεν ὥς πλείστους ξενολογεῖν, νομίζων εὖθετον ἔξειν συναγωνιστὴν τοῖς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τολμωμένοις.

13. Λύσανδρος δὲ ὁ Σπαρτιάτης ἐπειδὴ πάσας τὰς ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίους πόλεις διώκησε κατὰ τὴν τῶν ἐφόρων γνώμην, ἐν αἷς μὲν δεκαδαρχίας, ἐν αἷς δ' ὀλιγαρχίας καταστήσας, περίβλεπτος ἦν ἐν

¹ The Aegean Sea. Xenophon (*Anab.* 1. 1. 2) states that
42

on learning of his approach, transferred his army to Selymbria, being master also of this city, for he assumed that after the many crimes he had committed against the Byzantines, he would have as enemies not only the Lacedaemonians, but also the inhabitants of the city. Consequently, having decided that Selymbria would be a safer base for the war, he removed both his treasure and his army to that place. When he learned that the Lacedaemonians were close at hand, he advanced to meet them and joined battle with the troops of Panthoedas at the place called Porus. The struggle lasted a long while, but the Lacedaemonians fought splendidly and the forces of the tyrant were destroyed. Clearchus with a few companions was at first shut up in Selymbria and besieged there, but later he was fearful and slipped away by night, and crossed over to Ionia, where he became intimate with Cyrus, the brother of the Persian King, and won command of his troops. For Cyrus, who had been appointed supreme commander of the satrapies lying on the sea ¹ and was afire with ambition, was planning to lead an army against his brother Artaxerxes. Observing, therefore, that Clearchus possessed daring and a prompt boldness, he supplied him with funds and instructed him to enroll as many mercenaries as he could, believing that he would have in Clearchus an apt partner for his bold undertakings.

13. Lysander the Spartan, after he had introduced governments in all the cities under the Lacedaemonians in accordance with the will of the ephors, establishing a rule of ten men in some and oligarchies

he had been made "general of all the forces that muster in the plain of Castolus."

- τῇ Σπάρτῃ. καταλύσας γὰρ τὸν Πελοποννησιακὸν πόλεμον τῇ πατρίδι περιτεθεικῶς ἦν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ὁμολογουμένην καὶ τὴν κατὰ γῆν καὶ τὴν κατὰ
 2 θάλατταν. διόπερ ἐπὶ τούτοις πεφρονηματισμένος διανοεῖτο καταλύσαι τὴν τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν βασιλείαν καὶ κοινὴν ἐκ πάντων Σπαρτιατῶν ποιῆσαι τὴν αἵρεσιν τῶν βασιλέων· ἤλπιζε γὰρ εἰς ἑαυτὸν τάχιστα τὴν ἀρχὴν ἡξεῖν διὰ τὸ μεγίστας καλ-
 3 λίστας πράξεις κατεργάσθαι. θεωρῶν δὲ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μάλιστα τοῖς μαντείοις προσέχοντας, ἐπεχείρησε τὴν ἐν Δελφοῖς προφῆτιν διαφθεῖραι χρήμασιν· ἐνόμιζε γάρ, εἰ χρησμὸν λάβοι σύμμαχον ταῖς ἰδίαις ἐπιβολαῖς, ῥαδίως ἄξειν¹ ἐπὶ τέλος τὴν
 4 προαίρεσιν. ἐπεὶ δὲ παμπληθῆ² χρήματα τοῖς περὶ τὸ μαντεῖον διατρίβουσιν ὑπισχνούμενος οὐκ ἔπειθε, ταῖς ἐν Δωδώνῃ περὶ τὸ μαντεῖον οὔσαις ἱερείαις προσήνεγκε λόγους περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν διὰ τινος Φερεκράτους, Ἀπολλωνιάτου μὲν τὸ γένος, ἔχοντος δὲ συνήθειαν πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν διατρίβοντας.
 5 Οὐδὲν δὲ πράξαι δυνάμενος ἐξεδήμησεν εἰς Κυρήνην, πρόφασιν μὲν ὡς εὐχὰς ἀποδιδούς Ἀμμωνι, τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ διαφθεῖραι βουλόμενος τὸ μαντεῖον· ἐκόμισε δὲ καὶ χρημάτων πλῆθος, δι' ὧν ἤλπιζε τοὺς περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν διατρίβοντας πείσαι.
 6 καὶ γὰρ ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν περὶ ἐκείνους τοὺς τόπους Λίβυς ξένος ἦν αὐτῷ πατρικός, καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Λυσάνδρου συνέβαιναν ἐνομάζεσθαι Λίβυν ἀπὸ τῆς

¹ So Dindorf: ἡξεῖν.

² χρόνον after παμπληθῆ deleted by Reiske.

in others, was the cynosure of Sparta. For by bringing the Peloponnesian War to an end he had bestowed upon his native land the supreme power, acknowledged by all, both on land and on sea. Consequently, having become filled with pride on this account, he conceived the idea of putting an end to the kingship of the Heracleidae¹ and making every Spartan eligible to election as king; for he hoped that the kingship would very soon come to him because of his achievements, which were very great and glorious. Knowing that the Lacedaemonians gave very great heed to the responses of oracles, he attempted to bribe the prophetess in Delphi, since he believed that, if he should receive an oracular response favourable to the designs he entertained, he should easily carry his project to a successful end. But when he could not win over the attendants of the oracle, despite the large sum he promised them, he opened negotiations on the same matter with the priestesses of the oracle of Dodonê, through a certain Pherecrates, who was a native of Apollonia and intimate with the attendants of the shrine.

Meeting with no success, he made a journey to Cyrenê, offering as his reason payment of vows to Ammon,² but actually for the purpose of bribing the oracle; and he took with him a great sum of money with which he hoped to win over the attendants of the shrine. And in fact Libys, the king of those regions, was a guest-friend of his father, and it so happened that Lysander's brother had been named Libys by reason of the friendship with the king.

¹ The two lines of Spartan kings claimed to be "Descendants of Heracles."

² Zeus-Ammon, whose shrine was in the Oasis of Siwah.

7 πρὸς ἐκεῖνον φιλίας. διὰ δὲ τούτου καὶ τῶν κομι-
ζομένων χρημάτων ἐλπίσας πείσειν οὐ μόνον ἀπ-
έτυχε τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ συνεχέπεμψαν οἱ
τοῦ μαντείου προεστῶτες πρέσβεις τοὺς κατηγορή-
σοντας τοῦ Λυσάνδρου περὶ τῆς τοῦ χρηστηρίου
διαφθορᾶς. ὁ δὲ Λύσανδρος παραγεννηθεὶς εἰς
8 σατο πιθανῶς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ. τότε μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν
ᾔδεισαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι περὶ τῆς τοῦ Λυσάνδρου
προαιρέσεως εἰς τὸ καταλῦσαι τοὺς ἀφ' Ἡρακλέους
βασιλεῖς· μετὰ δέ τινα χρόνον τελευτήσαντος αὐτοῦ,
καὶ τινων χρηματισμῶν ζητουμένων κατὰ τὴν
οἰκίαν, εὗρον λόγον γεγραμμένον πολυτελῶς,¹ ὃν
ἐπραγματεύσατο πρὸς τὰ πλήθη, πείσων ἐξ ἀπάν-
των τῶν πολιτῶν αἵρετοὺς γίνεσθαι βασιλεῖς.

14. Διονύσιος δ' ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος
ἐπειδὴ τὴν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους εἰρήνην ἐποιήσατο,
τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν στάσεων ἀπήλλακτο, τὰς
ὁμόρους τῶν Χαλκιδέων πόλεις ἔσπευδε προσαγα-
γέσθαι· αὗται δ' ἦσαν Νάξος, Κατάνη, Λεοντῖνοι.
2 τούτων δ' ἐπεθύμει κυριεῦσαι διὰ τὸ συνορίζειν
αὐτὰς τῇ Συρακούσῃ καὶ πολλὰς ἀφορμὰς ἔχειν
πρὸς τὴν αὔξησιν τῆς δυναστείας. πρῶτον μὲν
οὖν τῇ Αἴτῃ προσστρατοπεδεύσας² παρέλαβε τὸ
φρούριον, τῶν φυγάδων οὐκ ὄντων ἀξιωμαχῶν πρὸς
3 τηλικαύτην δύναμιν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπὶ Λεοντίνους
ἀναζεύξας ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως κατεστρατοπέδευσε
παρὰ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
ἐκτάξας τὴν δύναμιν ἐξαπέστειλε κήρυκα πρὸς τοὺς
Λεοντίνους, κελεύων παραδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν καὶ

¹ πολυτελῶς] φιλοτίμως or ἐπιμελῶς Bezzel.

² So Vogel: στρατεύσας.

With the king's help, then, and the money he ^{403 B.C.} brought, he hoped to win them, but not only did he fail of his design, but the overseers of the oracle sent ambassadors to lay charges against Lysander for his effort to bribe the oracle. When Lysander arrived at Lacedaemon, a trial was proposed, but he presented a persuasive defence of his conduct. Now at that time the Lacedaemonians knew nothing of Lysander's purpose to abolish the kings in line of descent from Heracles; but some time later, after his death, when some documents were being searched for in his house, they found a speech, composed at great expense,¹ which he had prepared to deliver to the people, to persuade them that the kings should be elected from all the citizens.

14. Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, after he had made peace with the Carthaginians and had got free of the uprisings in the city, was eager to attach to himself the neighbouring cities of the Chalcidians,² namely, Naxos, Catanê, and Leontini. He was eager to be lord of them because they lay on the borders of Syracuse and possessed many advantages for further increase of his tyrannical power. First of all, then, he encamped near Aetnê and won the fortress, the exiles there being no match for an army of such size; and after this he advanced to Leontini and pitched his camp near the city along the river Teria. Then he at first led out his army in battle-order and dispatched a herald to the Leontines, commanding them to surrender the city and

¹ Or more likely, "composed with great care"; see critical note.

² *i.e.* colonies of Chalcis.

4 νομίζων τῷ φόβῳ καταπλήξαι τοὺς ἔνδον· οὐ προσ-
 εχόντων δὲ τῶν Λεοντίνων, ἀλλὰ πάντα παρ-
 εσκευασμένων τὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν, Διονύσιος
 οὐκ ἔχων μηχανήματα τὴν μὲν πολιορκίαν κατὰ
 τὸ παρὸν ἀπέγνω, τὴν δὲ χώραν ἅπασαν ἐλεηλά-
 5 τησεν. ἐκεῖθεν δ' ἀνέζευξεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Σικελούς,
 προσποιούμενος τὸν πρὸς τούτους πόλεμον ἐπαναι-
 ρεῖσθαι πρὸς τὸ τοὺς Καταναίους καὶ Ναξίους
 ῥαθυμοτέρους γενέσθαι περὶ τὴν τῆς πόλεως φυ-
 6 λακίην. διατρίβων δὲ περὶ τὴν Ἑνναν Ἀείμνηστον
 τὸν Ἑνναῖον ἐπεισεν ἐπιθέσθαι τυραννίδι, συνεπι-
 7 λήψεσθαι τῆς προθέσεως ἐπαγγελλόμενος. κρατή-
 σαντος δ' ἐκείνου τῆς ἐπιβολῆς καὶ τὸν Διονύσιον
 οὐκ εἰσαγαγόντος εἰς τὴν πόλιν, διοργισθεὶς μετ-
 εβάλετο καὶ τοὺς Ἑνναίους παρεκάλει καταλύειν
 τὸν τύραννον. ὧν συνδραμόντων εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν
 μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων καὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀντιποιοιμένων,
 8 πλήρης ἦν ἡ πόλις ταραχῆς. Διονύσιος δὲ πυθό-
 μενος τὴν στάσιν ἀνέλαβε τοὺς ψιλοὺς¹ καὶ ταχέως
 διὰ τινος ἐρήμου τόπου² παρεισέπεσεν εἰς τὴν πό-
 λιν, καὶ τὸν μὲν Ἀείμνηστον συλλαβὼν παρέδωκε
 τοῖς Ἑνναίοις πρὸς τὴν τιμωρίαν, αὐτὸς δ' οὐδὲν ἀδι-
 κήσας ἀπῆλθεν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. τοῦτο δ' ἔπραξεν
 οὐχ οὕτως τοῦ δικαίου φροντίζων ὥς βουλόμενος
 προτρέψασθαι τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις αὐτῷ πιστεύειν.

15. Ἐκεῖθεν δ' ἀναζεύξας τὴν τῶν Ἑρβιταίων
 πόλιν πορθεῖν ἐπεχείρησεν· οὐδὲν δὲ πράσσων πρὸς
 μὲν τούτους εἰρήνην ἐποιήσατο, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν
 ἡγάγεν ἐπὶ Κατάνην· Ἀρκεσίλαος γὰρ στρατηγὸς
 ὢν τῶν Καταναίων ἐπηγγέλλετο αὐτῷ προδώσειν

¹ So Hertlein : φίλους.

² ἐλθὼν after τόπου omitted JK, Vogel.

believing that he had struck terror into the inhabitants. But when the Leontines paid no attention to him and had made every preparation to withstand a siege, Dionysius, having no engines of war, gave up the siege for the time being, but plundered their entire territory. From there he set out against the Siceli, pretending that he was engaging in war against them in order that the Catanians and the Naxians might become slacker in the defence of their cities. And while he was tarrying in the neighbourhood of Enna, he persuaded Acimnestus, a native of the city, to make a bid for tyranny, promising to aid him in the undertaking. But when Acimnestus had succeeded in his design and then did not admit Dionysius into the city, Dionysius in anger changed sides and urged the Ennaeans to overthrow the tyrant. These streamed into the market-place with their arms, contending for their freedom, and the city was filled with tumult. Dionysius, on learning of the strife, took his light-armed troops, speedily broke through an unoccupied place into the city, seized Acimnestus, and handed him over to the Ennaeans to be punished. He himself, refraining from all injustice, departed from the city. This he did, not so much because he had regard for right as because he wanted to encourage the other cities to put faith in him.

15. From Enna Dionysius set out to the city of the Herbitaeans and attempted to ravage it. But accomplishing nothing, he made peace with them and led his army to Catanê, for Arcesilaüs, the general of the Catanians, had offered to betray the city to him.

τὴν πόλιν. διόπερ ὑπὸ τούτου περὶ μέσας νύκτας
 παρεισαχθεὶς κύριος τῆς Κατάνης ἐγένετο. ἀφελό-
 μενος δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ ὄπλα, φρουρὰν ἐν αὐτῇ
 2 κατέστησεν ἱκανήν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Προκλῆς ὁ
 τῶν Ναξίων ἀφηγούμενος ἐπαγγελιῶν μεγέθει
 πεισθεὶς παρέδωκε τὴν πατρίδα τῷ Διονυσίῳ· ὃς
 τὰς δωρεὰς ἀποδοὺς τῷ προδιδόντι καὶ τοὺς συγ-
 γενεῖς αὐτῷ χαρισάμενος τὴν πόλιν ἐξηνδραποδί-
 σατο, καὶ τὰς μὲν κτήσεις ἐφήκε τοῖς στρατιώταις
 διαρπάσαι, τὰ δὲ τείχη καὶ τὰς οἰκίας κατέσκαψεν.
 3 παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τοῖς Καταναίοις χρησάμενος
 ἐλαφυροπώλησε τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐν Συρακούσαις.
 τὴν μὲν οὖν τῶν Ναξίων χώραν Σικελοῖς τοῖς ὁμο-
 ροῦσιν ἔδωρήσατο, τοῖς δὲ Καμπανοῖς τὴν πόλιν
 4 τῶν Καταναίων οἰκητήριον ἔδωκεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
 ἐπὶ Λεοντίνους στρατεύσας ἀπάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει τὴν
 πόλιν περιεστρατοπέδευσε, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἔνδον
 διαπρεσβευσάμενος ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς παραδιδόναι
 τὴν πόλιν καὶ μετέχειν τῆς ἐν Συρακούσαις πολι-
 τείας. οἱ δὲ Λεοντῖνοι, βοήθειαν μὲν οὐδεμίαν
 ἔξιν προσδοκῶντες, τὰς δὲ Ναξίων καὶ Καταναίων
 συμφορὰς ἀναλογιζόμενοι, κατεπλήττοντο φοβού-
 μενοι μὴ τοῖς αὐτοῖς περιπέσωσι δυστυχήμασιν.
 διόπερ εἰζαντες τῷ καιρῷ συνεχώρησαν, καὶ τὴν
 πόλιν ἐκλιπόντες εἰς Συρακούσας μετώκησαν.

16. Ἀρχωνίδης δ' ὁ τῆς Ἑρβίτης ἐπιστάτης,
 ἐπειδὴ πρὸς Διονύσιον εἰρήνην ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν
 Ἑρβιταίων συνέθετο, διανοεῖτο κτίσαι πόλιν. εἶχε
 γὰρ μισθοφόρους τε πλείους καὶ σύμμικτον ὄχλον,
 ὃς τῷ πρὸς Διονύσιον πολέμῳ συνέδραμεν εἰς τὴν
 πόλιν· πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀπόρων¹ Ἑρβιταίων ἐπηγ-

¹ τῶν ἀπόρων Post : τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν.

Consequently, being admitted by Arcesilatis about 403 B.C. midnight, he became master of Catanê. After taking their arms from the citizens, he placed an adequate garrison in the city. After this Procles, the commander of the Naxians, on being won over by great promises, delivered over his native city to Dionysius, who, after paying the promised gifts to the traitor and granting him his kinsmen, sold the inhabitants into slavery, turned their property over to the soldiers to plunder, and razed the walls and the dwellings. He also meted out a similar treatment to the Catanians, selling the captives he took as booty in Syracuse. Now the territory of the Naxians he gave as a present to the neighbouring Siceli and granted to the Campanians the city of the Catanians as their dwelling-place. After this he advanced to Leontini with his entire armed strength and laid siege to the city, and sending ambassadors to the inhabitants, he ordered them to hand over their city and enjoy citizenship in Syracuse. The Leontines, expecting that they would receive no help and reflecting on the fate of the Naxians and Catanians, were struck with terror in fear that they would suffer the same misfortune. Consequently, yielding to the exigency of the moment, they assented to the proposal, left their city, and removed to Syracuse.

16. Archonides, the leader of Herbitê, after the citizen-body of the Herbitaeans had concluded peace with Dionysius, determined to found a city. For he had not only many mercenaries but also a mixed throng who had streamed into the city in connection with the war against Dionysius; and many of the destitute among the Herbitaeans had promised him to

- 2 γέλλοντο αὐτῷ κοινωνήσῃ τῆς ἀποικίας. ἀνα-
 λαβὼν οὖν τὸ συνδραμόν¹ πλῆθος κατελάβετό τινα
 τῶν λόφων ὀκτὼ σταδίους ἀπέχοντα τῆς θαλάττης,
 ἐν ᾧ πόλιν ἔκτισεν Ἀλαισαν· οὐσῶν δὲ καὶ ἄλλων
 πόλεων κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ὁμωνύμων, Ἀρχωνίδιον
 3 αὐτὴν προσηγόρευσεν ἅφ' ἑαυτοῦ. ἐν δὲ τοῖς
 ὕστερον χρόνοις τῆς πόλεως πολλὴν ἐπίδοσιν λαμ-
 βανούσης διὰ τε τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης ἐργασίας
 καὶ διὰ τὴν ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων δοθεῖσαν ἀτέλειαν, οἱ
 Ἀλαισῖνοι τὴν τῶν Ἑρβιταίων συγγένειαν ἀπηρνή-
 σαντο, αἰσχροὺς ἡγούμενοι καταδεεστέρας πόλεως
 4 ἑαυτοὺς ἀποίκους νομίζεσθαι. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ μέχρι
 νῦν παρ' ἀμφοτέραις συγγένειαι τε πλείονες δια-
 μένουσι καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὸ Ἀπολλώνιον θυσίας τοῖς
 αὐτοῖς ἔθεσι διοικοῦσιν. τινὲς δὲ φασιν ὑπὸ Καρχη-
 δονίων ἐκτίσθαι τὴν Ἀλαισαν, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν
 Ἰμῖλκων τὴν πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον εἰρήνην ἐποίησατο.
 5 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαῖοις πρὸς Βηλούς²
 πόλεμος συνέστη διὰ τοιαύτας³ αἰτίας. τότε πρῶ-
 τως⁴ ἐπεψηφίσαντο Ῥωμαῖοι τοῖς στρατιώταις καθ'
 ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτὸν εἰς ἐφόδια δίδοναι χρήματα. ἐξ-
 επολιόρκησαν δὲ καὶ τὴν Οὐόλσκων πόλιν, ἣ τότε
 μὲν Ἀνξῶρ ἐκαλεῖτο, νῦν δ' ὀνομάζεται Ταρρα-
 κίνη.

17. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
 νησι μὲν ἦρχε Μικίων, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὴν ὑπατι-
 κὴν ἀρχὴν μετέλαβον χιλιάρχοι τρεῖς, Τίτος
 Κοῦντιος καὶ Γάιος Ἰούλιος καὶ Αὔλος Μάμιλος.
 τούτων δὲ τὰς ἀρχὰς λαβόντων οἱ τὸν Ὠρωπὸν
 οἰκοῦντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους στασιάσαντες ἐφυγάδευ-
 2 σαν τῶν πολιτῶν τινας. οἱ δὲ φυγάδες μέχρι μὲν

¹ So Dindorf: συνεδρεῖον.

² So Wesseling: Βοιούς.

join in the colony. Consequently, taking the multi- 403 B.C.
tude of refugees, he occupied a hill lying eight stades
from the sea, on which he founded the city of Halaesa;
and since there were other cities of Sicily with the
same name, he called it Halaesa Archonidion after
himself. When, in later times, the city grew greatly
both because of the trade by sea and because the
Romans exempted it from tribute, the Halaesians
denied their kinship with the Herbitaeans, holding it
a disgrace to be deemed colonists of an inferior city.
Nevertheless, up to the present time numerous ties
of relationships are to be found among both peoples,
and they administer their sacrifices at the Temple
of Apollo with the same routine. But there are
those who state that Halaesa was founded by the
Carthaginians at the time when Himilcon concluded
his peace with Dionysius.

In Italy a war arose between the Romans and the
people of Veii for the following reasons.¹ In this
campaign the Romans voted for the first time to give
annual pay to the soldiers for their service. They
also reduced by siege the city of the Volsci which
was called at that time Anxur² but now has the name
Tarracinê.

17. At the close of the year Micion was archon in 402 B.C.
Athens, and in Rome three military tribunes took
over the consular magistracy, Titus Quinctius, Gaius
Julius, and Aulus Mamilius. After these magistrates
had entered office, the inhabitants of Oropus fell into
civil strife and exiled some of their citizens. For a

¹ There is probably a lacuna here. The "reasons" are
given in Livy, 4. 58.

² Anxur.

³ τοιαύτας] Vogel suggests τινος.

⁴ So Dindorf: πρώτους.

τινος δι' ἑαυτῶν ἐπεβάλοντο κατελθεῖν, οὐ δυνάμενοι δὲ τὴν προαίρεσιν ἐπὶ τέλος ἀγαγεῖν, ἔπεισαν τοὺς Θηβαίους ἑαυτοῖς συναποστεῖλαι δύναμιν.

3 Θηβαῖοι δὲ στρατεύσαντες ἐπὶ τοὺς Ὠρωπίους καὶ κυριεύσαντες τῆς πόλεως, μετώκισαν ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης αὐτοὺς ὥς ἑπτὰ σταδίους, καὶ χρόνους μὲν τινὰς εἶασαν καθ' αὐτοὺς πολιτεύεσθαι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα δόντες πολιτείαν τὴν χώραν Βοιωτίαν ἐποιήσαντο.

4 Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ἄλλα μὲν πλείονα τοῖς Ἡλείοις ἐνεκάλουν, μάλιστα δ' ὅτι Ἄγιν' αὐτῶν τὸν βασιλέα διεκώλυσαν τῷ θεῷ θῦσαι καὶ διότι τοῖς Ὀλυμπίοις Λακεδαιμονίους

5 οὐκ εἶασαν ἀγωνίσασθαι. διόπερ κρίναντες πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον, δέκα πρεσβευτὰς ἀπέστειλαν, πρῶτον μὲν κελεύοντες² τὰς περιοίκους πόλεις εἶναι αὐτονόμους εἶναι, ἔπειτα τὰς δαπάνας τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμου κατὰ³ τὸ ἐπιβάλλον

6 αὐτοῖς μέρος ἀπῆτουν. ταῦτα δ' ἔπραττον προφάσεις αὐτοῖς εὐλόγους καὶ πιθανὰς ἀρχὰς ζητοῦντες πόλεμον. οὐ προσεχόντων δὲ τῶν Ἡλείων, ἀλλὰ καὶ προσεγκαλούντων ὅτι τοὺς Ἕλληνας καταδουλοῦνται, τὸν ἕτερον τῶν βασιλέων Πανσανίαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἀπέστειλαν μετὰ στρατιωτῶν

7 τετρακισχιλίων. συνηκολούθουν δ' αὐτῷ πολλοὶ στρατιῶται καὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων σχεδὸν ἀπάντων πλὴν Βοιωτῶν καὶ Κορινθίων· οὗτοι δὲ δυσ-

time the exiles undertook to effect their return by 402 B.C. their own resources, but finding themselves unable to carry through their purpose, they persuaded the Thebans to send an army to assist them. The Thebans took the field against the Oropians, and becoming masters of the city, resettled the inhabitants some seven stades from the sea; and for some time they allowed them to have their own government, but after this they gave them Theban citizenship and attached their territory to Boeotia.

While these events were taking place, the Lacedaemonians brought a number of charges against the Eleians, the most serious being that they had prevented Agis, their king, from offering sacrifices to the god¹ and that they had not allowed the Lacedaemonians to compete in the Olympic Games. Consequently, having decided to wage war on the Eleians, they dispatched ten ambassadors to them, ordering them, in the first place, to allow their subject cities to be independent, and after that they demanded of them their quota of the cost of the war against the Athenians. This they did in quest of specious pretexts for themselves and of plausible openings for war. When the Eleians not only paid no heed to them but even accused them besides of enslaving the Greeks, they dispatched Pausanias, the other of their two kings, against them with four thousand soldiers. He was accompanied by many soldiers also from practically all the allies except the Boeotians and Corinthians. They, being offended

¹ Olympian Zeus.

¹ **Ἄγων* Reiske (Xen. *Hell.* 3. 2. 22): Πανσανίαν.

² So Dindorf: *κελεύοντας*.

³ *κατὰ* Rhodoman: *καὶ κατὰ*.

χεραίνοντες τοῖς ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων πραττομένοις οὐ μετέσχον τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἥλιν στρατείας.

- 8 Ὁ δ' οὖν Πausanίας κατ' ἔφοδον τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐμβάλων εἰς τὴν Ἥλιν Λασίωνα μὲν φρούριον εὐθὺς εἶλεν ἐξ ἐφόδου, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διὰ τῆς Ἀκρωρείας ἀγαγὼν τὸ στρατόπεδον τέτταρας πόλεις προσηγάγετο, Θραῖστον, Ἄλιον, Ἐπιτά-
9 λιον,¹ Ὀποῦντα. ἐκείθεν δὲ τῇ Πύλῳ προσστρατοπεδεύσας εὐθὺς καὶ τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον παρέλαβεν, ἀπέχον τῆς Ἡλίδος σταδίου ὡς ἐβδομήκοντα. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐπ' αὐτὴν πορευθεὶς τὴν Ἥλιν ἐπὶ τῶν πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ λόφων κατεστρατοπέδευσε. Ἡλεῖοι δὲ μικρὸν ἔμπροσθεν ἦσαν παρ' Αἰτωλῶν εἰληφότες συμμάχους ἐπιλέκτους ἄνδρας χιλίους, οἷς τὸν περὶ τὸ γυμνάσιον τόπον δεδώκεισαν φυ-
10 λάττειν. τοῦ δὲ Πausanίου τοῦτον τὸν τόπον πρῶτον ἐπιχειρήσαντος πολιορκεῖν καταπεφρονηκότως, ὡς οὐδέποτε ἂν τολμησάντων Ἡλείων ἐπεξελθεῖν, ἐξαίφνης οἱ τε Αἰτωλοὶ καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν ἐκχυθέντες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως κατεπλήξαντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, καὶ σχεδὸν τριάκοντα αὐτῶν κατέ-
11 βαλον. ὁ δὲ Πausanίας τότε μὲν ἔλυσεν τὴν πολιορκίαν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ' ὁρῶν ἐργώδη τὴν ἄλωσιν οὖσαν, ἐπῆει πορθῶν καὶ φθειρῶν τὴν χώραν ἱερὰν οὖσαν, καὶ παμπληθεῖς ὠφελείας ἤθροισεν. ἤδη δὲ τοῦ χειμῶνος συνεγγίζοντος κατὰ μὲν τὴν Ἡλείαν ἐτείχισε φρούρια, καὶ τὴν ἱκανὴν ἐν αὐτοῖς κατέλιπε δύναμιν, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς ὑπολοίπου στρατιᾶς ἐν Δύμῃ παρεχέμασεν.

18. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Σικελῶν τύραννος, ἐπειδὴ τὰ κατὰ τὴν δυναστείαν αὐτῷ προεχώρει κατὰ γνώμην, διανοεῖτο μὲν πρὸς

by the proceedings of the Lacedaemonians, took no part in the campaign against Elis. 402 B.C.

Pausanias, then, entered Elis by way of Arcadia and straightway took the outpost of Lasion at the first assault; then, leading his army through Acroreia, he won to his side the four cities of Thraestus, Halium, Epitalium, and Opus. Moving thence, he straightway encamped near Pylus and took this place, which was about seventy stades from Elis. After this, advancing to Elis proper, he pitched his camp on the hills across the river.¹ A short time before this the Eleians had got from the Aetolians a thousand élite troops to help them, to whom they had given the region about the *gymnasion* to guard. When Pausanias first of all started to lay siege to this place, and in a careless manner, not supposing that the Eleians would ever dare to make a sortie against him, suddenly both the Aetolians and many of the citizens, pouring forth from the city, struck terror into the Lacedaemonians and slew some thirty of them. At the time Pausanias raised the siege, but after this, since he saw that the city would be hard to take, he traversed its territory, laying it waste and plundering it, even though it was sacred soil, and gathered great stores of booty. Since the winter was already at hand, he built walled outposts in Elis and left adequate forces in them, and himself passed the winter with the rest of the army in Dymê.

18. In Sicily Dionysius, the tyrant of the Siceli,² 401 B.C. since his government was making satisfactory progress, determined to make war upon the Cartha-

¹ The Peneus.

² See note 1, p. 25.

¹ Ἐπιτάλιον Wesseling: Ἐθπάγιον.

² So Eichstädt: προστρατοπεδεύσας.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

- Καρχηδονίους ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον· οὕτω δὲ ταῖς
 παρασκευαῖς ἱκανὸς ὢν τὴν μὲν προαίρεσιν ταύτην
 ἔκρυπτε, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς μέλλοντας κινδύνους τὰ
 2 χρήσιμα διώκει. εἰδὼς οὖν κατὰ τὸν Ἀττικὸν
 πόλεμον τὴν πόλιν ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν ἀπο-
 τετειχισμένην, εὐλαβεῖτο μήποτε παραπλησίοις
 ἐλαττώμασι περιπεσὼν ἀποκλεισθῇ τῆς εἰς τὴν
 χώραν ἐξόδου· εὐφυῶς γὰρ ἐώρα κειμένας τὰς
 καλουμένας Ἐπιπολάς κατὰ τῆς πόλεως τῶν Συ-
 3 ρακοσίων. διόπερ τοὺς ἀρχιτέκτονας παραλαβὼν,
 ἀπὸ τῆς τούτων γνώμης ἔκρινε δεῖν τειχίσαι τὰς
 Ἐπιπολάς, ἣ νῦν τὸ πρὸς τοῖς Ἐξαπύλοις ὑπάρχει
 4 τεῖχος. ὁ γὰρ τόπος οὗτος τετραμμένος ἐστὶ πρὸς
 ἄρκτον, ὑπόκρημνος δὲ πᾶς καὶ διὰ τὴν τραχύτητα
 δυσπρόσοδος ἐκ τῶν ἔξωθεν μερῶν. βουλόμενος
 οὖν ταχεῖαν τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν τειχῶν γίνεσθαι,
 τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας ὄχλον ἤθροισεν, ἐξ οὗ τοὺς
 εὐθέτους ἄνδρας¹ ἐπιλέξας εἰς ἑξακισμυρίους ἐπι-
 5 διεῖλε τούτοις τὸν τειχιζόμενον τόπον. καθ' ἑκα-
 στον μὲν οὖν στάδιον ἀρχιτέκτονας ἐπέστησε, κατὰ
 δὲ πλῆθρον ἐπέταξεν οἰκοδόμους, καὶ τοὺς τούτοις
 ὑπηρετήσοντας ἐκ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν εἰς ἑκαστον πλέ-
 θρον διακοσίους. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων ἕτεροι παμ-
 πληθεῖς τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἔτεμνον τὸν ἀνέργαστον λίθον·
 ἑξακισχίλια δὲ ζεύγη βοῶν ἐπὶ τὸν οἰκεῖον τόπον
 6 παρεκόμεζεν.² ἡ δὲ τῶν ἐργαζομένων πολυχειρία
 πολλὴν παρείχετο τοῖς θεωμένοις κατάπληξιν,
 ἀπάντων σπευδόντων τελέσαι τὸ τεταγμένον. ὁ
 γὰρ Διονύσιος τὴν προθυμίαν τοῦ πλήθους ἐκκα-

¹ ἐλευθέρους after ἄνδρας omitted FJKM, Dindorf, Vogel.

ginians ; but being not yet sufficiently prepared, he 401 B.C.
 concealed this purpose of his while making the
 necessary preparations for the coming encounters.
 And realizing that in the war with Athens the city
 had been blocked off by a wall that ran from the sea
 to the sea,¹ he took care that he should never, where
 caught at a similar disadvantage, be cut off from
 contact with the countryside ; for he saw that the
 site of Epipolae, as it is called, naturally commanded
 the city of the Syracusans. Sending, therefore, for
 his master-builders, in accord with their advice he
 decided that he must fortify Epipolae at the point
 where there stands now the Wall with the Six Gates.
 For this place, which faces north, is precipitous in its
 entirety, and so steep that access is hardly to be won
 from the outside. Wishing to complete the building
 of the walls rapidly, he gathered the peasants from
 the countryside, from whom he selected some sixty
 thousand capable men and parcelled out to them the
 space to be walled. For each stade he appointed a
 master-builder and for each plethron² a mason, and
 the labourers from the common people assigned to
 the task numbered two hundred for each plethron.
 Besides these, other workers, a multitude in number,
 quarried out the rough stone, and six thousand yoke
 of oxen brought it to the appointed place. And the
 united labour of so many workers struck the watchers
 with great amazement, since all were zealous to
 complete the task assigned them. For Dionysius,
 in order to excite the enthusiasm of the multitude,

¹ See Book 13. 7.

² The sixth of a stade, roughly one hundred feet.

³ So Dindorf: *παρασκεύαζεν*.

λούμενος μεγάλας προέθηκε δωρεὰς τοῖς προτερή-
 σασι, δίχα μὲν τοῖς ἀρχιτέκτοσι, χωρὶς δὲ τοῖς
 οἰκοδόμοις καὶ πάλιν τοῖς ἐργαζομένοις· καὶ αὐτὸς
 δὲ μετὰ τῶν φίλων προσήδρευε τὰς ἡμέρας ὅλας
 τοῖς ἔργοις, ἐπὶ πάντα τόπον ἐπιφαινόμενος καὶ
 7 τοῖς κακοπαθοῦσιν αἰεὶ προσλαμβάνων. καθόλου
 δ' ἀποθέμενος τὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς βάρος ἰδιώτην αὐτὸν
 ἀπεδείκνυε, καὶ τοῖς βαρυτάτοις τῶν ἔργων προσ-
 ιστάμενος¹ ὑπέμενε τὴν αὐτὴν τοῖς ἄλλοις κακο-
 πάθειαν, ὥστε πολλὰ μὲν ἔρις ἐγένετο καὶ τοῖς τῆς
 ἡμέρας ἔργοις ἔνιοι προσετίθεσαν καὶ μέρη τῶν
 νυκτῶν· τοσαύτη σπουδὴ τοῖς πλήθεσιν ἐνεπεπτώ-
 8 κει. διόπερ ἀνελπίστως ἐν ἡμέραις εἴκοσι τέλος
 ἔσχε τὸ τεῖχος, τὸ μὲν μῆκος κατασκευασθὲν ἐπὶ
 σταδίοις τριάκοντα, τὸ δὲ ὕψος σύμμετρον, ὥστε
 τῷ τοίχῳ τῆς ὀχυρότητος προσγενομένης² ἀνάλω-
 τον ἐκ βίας ὑπάρξαι· τοῖς γὰρ πύργοις διεῖληπτο
 πυκνοῖς καὶ ὑψηλοῖς, ἐκ τε λίθων ὠκοδόμητο³
 τετραπέδων⁴ φιλοτίμως συνειργασμένων.

19. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι
 μὲν ἦν ἄρχων Ἐξαίνετος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν
 ἀρχὴν παρέλαβον χιλίαρχοι ἕξ, Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος,
 Καίσιων Φάβιος, Σπόριος Ναύτιος, Γάιος Οὐαλέ-
 2 ριος, Μάνιος Σέργιος. περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους
 Κῦρος ὁ τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάττης σατραπειῶν ἡγούμενος
 διανοεῖτο μὲν πάλαι στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν
 Ἀρταξέρξη· ἦν γὰρ ὁ νεανίσκος φρονήματος
 πλήρης καὶ προθυμίαν ἔχων οὐκ ἄπρακτον εἰς τοὺς

¹ So Dindorf: προιστάμενος.

² προσγενομένης Reiske: γενομένης.

³ So Elchstädt: ὠκοδόμητο.

⁴ So Dindorf: τετραπόδιον.

offered valuable gifts to such as finished first, special 401 B.C.
 ones for the master-builders, and still others for the
 masons and in turn for the common labourers; and
 he in person, together with his friends, oversaw the
 work through all the days required, visiting every
 section and ever lending a hand to the toilers. Speak-
 ing generally, he laid aside the dignity of his office
 and reduced himself to the ranks. Putting his hands
 to the hardest tasks, he endured the same toil as the
 other workers, so that great rivalry was engendered
 and some added even a part of the night to the day's
 labour, such eagerness had infected the multitude
 for the task. As a result, contrary to expectation,
 the wall was brought to completion in twenty days.
 It was thirty stades in length and of corresponding
 height, and the added strength of the wall made it
 impregnable to assault; for there were lofty towers
 at frequent intervals and it was constructed of stones
 four feet long and carefully joined.

19. At the close of the year Exaenetus was archon
 in Athens, and in Rome six military tribunes took
 over the consular magistracy, Publius Cornelius,
 Caeso Fabius, Spurius Nautius, Gaius Valerius, and
 Manius Sergius.¹ At this time Cyrus, who was com-
 mander of the satrapies on the sea,² had been planning
 for a long while to lead an army against his brother
 Artaxerxes; for the young man was full of ambition
 and had a keenness for the encounters of war that

¹ Several manuscripts complete the number by adding
 "and Junius Lucullus."

² See chap. 12. 8 and note.

- 3 κατὰ πόλεμον ἀγῶνας. ἐπεὶ δ' αὐτῷ μισθοφόρων
 πλήθος ἱκανὸν συνήκτο καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὴν στρατείαν
 εὐτρέπιστο, τοῖς μὲν πλήθεσιν οὐκ ἐδήλου τάληθές,
 ἔφασκε δ' εἰς Κιλικίαν ἀνάγειν τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ
 4 τοὺς ἀφεστηκότας τοῦ βασιλέως τυράννους. ἀπ-
 ἔστειλε δὲ καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους πρεσβευτὰς
 τοὺς ἀνανεωσομένους τὰς κατὰ τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους
 πόλεμον εὐεργεσίας καὶ παρακαλέσοντας ἑαυτῷ
 συμμαχεῖν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, νομίσαντες αὐ-
 τοῖς συνοίσειν τὸν πόλεμον, ἔγνωσαν τῷ Κύρῳ
 βοηθεῖν, καὶ παραχρῆμα ἐξέπεμψαν πρεσβευτὰς
 πρὸς τὸν ἑαυτῶν ναύαρχον Σάμον ὀνομαζόμενον,
 5 ὅπως ὅ τι ἂν κελεύῃ ὁ Κύρος πράττει. ὁ δὲ Σάμος
 εἶχε μὲν τριῆρεις εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε, μεθ' ὧν πλεύσας
 εἰς Ἔφεσον πρὸς τὸν Κύρου ναύαρχον ἑτοιμος ἦν
 αὐτῷ πάντα συμπράττειν. ἐξέπεμψαν δὲ καὶ
 πεζοὺς στρατιώτας ὀκτακοσίους, ἡγεμόνα Χειρί-
 σοφον καταστήσαντες. ἀφηγεῖτο δὲ τοῦ βαρβα-
 ρικοῦ στόλου Ταμῶς, ἔχων τριῆρεις πεντήκοντα
 πολυτελῶς ἐξηρτυμένας¹· καὶ καταπλευσάντων τῶν
 Λακεδαιμονίων ἀνήχθησαν οἱ στόλοι τὸν πλοῦν ὡς
 ἐπὶ Κιλικίας ποιοῦμενοι.
- 6 Κύρος δὲ τοὺς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας στρατολογηθέν-
 τας καὶ μισθοφόρους μυρίους τρισχιλίους ἀθροίσας
 εἰς Σάρδεις, Λυδίας μὲν καὶ Φρυγίας κατέστησεν
 ἐπιμελητὰς Πέρσας ἑαυτοῦ συγγενεῖς, Ἰωνίας δὲ
 καὶ τῆς Αἰολίδος, ἔτι δὲ τῶν σύνεγγυς τόπων
 Ταμῶ, φίλον μὲν ὄντα πιστόν, τὸ δὲ γένος ὑπ-
 ἀρχοντα Μεμφίτην· αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως
 προῆγεν ὡς ἐπὶ τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ Πισιδίας, δια-
 διδούς λόγον ὅτι τινὲς τῶν ἐκεῖ κατοικούντων

¹ So Wesseling: ἐξηρτισμένας.

was not unrewarded. When an adequate force of mercenaries had been collected for him and all preparations for the campaign had been completed, he did not reveal the truth to the troops, but kept asserting that he was leading the army to Cilicia against the despots who were in rebellion against the King. He also dispatched ambassadors to the Lacedaemonians to recall to their minds the services he had rendered in their war against the Athenians and to urge them to join him as allies. The Lacedaemonians, thinking that the war would be to their advantage, decided to give aid to Cyrus and forthwith sent ambassadors to their admiral, named Samus,¹ with instructions that he should carry out whatever Cyrus ordered. Samus had twenty-five triremes, and with these he sailed to Ephesus to Cyrus' admiral and was ready to co-operate with him in every respect. They also sent eight hundred infantry, giving the command to Cheirisophus. The commander of the barbarian fleet was Tamōs, who had fifty triremes which had been fitted out at great expense; and after the Lacedaemonians had arrived, the fleets put out to sea, following a course for Cilicia.

Cyrus, after gathering to Sardis both the levies of Asia and thirteen thousand mercenaries, appointed Persians of his kindred to be governors of Lydia and Phrygia, but of Ionia, Aeolis, and the neighbouring territories, his trusted friend Tamōs, who was a native of Memphis; then he with his army advanced in the direction of Cilicia and Pisidia, spreading the report that certain peoples of those regions were in revolt.

¹ Samius in Xenophon, *Hell.* 3. 1. 1.

7 ἀφεστήκασιν. εἶχε δὲ τοὺς ἅπαντας ἀπὸ μὲν τῆς
 Ἀσίας ἑπτακισμυρίους, ὧν ἦσαν ἵππεῖς τρισχίλιοι,
 ἀπὸ δὲ Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος
 8 μισθοφόρους μυρίους τρισχιλίους. ἡγεῖτο δὲ τῶν
 μὲν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου χωρὶς Ἀχαιῶν Κλέαρχος
 ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος, τῶν δ' ἀπὸ Βοιωτίας Πρόξενος
 Θηβαῖος, τῶν δ' Ἀχαιῶν Σωκράτης Ἀχαιός, τῶν
 9 δ' ἀπὸ Θεσσαλίας Μένων ὁ Λαρισσαῖος. τῶν δὲ
 βαρβάρων τὰς μὲν κατὰ λεπτὸν ἡγεμονίας εἶχον
 Πέρσαι, τῶν δὲ συμπάντων αὐτὸς ἡγεῖτο Κῦρος,
 ὃς τοῖς μὲν ἡγεμόσιν ἐδεδηλώκει τὴν ἐπὶ τὸν
 ἀδελφὸν ἀνάβασιν, τὸ δὲ πλῆθος ἔκρυπτεν, εὐλαβού-
 μενος μήποτε διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς στρατείας ἐγ-
 καταλίπη τὴν ἑαυτοῦ προαίρεσιν. διὸ καὶ κατὰ τὴν
 ὁδοιπορίαν προορώμενος τὸ μέλλον ἐξεθεράπευσε
 τοὺς στρατιώτας, κοινὸν ἑαυτὸν παρεχόμενος καὶ
 δαψιλεῖς ἀγορὰς ἐτοιμάζων.

20. Ἐπεὶ δὲ διηλθε Λυδίαν καὶ Φρυγίαν, ἔτι δὲ
 Καππαδοκίας¹ τὰ συνορίζοντα, παρεγενήθη πρὸς
 τοὺς ὄρους τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τὴν πρὸς ταῖς Κιλικίαις
 Πύλαις εἰσβολὴν· αὕτη δ' ἐστὶ στενὴ καὶ παράκρη-
 μνος ἐπὶ σταδίου μὲν εἴκοσι παρατείνουσα, πλη-
 σίον δ' αὐτῆς ἐστὶν ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων καθ' ὑπερβολὴν
 ὄρη μεγάλα καὶ δυσπρόσιτα· ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ὀρῶν ἐξ
 ἑκατέρου μέρους τείχη κατατείνει μέχρι τῆς ὁδοῦ,
 2 καθ' ἣν ἐνωκοδόμηνται πύλαι. διεξαγαγὼν δὲ διὰ
 τούτων τὴν δύναμιν εἰσέβαλεν εἰς τι πεδίον² τῶν
 κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν οὐδενὸς τῷ κάλλει λειπόμενον·
 δι' οὗ πορευθεὶς εἰς Ταρσόν, μεγίστην τῶν ἐν
 Κιλικίᾳ πόλεων, ταχέως αὐτῆς ἐγκρατὴς ἐγένετο.

From Asia he had in all seventy thousand troops, of ^{401 B.C.} whom three thousand were cavalry, and from the Peloponnesus and the rest of Greece thirteen thousand mercenaries. The soldiers from the Peloponnesus, with the exception of the Achaeans, were commanded by Clearchus the Lacedaemonian, those from Boeotia by Proxenus the Theban, the Achaeans by Socrates the Achaean, and those from Thessaly by Menon of Larissa. The officers of the barbarians, in minor commands, were Persians, and of the whole army Cyrus himself was commander-in-chief. He had disclosed to the commanders that he was marching against his brother, but he kept this hid from the troops for fear that they would leave his enterprise stranded because of the scale of his expedition. Consequently along the march, by way of providing for the coming occasion, he curried favour with the troops by affability and by providing abundant supplies of provisions.

20. After Cyrus had traversed Lydia and Phrygia as well as the regions bordering on Cappadocia, he arrived at the boundaries of Cilicia and the entrance at the Cilician Gates. This pass is narrow and precipitous, twenty stades in length, and bordering it on both sides are exceedingly high and inaccessible mountains; and walls stretch down on each side from the mountains as far as the roadway, where gates have been built across it. Leading his army through these gates, Cyrus entered a plain which in beauty yields to no plain in Asia, and through which he advanced to Tarsus, the largest city of Cilicia, which

¹ Καππαδοκίας Wurm; καὶ τὰ (or κατὰ) τῆς Κιλικίας P, καὶ κατὰ τῆς Κιλ. FJKM, καὶ τὰ τῆς Κιλ. cet.

² τὴ πεδίων Stephanus: τεχνέσιον.

Συέννεσις δ' ὁ τῆς Κιλικίας δυναστεύων ὡς ἤκουσε
τὸ μέγεθος τῆς τῶν πολεμίων δυνάμεως, εἰς ἀπο-
3 ρίαν πολλὴν ἐνέπιπτεν, οὐκ ὦν ἀξιόμαχος. μετα-
πεμπομένου δ' αὐτὸν Κύρου καὶ τὰ πιστὰ δόντος
ἐπορεύθη πρὸς αὐτόν, καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τοῦ πολέμου
πυθόμενος ὡμολόγησε συμμαχήσειν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρτα-
ξέρξην, καὶ τὸν ἕνα τῶν υἱῶν τῷ Κύρῳ συνεξ-
απέστειλεν, αὐτῷ δούς τῶν Κιλικίων τοὺς ἱκανοὺς
συστρατευσομένους¹. πανοῦργος γὰρ ὦν τὴν φύσιν
καὶ πρὸς τὸ τῆς τύχης ἄδηλον ἀρτισάμενος, τὸν
ἕτερον τῶν υἱῶν ἐξέπεμψε λάθρα πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα,
δηλώσοντα καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις ἐπ' ἐκείνον ἡθροισμέ-
νας καὶ διότι τῆς μὲν συμμαχίας δι' ἀνάγκην
τῷ Κύρῳ μετέχει, τῇ δ' εὐνοίᾳ προσμένων,² ἂν
καιρὸς γένηται, καταλιπὼν ἐκείνον τῷ βασιλεῖ
συστρατεύσεσθαι.

- 4 Κύρος δ' εἴκοσι μὲν ἡμέρας ἐν Ταρσῷ τὴν δύνα-
μιν ἀνέλαβε· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀναζευγνύντος αὐτοῦ,
τὸ πλῆθος ὑπώπτευσεν τὴν στρατείαν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρτα-
ξέρξην γίνεσθαι. ἀναλογιζόμενος δὲ ἕκαστος τὰ
μήκη τῶν ὁδῶν καὶ τὰ πλήθη τῶν πολεμίων ἐθνῶν,
δι' ὧν ἀναγκαῖον ἦν τὴν πορείαν ποιεῖσθαι, τελέως
ἡγωνία· διαβεβόητο γὰρ ἡ μὲν ἕως Βάκτρων ὁδὸς
οὕσα στρατοπέδῳ τετραμήνου, δύναμις δ' ἡθροισ-
μένη τῷ βασιλεῖ πλείω τῶν τετταράκοντα μυριά-
5 δων. διὸ δὴ περιδεεῖς ὄντες ἐκείνοι ἡγανάκτουν,
καὶ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας δι' ὀργῆς ἔχοντες ἐνεχείρησαν
ἀναιρεῖν ὡς προδότας ἑαυτῶν ὄντας. τοῦ δὲ Κύρου
δεομένου πάντων, καὶ διαβεβαιουμένου τὴν στρα-

¹ So Reiske: συστρατευσομένους.

he speedily mastered. When Syennesis, the lord of Cilicia, heard of the great size of the hostile army, he was at a great loss, since he was no match for it in battle. When he was summoned to Cyrus' presence and had been given pledges, he went to him, and on learning the truth about the war he agreed to join him as an ally against Artaxerxes; and he sent one of his two sons along with Cyrus, giving him also a strong contingent of Cilicians for his army. For Syennesis, being by nature unscrupulous and having adjusted himself to the uncertainty of Fortune, had dispatched his other son secretly to the King to reveal to him the armaments that had been gathered against him and to assure him that he took the part of Cyrus out of necessity, but that he was still faithful to the King and, when the opportunity arose, would desert Cyrus and join the army of the King.

Cyrus rested his army twenty days in Tarsus, and after this, when he would have resumed the march, the troops suspected that the campaign was against Artaxerxes. And as each man reckoned up the length of the distances entailed and the multitude of hostile peoples through whom they would have to pass, he was filled with the deepest anxiety; for the word had got about that it was a four months' march for an army to Bactria and that a force of more than four hundred thousand soldiers had been mustered for the King. Consequently the soldiers became most fearful and vexed, and in anger at their commanders they attempted to kill them on the ground that the commanders had betrayed them. But when Cyrus entreated one and all of them and assured them

² So Wurm for *πρὸς ἐκεῖνον* of MSS.; *πρὸς ἐκεῖνον ἀποκλίνων* Dindorf, π. ἐ. βλέπει καὶ (or κἄν) Vogel.

τιὰν ἀνάγειν οὐκ ἐπ' Ἀρταξέρξην, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τινα σατράπην τῆς Συρίας, ἐπείσθησαν οἱ στρατιῶται, καὶ λαβόντες πλείω μισθὸν ἀποκατέστησαν εἰς τὴν ἐξ ἀρχῆς εὐνοίαν.

21. Ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἐπειδὴ διῆλθε τὴν Κιλικίαν,¹ παρεγενήθη πρὸς πόλιν Ἰσσόν, ἐπὶ θαλάττης μὲν κειμένην, ἐσχάτην δ' οὖσαν τῆς Κιλικίας. κατέπλευσε δ'² εἰς αὐτὴν περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν καὶ ὁ στόλος ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ οἱ στρατηγοῦντες³ ἐξέβησαν καὶ συντυχόντες τῷ Κύρῳ τὴν τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν εἰς αὐτὸν εὐνοίαν ἀπήγγειλαν, καὶ τοὺς μετὰ Χειρισόφου πεζοὺς ὀκτακοσίους⁴ ἐκβιβάσαντες παρέδωκαν. τούτους δὲ προσεποιούντο μὲν οἱ φίλοι τοῦ Κύρου πέμψαι μισθοφόρους, τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ μετὰ τῆς τῶν ἐφόρων γνώμης ἅπαντ' ἐπράττετο· οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι φανερόν οὐπω τὸν πόλεμον ἐπανηροῦντο, κατέκρυπτον δὲ τὴν προαίρεσιν, ἐπιτηροῦντες τὴν ῥοπὴν τοῦ πολέμου.

Ὁ δὲ Κῦρος μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἀνέζευξεν ἐπὶ Συρίας τὴν πορείαν ποιούμενος, καὶ τοὺς ναάρχους³ ἐκέλευσε συμπαραπλεῖν ἀπάσαις ταῖς ναυσίν. ὥς δ' ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὰς Πύλας καλουμένας καὶ τὸν τόπον εὔρεν ἔρημον τῶν φυλαττόντων, περιχαρὴς ἦν· ἡγωνία γὰρ σφόδρα, μὴ τινες αὐτὰς εἰεν προκατειλημμένοι. ἔστι δὲ ἡ φύσις τοῦ τόπου στενὴ καὶ παράκρημνος, ὥστε δι' ὀλίγων ῥαδίως παραφυλάτ-
4 τεσθαι. ὄρη γὰρ πλησίον ἀλλήλων κεῖται, τὸ μὲν τραχὺ καὶ κρημνοὺς ἔχον ἀξιολόγους, ἐπ' αὐτῆς δ' ἄρχεται τῆς ὁδοῦ ἕτερον ὄρος⁴ μέγιστον⁵ τῶν

¹ καὶ after Κιλικίαν deleted by Wurm.

² κατέπλευσε δ' Bezzel: καταπλεύσας.

that he was leading the army, not against Artaxerxes, 401 B.C. but against a certain satrap of Syria, the soldiers yielded, and when they had received an increase in pay, they resumed their former loyalty to him.

21. As Cyrus marched through Cilicia he arrived at Issus, which lies on the sea and is the last city of Cilicia. At the same time the fleet of the Lacedaemonians also put in at the city, and the commanders went ashore, met with Cyrus, and reported the goodwill of the Spartans toward him; and they disembarked and turned over to him the eight hundred infantry under the command of Cheirisophus. The pretence was that these mercenaries were sent by the friends of Cyrus, but in fact everything was done with the consent of the ephors. The Lacedaemonians had not yet openly entered upon the war, but were concealing their purpose, awaiting the turn of the war.

Cyrus set out with his army, travelling toward Syria, and ordered the admirals to accompany him by sea with all the ships. When he arrived at the Gates,¹ as they are called, and found the place clear of guards, he was elated, for he was greatly concerned lest troops might have occupied them before his arrival. The place is narrow and precipitous in character, so that it can be easily guarded by few troops. For two mountains lie against each other, the one jagged and with great crags, and the other beginning right at the road itself, and it is the largest in those

¹ Between Cilicia and Syria.

² καὶ οἱ στρατηγοῦντες added by Bezzel, who also deletes συντυχόντες.

⁴ So Wesseling: μέρος.

⁵ μέγιστον Vogel: μὴ δ' εἶναι.

περὶ τοὺς τόπους ἐκείνους, καὶ καλεῖται μὲν
 "Ἀμανος,"¹ παρεκτείνει δὲ παρὰ τὴν Φοινίκην· ὁ δ'
 ἀνὰ μέσον τόπος τῶν ὁρῶν, ὑπάρχων ὡς τριῶν
 σταδίων, παντελῶς τετειχισμένος καὶ πύλας ἔχων
 5 εἰς στενὸν συγκλειόμενας. διελθὼν οὖν ὁ Κῦρος
 ταύτας ἀκινδύνως, τὸν μὲν λοιπὸν στόλον ἀπέστει-
 λεν ἀνακάμψαι εἰς Ἑφεσον· οὐκέτι γὰρ αὐτῷ
 χρήσιμος ἦν μέλλοντι διὰ μεσογείου τὴν πορείαν
 ποιεῖσθαι. ὁδοιπορήσας δ' ἡμέρας εἴκοσι παρε-
 γενήθη πρὸς Θάψακον πόλιν, ἣ κεῖται παρὰ τὸν
 6 ποταμὸν τὸν Εὐφράτην. ἐνταῦθα δὲ πένθ' ἡμέρας
 διατρίψας, καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐξιδιοποιησάμενος ταῖς
 τε τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀφθονίαις καὶ ταῖς ἐκ τῶν
 προνομῶν ὠφελείαις, συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ τὴν
 ἀλήθειαν τῆς στρατείας ἐδήλωσεν. προσάντως δὲ
 δεξαμένων τὸν λόγον τῶν στρατιωτῶν, ἐδεῖτο πάν-
 των μὴ καταλιπεῖν ἑαυτόν, ἐπαγγελλόμενος ἄλλας
 τε μεγάλας δωρεὰς καὶ ὅτι παραγενομένοις αὐτοῖς²
 εἰς Βαβυλῶνα κατ' ἄνδρα ἕκαστον δώσει πέντε
 μνᾶς ἀργυρίου. οἱ μὲν οὖν στρατιῶται ταῖς ἐλπίσι
 7 μετεωρισθέντες ἐπείσθησαν ἀκολουθεῖν· ὁ δὲ Κῦρος
 ὡς διέβη τῇ δυνάμει τὸν Εὐφράτην, ἠπείγετο κατὰ
 τὸ συνεχὲς ὁδοιπορῶν, καὶ παραγενηθεὶς ἐπὶ τοὺς
 ὅρους τῆς Βαβυλωνίας ἀνελάμβανε τὴν δύναμιν.

22. Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς Ἀρταξέρξης καὶ πάλαι μὲν
 ἦν παρὰ Φαρναβάζου πεπυσμένος ὅτι στρατόπεδον
 ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἀθροίζει λάθρα Κῦρος, καὶ τότε δὴ πυθό-
 μενος αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀνάβασιν μετεπέμπετο τὰς παν-
 2 ταχόθεν δυνάμεις εἰς Ἑκβάτανα τῆς Μηδίας. ἐπεὶ
 δὲ αἱ τε παρ' Ἰνδῶν καὶ τινων ἄλλων ἐθνῶν καθ-

regions, bearing the name Amanus and extending 401 B.C. along Phoenicia; and the space between the mountains, some three stades in length, has walls running its whole length and gates closed to make a narrow passage. Now, after passing through the Gates without a fight, Cyrus sent off that part of the fleet that was still with him to make the return voyage to Ephesus, since it was of no further use to him now that he would be travelling inland. After a march of twenty days he arrived at the city of Thapsacus, which lies on the Euphrates River. Here he remained five days, and after winning the army to himself both by abundant supplies and by booty from foraging, he summoned it to an assembly and disclosed the truth about his campaign. When the soldiers received his words unfavourably, he besought them, one and all, not to leave him in the lurch, promising, besides other great rewards, that, when they came to Babylon, he would give every man of them five minas of silver.¹ The soldiers, accordingly, soaring in their expectations, were prevailed upon to follow him. When Cyrus crossed the Euphrates with his army, he pressed on the way without making any halt, and as soon as he reached the borders of Babylonia he rested his troops.

22. King Artaxerxes had learned some time before from Pharnabazus that Cyrus was secretly collecting an army to lead against him, and when he now learned that he was on the march, he summoned his armaments from every place to Ecbatana in Media. When the contingents from the Indians and certain other

¹ Some ninety dollars.

¹ *Αμανος Wesseling: Αίβανος.

² So Sintenis: παραγεγόμενος αὐτός.

- υστέρουν διὰ τὸ μακρὰν ἀφεστάναι τοὺς τόπους, μετὰ τῆς συναχθείσης στρατιᾶς ὤρμησεν ἀπαντήσων τῷ Κύρῳ. εἶχε δὲ τοὺς ἅπαντας στρατιώτας σὺν ἱππεύσιν οὐκ ἐλάττους τετταράκοντα μυριάδων,
- 3 καθά φησιν Ἐφορος. ὥς δ' εἰς τὸ Βαβυλώνιον ἦκε πεδίου, παρὰ τὸν Εὐφράτην στρατοπεδεῖαν ἐβάλετο, διανοούμενος ἐν ταύτῃ καταλιπεῖν τὴν ἀποσκευὴν· ἐπυνθάνετο γὰρ τοὺς πολεμίους οὐ μακρὰν ὄντας, καὶ τὸ παράβολον αὐτῶν τῆς τόλμης ὑπώπτευν.
- 4 ὀρύξας οὖν τάφρον τὸ μὲν πλάτος ποδῶν ἐξήκοντα, τὸ δὲ βάθος¹ ποδῶν δέκα, περιέθηκε κύκλῳ τὰς συνακολουθούσας ἄρμαμάξας καθαπερεὶ τεῖχος. καταλιπὼν δ' ἐν τῇ παρεμβολῇ τὴν ἀποσκευὴν καὶ τὸν ἀχρεῖον ὄχλον, ἐπὶ μὲν ταύτης ἱκανὴν φυλακὴν παρέστησεν, αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν δύναμιν εὗζωνον προαγαγὼν ἀπήντα τοῖς πολεμίους ἐγγὺς ὑπάρχουσιν.
- 5 Ὁ δὲ Κύρος ὥς εἶδε προϋῶσαν τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως στρατιάν, εὐθὺς εἰς τάξεις κατέστησε τὸ σφέτερον στρατόπεδον. τὸ μὲν οὖν δεξιὸν κέρασ παρὰ τὸν Εὐφράτην παρεκτεῖνον πεζοὶ μὲν ἐπείχον Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ τινες τῶν μισθοφόρων, ὧν ἀπάντων Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἀφηγγεῖτο· συνηγωνίζοντο δ' αὐτῷ τῶν ἱππέων οἱ συναχθέντες ἀπὸ Παφλαγονίας, ὄντες ὑπὲρ τοὺς χιλίους· τὸ δὲ θάτερον μέρος ἐπείχον οἱ τ' ἀπὸ Φρυγίας καὶ Λυδίας, ἔτι δὲ τῶν ἱππέων περὶ χιλίους, ὧν εἶχε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Ἀριδαῖος. αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Κύρος ἐτέτακτο κατὰ μέσσην τὴν φάλαγγα τοὺς κρατίστους ἔχων Περσῶν τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων βαρβάρων ὥς μυρίους· προηγούντο δ' αὐτῷ τῶν ἱππέων οἱ κάλλιστα διεσκευασμένοι· χίλιοι, θώρακας ἔχοντες καὶ μαχαίρας

peoples were delayed because of the remoteness of ^{401 B.C.} those regions, he set out to meet Cyrus with the army that had been assembled. He had in all not less than four hundred thousand soldiers, including cavalry, as Ephorus states. When he arrived on the plain of Babylonia, he pitched a camp beside the Euphrates, intending to leave his baggage in it; for he had learned that the enemy was not far distant and he was apprehensive of their reckless daring. Accordingly he dug a trench sixty feet wide and ten deep and encircled the camp with the baggage-waggons of his train like a wall. Having left behind in the camp the baggage and the attendants who were of no use in the battle, he appointed an adequate guard for it, and leading forward in person his army unencumbered, he advanced to meet the enemy which was near at hand.

When Cyrus saw the King's army advancing, he at once drew up his own force in battle order. The right wing, which rested on the Euphrates, was held by infantry composed of Lacedaemonians and some of the mercenaries, all under the command of Clearchus the Lacedaemonian, and helping him in the fight were the cavalry brought from Paphlagonia, more than a thousand. The left wing was held by the troops from Phrygia and Lydia and about a thousand of the cavalry, under the command of Aridaeus. Cyrus himself had taken a station in the centre of the battle-line, together with the choicest troops gathered from Persians and the other barbarians, about ten thousand strong; and leading the van before him were the finest-equipped cavalry, a thousand, armed with Greek breastplates and swords.

¹ So Palmer : *μηκος*.

7 Ἑλληνικάς. Ἀρταξέρξης δὲ πρὸ μὲν τῆς φάλαγ-
 γος πάσης ἔστησεν ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα τὸν ἀρι-
 θμὸν οὐκ ὀλίγα· καὶ τῶν μὲν κεράτων Πέρσας
 ἡγεμόνας κατέστησε, κατὰ δὲ τὸ¹ μέσον αὐτὸς
 ἐτάχθη τῶν ἐπιλέκτων ἔχων οὐκ ἐλάττους πεντα-
 κισμυρίων.

23. Ὡς δὲ τρεῖς σχεδὸν σταδίους ἀπείχον ἀλλή-
 λων αἱ δυνάμεις, οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες παιανίσαντες τὸ
 μὲν πρῶτον ἡσυχῇ προῆγον· ὥς δ' ἐντὸς βέλους
 ἦσαν, ἔθεον κατὰ πολλὴν σπουδὴν. παρηγγελκῶς
 δ' αὐτοῖς Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἦν τοῦτο
 πράττειν· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἐκ διαστήματος πολλοῦ μὴ
 τρέχειν ἡμελλεν ἀκεραίους τοῖς σώμασι τοὺς ἀγωνι-
 ζομένους τηρήσειν εἰς τὴν μάχην, τὸ δ' ἐγγὺς
 ὄντας δρόμῳ προσιέναι τὰς τῶν τόξων βολὰς καὶ
 τῶν ἄλλων βελῶν ὑπερπετεῖς ἐδόκει ποιήσειν.
 2 ἐπεὶ δ' ἤγγισαν οἱ μετὰ Κύρου τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως
 στρατοπέδῳ, τοσοῦτ' ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐρρίφη βελῶν
 πλήθος, ὅσον εἰκὸς ἔστιν ἐκ δυνάμεως ἐνεχθῆναι
 συνεστώσης ἐκ μυριάδων τετταράκοντα. οὐ μὴν
 ἀλλὰ βραχὺν χρόνον παντελῶς τοῖς παλτοῖς διαγω-
 νισάμενοι, τὸ λοιπὸν ἐκ χειρὸς ἤδη τὴν μάχην
 συνίσταντο.

3 Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων μισθοφόρων
 εὐθὺς ἐκ τῆς πρώτης συστάσεως ἐξέπληξαν τοὺς
 ἀντιτεταγμένους βαρβάρους τῇ τε τῶν ὀπλων λαμ-
 4 πρότητι καὶ ταῖς εὐχειρίαις. ἐκεῖνοι μὲν γὰρ ἦσαν
 ὅπλοις τε μικροῖς ἐσκεπασμένοι καὶ τὰ πολλὰ τῶν
 ταγμάτων ἔχοντες ψιλικά, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἄπειροι
 τῶν κατὰ πόλεμον κινδύνων· οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες διὰ
 τὸ μῆκος τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου κατὰ τὸ

¹ τὸ omitted PA, Vogel.

Artaxerxes stationed before the length of his battle-^{401 B.C.}line scythe-bearing chariots in no small number, and the wings he put under command of Persians, while he himself took his position in the centre with no less than fifty thousand élite troops.

23. When the armies were about three stades apart, the Greeks struck up the pæan and at first advanced at a slow pace, but as soon as they were within range of missiles they began to run at great speed.¹ Clearchus the Lacedæmonian had given orders for them to do this, for by not running from a great distance he had in mind to keep the fighters fresh in body for the fray, while if they advanced on the run when at close quarters, this, it was thought, would cause the missiles shot by bows and other means to fly over their heads. When the troops with Cyrus approached the King's army, such a multitude of missiles was hurled upon them as one could expect to be discharged from a host of four hundred thousand. Nevertheless, they fought but an altogether short time with javelins and then for the remainder of the battle closed hand to hand.

The Lacedæmonians and the rest of the mercenaries at the very first contact struck terror into the opposing barbarians both by the splendour of their arms and by the skill they displayed. For the barbarians were protected by small shields and their divisions were for the most part equipped with light arms ; and, furthermore, they were without trial in the perils of war, whereas the Greeks had been in constant battle by reason of the length of the Pello-

¹ The battle is known as that of Cunaxa.

συνεχές ἐν μάχαις γεγενημένοι πολὺ ταῖς ἐμπειρίαις
 διέφερον. διόπερ εὐθὺ τρεψάμενοι τοὺς καθ' αὐ-
 τοὺς ἐδίωκον, καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνῆρουν.
 5 κατὰ δὲ μέσσην τὴν τάξιν ἔτυχε μὲν ἀμφοτέρους
 τοὺς ὑπὲρ τῆς βασιλείας ἀγωνιζομένους ταχθῆναι·
 διὸ καὶ κατανοήσαντες τὸ γεγενημένον ὥρμησαν
 ἐπ' ἀλλήλους, φιλοτιμούμενοι δι' ἑαυτῶν κρῖναι τὴν
 μάχην· συνήγαγε γάρ, ὥς ἔοικεν, ἡ τύχη τὴν ὑπὲρ
 τῆς ἡγεμονίας τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς ἔριν εἰς μονομαχίαν
 καθάπερ εἰς ἀπομίμημα τῆς παλαιᾶς ἐκείνης καὶ
 τραγωδουμένης τῆς περὶ τὸν Ἑτεοκλέα καὶ Πολυ-
 6 νεΐκην τόλμης. Κῦρος μὲν οὖν φθάσας ἐκ διαστή-
 ματος ἠκόντισε, καὶ τυχῶν τοῦ βασιλέως ἔσφηλεν
 αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν· ὃν ταχέως οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν ἀρπά-
 σαντες ἀπήνεγκαν ἐκ τῆς μάχης. καὶ τὴν μὲν τοῦ
 βασιλέως ἡγεμονίαν διαδεξάμενος Τισσαφέρνης ἀνὴρ
 Πέρσης παρεκάλει τε τὰ πλήθη καὶ αὐτὸς λαμπρῶς
 ἡγωνίζετο· ἀναμαχόμενος δὲ τὸ περὶ τὸν βασιλέα
 γεγονὸς ἐλάττωμα καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἐπιλέκτων ἐπὶ
 πάντα τόπον ἐπιφαινόμενος πολλοὺς ἀνῆρει τῶν
 ἀντιτεταγμένων, ὥστε τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν αὐτοῦ πόρ-
 7 ρωθεν ὑπάρχειν ἐπίσημον. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἐπαρθεὶς
 τῷ προτερήματι τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν εἰς μέσους ἐβιά-
 σατο τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀφειδῶς
 τῇ τόλμῃ χρώμενος πολλοὺς ἀνῆρει, μετὰ δὲ ταῦ-
 τα προχειρότερον κινδυνεύων ὑπὸ τινος τῶν τυχόν-
 των Περσῶν πληγεὶς ἐπικαίρως ἔπεσεν. τούτου
 δ' ἀναιρεθέντος οἱ τοῦ βασιλέως πρὸς τὴν μάχην

ponnesian War and were far superior in experience. 401 B.C. Consequently they straightway put their opponents to flight, pushed after them in pursuit, and slew many of the barbarians. In the centre of the lines, it so happened, were stationed both the men who were contending for the kingship. Consequently, becoming aware of this fact, they made at each other, being eagerly desirous of deciding the issue of the battle by their own hands ; for Fortune, it appears, brought the rivalry of the brothers over the throne to culmination in a duel as if in imitation of that ancient rash combat of Eteocles and Polyneices so celebrated in tragedy.¹ Cyrus was the first to hurl his javelin from a distance, and striking the King, brought him to the ground ; but the King's attendants speedily snatched him away and carried him out of the battle. Tisaphernes, a Persian noble, now succeeded to the supreme command held by the King, and not only rallied the troops but fought himself in splendid fashion ; and retrieving the reverse involved in the wounding of the King and arriving on the scene everywhere with his élite troops, he slew great numbers of the enemy, so that his presence was conspicuous from afar. Cyrus, being elated by the success of his forces, rushed boldly into the midst of the enemy and at first slew numbers of them as he set no bounds to his daring ; but later, as he fought too imprudently, he was struck by a common Persian and fell mortally wounded. Upon his death the King's soldiers gained confidence for the battle and

¹ The fullest account preserved to us is in Aeschylus, *The Seven against Thebes*.

¹ τῶν] τῷ Dindorf.

ἐπερρώσθησαν, καὶ τέλος τῷ τε πλήθει καὶ τῇ
τόλμῃ κατεπόνησαν τοὺς ἀνθεστηκότας.

24. Ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους Ἀριδαῖος ὁ Κύρου σα-
τράπης τεταγμένος ἐπὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας τὸ μὲν πρῶ-
τον εὐρώστως ἐδέξατο τοὺς ἐπιόντας βαρβάρους·
μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῆς φάλαγγος ἐπὶ πολὺ παρεκ-
τεινούσης κυκλούμενος καὶ τὴν Κύρου τελευτὴν
πυθόμενος, ἔφυγε μετὰ τῶν ἰδίων στρατιωτῶν πρὸς
τινα τῶν ἰδίων σταθμῶν, ἔχοντα καταφυγὴν οὐκ
2 ἀνεπιτήδειον. Κλέαρχος δὲ θεωρῶν τὴν τε μέσσην
τάξιν καὶ τὰλλα μέρη τῶν συμμάχων τετραμμένα,
τοῦ μὲν διώκειν ἀπέστη, τοὺς δὲ στρατιώτας ἀνα-
καλούμενος καθίστα· εὐλαβεῖτο γὰρ μήποτε πάσης
τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐλθούσης κυκλω-
3 θῶσι καὶ πάντες ἀπόλωνται. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ βασι-
λέως ταχθέντες ἐπειδὴ τὰ καθ' αὐτοὺς ἐτρέψαντο,
πρῶτον μὲν τὴν ἀποσκευὴν τοῦ Κύρου διήρπασαν,
μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἤδη νυκτὸς ἐπελθούσης ἄθροισθέντες
ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας ὤρμησαν· ὧν δεξαμένων τὴν
ἔφοδον εὐγενῶς, ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον ὑπέμενον οἱ
βάρβαροι, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ ταῖς τόλμαις καὶ ταῖς
4 εὐχειρίαις νικώμενοι πρὸς φυγὴν ὤρμησαν. οἱ δὲ
περὶ Κλέαρχον πολλοὺς τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνελόντες,
ὥς ἤδη νύξ ἦν, ἀναχωρήσαντες τρόπαιον ἔστησαν,
καὶ περὶ δευτέραν σχεδὸν φυλακὴν ἔφθασαν εἰς τὴν
5 παρεμβολήν. τῆς δὲ μάχης τοιοῦτον τέλος λαβούσης
ἀνῆρέθησαν τῶν τοῦ βασιλέως πλείους τῶν μυρίων
πεντακισχιλίων, ὧν τοὺς πλείστους ἀνείλον οἱ μετὰ
Κλέαρχου ταχθέντες Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε καὶ μισθοφό-
6 ροι. ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους τῶν Κύρου στρατιωτῶν
ἔπεσον περὶ τρισχιλίους· τῶν δὲ Ἑλλήνων φασὶν
ἀναιρεθῆναι μὲν οὐδένα, τραθῆναι δ' ὀλίγους.

in the end, by virtue of numbers and daring, wore 401 B.C. down their opponents.

24. On the other wing Aridaeus, who was second in command to Cyrus, at first withstood stoutly the charge of the barbarians, but later, since he was being encircled by the far-extended line of the enemy and had learned of Cyrus' death, he turned in flight with the soldiers under his command to one of the stations where he had once stopped, which was not unsuited as a place for retreat. Clearchus, when he observed that both the centre of his allies and the other parts as well had been routed, stopped his pursuit, and calling back the soldiers, set them in order; for he feared that if the entire army should turn on the Greeks, they would be surrounded and slain to a man. The King's troops, after they had put their opponents to flight, first plundered Cyrus' baggage-train and then, when night had come on, gathered in force and set upon the Greeks; but when the Greeks met the attack valiantly, the barbarians withstood them only a short while and after a little turned in flight, being overcome by their deeds of valour and skill. The troops of Clearchus, when they had slain great numbers of the barbarians, since it was already night, returned to the battlefield and set up a trophy, and about the second watch got safe to their camp. Such was the outcome of the battle, and of the army of the King more than fifteen thousand were slain, most of whom fell at the hands of the Lacedaemonians and mercenaries under the command of Clearchus. On the other side some three thousand of Cyrus' soldiers fell, while of the Greeks, we are told, not a man was slain, though a few were wounded.

7 Τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς παρελθούσης Ἀριδαῖος ὁ πεφευγὼς εἰς τὸν σταθμὸν ἀπέστειλέ τινας πρὸς τὸν Κλέαρχον, παρακαλῶν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἀπαγαγεῖν τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ κοινῇ διασώζεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς ἐπὶ θάλατταν τόπους· ἀνηρημένου γὰρ Κύρου καὶ τῶν τοῦ βασιλέως δυνάμεων ὑπερεχουσῶν, ἀγωνία πολλή κατέσχε τοὺς τετολημηκότας ἐπὶ τῇ καταλύσει τῆς Ἀρταξέρξου βασιλείας στρατεύεσθαι.

25. Ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἀνακαλεσάμενος τοὺς τε στρατηγούς καὶ τοὺς ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένους ἐβουλεύετο περὶ τῶν παρόντων. ὄντων δ' αὐτῶν περὶ ταῦτα παρεγενήθησαν παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως πρέσβεις, ὧν ἦν ἀρχιπρεσβευτῆς ἀνὴρ Ἑλλήν, ὄνομα μὲν Φάλυνος, γένος δὲ Ζακύνθιος. εἰσαχθέντες δ' εἰς τὸ συνέδριον εἶπον, ὅτι λέγει ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀρταξέρξης· Ἐπειδὴ νενίκηκα Κῦρον ἀποικτείνας, παράδοτε τὰ ὄπλα, καὶ πρὸς τὰς θύρας αὐτοῦ βαδίσαντες ζητεῖτε, πῶς ἂν αὐτὸν ἐκθεραπεύσαντες
2 ἀγαθοῦ τινος μεταλάβητε. ῥηθέντων δὲ τούτων ἀπόκρισιν ἔδωκεν ἕκαστος τῶν στρατηγῶν τοιαύτην οἷαν Λεωνίδης, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν περὶ Θερμοπύλας αὐτοῦ φυλάττοντος τὰς παρόδους Ξέρξης ἀπέστειλεν ἀγγέλους, κελεύων τῶν ὅπλων παραχωρῆσαι.
3 καὶ γὰρ τότε Λεωνίδης εἶπεν ἀπαγγεῖλαι τῷ βασιλεῖ διότι νομίζομεν, κἂν φίλοι γενώμεθα τῷ Ξέρξει, μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων ὄντες ἀμείνους ἔσεσθαι σύμμαχοι, κἂν πολεμεῖν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀναγκασθῶμεν,
4 βέλτιον μετὰ τούτων ἀγωνιεῖσθαι. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τοῦ Κλεάρχου περὶ τούτων ἀποκριναμένου, Πρόξενος ὁ Θηβαῖος εἶπεν, ὅτι νῦν τὰ μὲν ἄλλα σχεδὸν ἀποβεβλήκαμεν, λέλειπται δ' ἡμῶν ἢ τ' ἀρετὴ καὶ τὰ ὄπλα. νομίζομεν οὖν, ἂν μὲν ταῦτα

When the night was past, Aridaeus, who had fled 401 B.C. to the stopping-place, dispatched messengers to Clearchus, urging him to lead his soldiers to him and to join him in making a safe return to the regions on the sea. For now that Cyrus had been slain and the King's armaments held the advantage, deep concern had seized those who had dared to take the field to unseat Artaxerxes from the throne.

25. Clearchus called together both the generals and commanders and took counsel with them on the situation. While they were discussing it, there came ambassadors from the King, the chief of whom was a man of Greece, Phalynus by name, who was a Zacynthian. They were introduced to the gathering and spoke as follows: "King Artaxerxes says: Since I have defeated and slain Cyrus, do you surrender your arms, come to my doors, and seek how you may appease me and gain some favour." To these words each general gave a reply much like that which Leonides made when he was guarding the Pass of Thermopylae, and Xerxes sent messengers ordering him to lay down his arms.¹ For Leonides at that time instructed the messengers to report to the King: "We believe that if we become friends of Xerxes, we shall be better allies if we keep our arms, and if we are forced to wage war against him, we shall fight the better if we keep them." When Clearchus had made a somewhat similar reply to the message, Proxenus the Theban said, "As things now stand, we have lost practically everything else, and all that is left to us is our valour and our arms. It is my

¹ See Book 11. 5. 5.

- φυλάττωμεν, χρησίμην ἡμῖν ἔσεσθαι καὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν, ἂν δὲ παραδῶμεν, οὐδὲ ταύτην ἡμῖν ἔσεσθαι βοηθόν. διόπερ ἐκέλευσε τῷ βασιλεῖ λέγειν, ὡς ἂν περὶ ἡμῶν κακόν τι βουλευῆται, διὰ τούτων πρὸς αὐτὸν διαγωνιούμεθα περὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν τῶν ἐκείνου.¹
- 5 λέγεται δὲ καὶ Σώφιλον τὸν ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένον εἰπεῖν, ὅτι θαυμάζει τοὺς παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως λόγους· εἰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν δοκεῖ κρείσσονα τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἶναι, μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἔλθων λαβέτω τὰ παρ' ἡμῶν ὄπλα· εἰ δὲ πείσας βούλεται, λεγέτω,
- 6 τίνα χάριν ἡμῖν ἀντὶ τούτων ἀξίαν δώσει. μετὰ δὲ τούτους Σωκράτης Ἀχαιοὺς εἶπεν, ὅτι λίαν αὐτοῖς ἐκπληκτικῶς ὁ βασιλεὺς προσφέρεται· ἂ μὲν γὰρ παρ' ἡμῶν βούλεται λαβεῖν παραχρῆμ' ἀπαιτεῖ, τὰ δ' ἀντὶ τούτων δοθησόμενα μετὰ ταῦτ' ἀξιούν² προστάττει. καθόλου δ' εἰ μὲν ἀγνοῶν τοὺς νενικηκότας ὡς ἡττημένους κελεύει τὸ προσταττόμενον ποιεῖν, μαθέτω ποτέρων ἐστὶν ἡ νίκη παραγενηθεῖς μετὰ τῆς πολυαρίθμου δυνάμεως· εἰ δὲ σαφῶς ἡμᾶς εἰδὼς νενικηκότας ψεύδεται, πῶς αὐτῷ περὶ τῶν εἰς ὕστερον ἐπαγγελιῶν πιστεύσομεν;
- 7 Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄγγελοι τοιαύτας ἀποκρίσεις λαβόντες ἐχωρίσθησαν· οἱ δὲ περὶ Κλέαρχον ἀνέζευξαν πρὸς τὸν σταθμόν, ὅπου τὸ διασεσωσμένον στρατόπεδον ἦν ἀνακεχωρηκός. εἰς ταῦτ'³ δὲ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἐλθούσης, περὶ τῆς ἐπὶ θάλατταν καταβάσεως

opinion, therefore, that if we guard our arms, our 401 B.C.
valour also will be useful to us, but if we give them up, then not even our valour will be of any help to us." Consequently he gave them this message to the King: "If you are plotting some evil against us, with our arms we will fight against you for your own possessions." We are told that also Sophilus, one of the commanders, said, "I am surprised at the words of the King; for if he believes that he is stronger than the Greeks, let him come with his army and take our arms away from us; but if he wishes to use persuasion, let him say what favour of equal worth he will grant us in exchange for them." After these speakers Socrates the Achaean said, "The King is certainly acting toward us in a most astounding fashion; for what he wishes to take from us he requires at once, while what will be given us in return he commands us to request of him at a later time. In a word, if it is in ignorance of who are the victors that he orders us to obey his command as though we had been defeated, let him come with his numerous host and find out on whose side the victory lies; but if, knowing well enough that we are the victors, he uses lying words, how shall we trust his later promises?"

After the messengers had received these replies, they departed; and Clearchus marched to the stopping-place whither the troops had retired who had escaped from the battle. When the entire force had gathered in the same place, they counselled together how they should make their way back to the

¹ ἐκείνου Bezzel (Xen. Anab. 2. 1. 12): κοινῶν.

² ἀξιοῦν Vogel: ἀξιοῦντας αἰτεῖν.

³ So Reiske: τοῦτο.

8 ἐβουλευόντο κοινῇ καὶ περὶ τῆς πορείας. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς μὴ τὴν αὐτὴν ἀναχώρησιν ἥπερ ἦλθον ποιῆσθαι· πολὺ γὰρ αὐτῆς ἦν ἔρημον, ἐν ᾧ τροφὰς οὐχ ὑπελάμβανον ἔξειν, δυνάμειος πολεμίας ἀκολουθούσης. γνόντες δ' ἐπὶ Παφλαγονίας ἀνα-
 ζευγνύειν, οὗτοι μὲν ὤρμησαν ἐπὶ Παφλαγονίαν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμειος, κατὰ σχολὴν ὁδοιποροῦντες, ὥς ἂν ἅμα τὰς τροφὰς ποριζόμενοι.

26. Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς βέλτιον ἔχων ἀπὸ τοῦ τραύ-
 ματος, ὥς ἐπύθετο τὴν τῶν ἐναντίων ὑποχώρησιν, νομίσας αὐτοὺς φεύγειν, ὤρμησε μετὰ τῆς δυνά-
 2 μειος κατὰ σπουδὴν. καταλαβὼν δ' αὐτοὺς διὰ τὸ βραδέως ὁδοιπορεῖν, τότε μὲν ἤδη νυκτὸς οὕσης ἐγγὺς τὴν στρατοπεδείαν ἐποιήσατο, ἅμα δ' ἡμέρα διατασσόντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὸ στρατόπεδον εἰς μάχην, πέμψας τοὺς ἀγγέλους κατὰ μὲν τὸ παρὸν
 3 εἰς τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἀνοχὰς ἐποιήσατο· ἐν δὲ ταύταις συνεφώνησαν, ὥστε αὐτὸν μὲν φιλίαν παρασχέσθαι τὴν χώραν καὶ τοὺς ἡγησομένους ἐπὶ θάλατταν δοῦναι καὶ τοῖς διεξιούσιν ἀγορὰν παρέχειν, τοὺς δὲ μετὰ Κλεάρχου μισθοφόρους καὶ τοὺς μετ' Ἀρι-
 4 ἀδαίου πάντας πορεύεσθαι διὰ τῆς χώρας μηδὲν ἀδίκημα ποιούντας. μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ' οὗτοι μὲν περὶ τὰς ὁδοιπορίας ἐγίνοντο, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀπήγαγεν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα. ἐκεῖ δὲ τῶν κατὰ τὴν μάχην ἀνδραγαθησάντων κατ' ἀξίαν ἕκαστον τιμήσας ἔκρινε πάντων ἄριστον γεγενῆσθαι Τισσαφέρην. διὸ καὶ μεγάλας αὐτὸν τιμήσας δωρεαῖς ἔδωκε τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα πρὸς συμβίωσιν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν διετέλει πιστότατον αὐτὸν

sea and what route they should take. Now it was 401 B.C. agreed that they should not return by the same way they had come, since much of it was waste country where they could not expect provisions to be available with a hostile army on their heels. They resolved, therefore, to make toward Paphlagonia, and set out in that direction with the army, proceeding at a leisurely pace, since they gathered provisions as they marched.

26. The King was recovering from his wound, and when he learned that his opponents were withdrawing, he believed that they were in flight and set out in haste after them with his army. As soon as he had overtaken them because of their slow progress, for the moment, since it was night, he went into camp near them, and when day came and the Greeks were drawing up their army for battle, he sent messengers to them and for the time being agreed upon a truce of three days. During this period they reached the following agreement: The King would see that his territory was friendly to them; he would provide them guides for their journey to the sea and would supply them with provisions on the way; the mercenaries under Clearchus and all the troops under Aridacus should pass through his territory without doing any injury. After this they started on their journey, and the King led his army off to Babylon. In that city he accorded fitting honours to everyone who had performed deeds of courage in the battle and judged Tissaphernes to have been the bravest of all. Consequently he honoured him with rich gifts, gave him his own daughter in marriage, and henceforth continued to hold him as his most trusted friend;

ἔχων φίλον· ἔδωκε δ' αὐτῷ καὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ὧν
Κῦρος ἐπὶ θαλάττης ἦρχε σατραπειῶν.

- 5 'Ο δὲ Τισσαφέρνης θεωρῶν τὸν βασιλέα δι'
ὀργῆς ἔχοντα τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ἐπηγγείλατ' αὐτῷ
ἅπαντας ἀνελεῖν, ἐὰν αὐτῷ μὲν δυνάμεις δῶ πρὸς
δὲ Ἀριδαῖον διαλλαγῇ· προδοθήσεσθαι γὰρ ὑπὸ
τούτου τοὺς Ἕλληνας κατὰ τὴν ὁδοιπορίαν. ὁ δὲ
βασιλεὺς ἀσμένως τοὺς λόγους δεξάμενος τούτῳ
μὲν ἔδωκεν ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπιλέξαι
6 τοὺς κρατίστους ὅσους προαιροῖτο. . . . ἄλλοις
γε ἡγεμόσιν ἔλθειν καὶ κατὰ πρόσωπον ἀκούσαι
τῶν λόγων. διόπερ οἳ τε στρατηγοὶ σχεδὸν ἅπαν-
τες μετὰ Κλεάρχου καὶ τῶν λοχαγῶν ὡς εἴκοσι²
πρὸς Τισσαφέρνην ἦλθον· καὶ στρατιωτῶν δὲ πρὸς
ἀγορὰν ἔλθειν βουλομένων ἠκολούθησαν ὡς δια-
7 κόσιοι. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ τοὺς μὲν στρατηγοὺς εἰς
τὴν σκηνὴν ἐκάλεσεν, οἱ δὲ λοχαγοὶ πρὸς ταῖς
θύραις διέτριβον. καὶ μετ' ὀλίγον ἐκ τῆς Τισσα-
φέρνους σκηνῆς ἀρθείσης φοινικίδος ὁ μὲν τοὺς
στρατηγοὺς ἔνδον συνέλαβε, τοὺς δὲ λοχαγοὺς οἷς
ἦν συντεταγμένον ἐπελθόντες ἀνείλον, ἄλλοι δὲ
τοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν ἀγορὰν ἦκοντας τῶν στρατιωτῶν
ἀνήρουν· ἐξ ὧν εἰς φυγῶν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν παρεμβολὴν
ἐδήλωσε τὴν συμφορὰν.

27. Οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται πυθόμενοι τὰ γεγενημένα
παρ' αὐτὸν μὲν τὸν καιρὸν ἐξεπλάγησαν καὶ πάντες

and he also gave him the command which Cyrus had 401 B.C. held over the satrapies on the sea.

Tissaphernes, seeing that the King was angered at the Greeks, promised him that he would destroy them one and all, if the King would supply him with armaments and come to terms with Aridaeus, for he believed that Aridaeus would betray the Greeks to him in the course of the march. The King readily accepted this suggestion and allowed him to select from his entire army as many of the best troops as he chose. (When Tissaphernes caught up with the Greeks he sent word for Clearchus and the)¹ rest of the commanders to come to him and hear what he had to say in person. Consequently, practically all the generals, together with Clearchus and some twenty captains, went to Tissaphernes, and of the common soldiers about two hundred, who wanted to go to market, accompanied them. Tissaphernes invited the generals into his tent and the captains waited at the entrance. And after a little, at the raising of a red flag from Tissaphernes' tent, he seized the generals within, certain appointed troops fell upon the captains and slew them, and others killed the soldiers who had come to the market. Of the last, one made his escape to his camp and disclosed the disaster that had befallen them.

27. When the soldiers learned what had taken place, at the moment they were panic-stricken and

¹ There is clearly a break in the text, as in fact is indicated by two of the manuscripts. The words in parenthesis suffice to carry on the narrative, although a section of considerable length may have fallen out.

¹ So Dindorf: ἐπιλέξας.

² So Wesseling: εἰκός.

- ἐχώρουν εἰς ὄπλα μετὰ πολλῆς ἀταξίας, ὥς ἂν¹
 ἀναρχίας οὐσης· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, οὐδενὸς αὐτοῖς
 παρενοχλοῦντος, εἵλοντο στρατηγοὺς μὲν πλείους,
 ἐνὶ δὲ τῶν ὅλων τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἀπέδωκαν Χειρι-
 2 σόφῳ τῷ Λακεδαιμονίῳ. οὗτοι δὲ διατάξαντες τὸ
 στρατόπεδον εἰς τὴν ὁδοιπορίαν ὥς ποτ' αὐτοῖς
 ἐδόκει κάλλιστα προῆγον ἐπὶ Παφλαγονίαν. Τισ-
 σαφέρνης δὲ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς δῆσας ἀπέστειλε
 πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην· ἐκεῖνος δὲ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους
 ἀνείλε, Μένωνα δὲ μόνον ἀφήκεν· ἐδόκει γὰρ μόνος
 οὗτος στασιάζων πρὸς τοὺς συμμάχους² προδώσειν
 3 τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνά-
 μεως ἐπακολουθῶν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἐξήπτετο, καὶ
 κατὰ στόμα μὲν οὐκ ἐτόλμα παρατάττεσθαι, φο-
 βούμενος ἀπεγνωσμένων ἀνδρῶν θράσος καὶ ἀπό-
 νοιαν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς εὐθέτοις τόποις παρενοχλῶν
 μεγάλῳ μὲν οὐδενὶ κακῷ περιβάλλειν αὐτοὺς ἡδύ-
 νατο, μικρὰ δὲ βλάπτων μέχρι τοῦ τῶν Καρδούχων
 καλουμένων³ ἔθνους ἐπηκολούθησεν.
 4 Καὶ Τισσαφέρνης μὲν οὐδὲν ἔτι δυνάμενος πράξαι
 μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπ' Ἰωνίας ἀνέβη· οἱ δὲ
 Ἕλληνες ἐφ' ἑπτὰ μὲν ἡμέρας διεπορεύοντο τὰ
 τῶν Καρδούχων ὄρη, πολλὰ κακὰ πάσχοντες ὑπὸ
 τῶν ἐγχωρίων ἀλκίμων τε ὄντων καὶ τῆς χώρας
 5 ἐμπείρων. ἦσαν δ' οὗτοι πολέμοι μὲν τοῦ βασι-
 λέως, ἐλεύθεροι δὲ καὶ τὰ κατὰ πόλεμον ἀσκούντες,
 μάλιστα δ' ἐκπονοῦντες σφενδόνας ὥς μεγίστους
 λίθους ἐμβάλλειν καὶ τοξεύμασιν ὑπερμεγέθεσι
 χρῆσθαι, δι' ὧν τοὺς Ἕλληνας κατατιτρώσκοντες
 ἐξ ὑπερδεξίων τόπων πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνείλον, οὐκ

¹ ἂν added by Hertlein.

² συμμάχους] Vogel suggests συνάρχοντας.

all rushed to arms in great disorder, since there was 401 B.C.
no one to command; but after this, since no one
disturbed them, they elected a number of generals
and put the supreme command in the hands of one,
Cheirisophus the Lacedaemonian. The generals
organized the army for the march on the route they
thought best and proceeded toward Paphlagonia.
Tissaphernes sent the generals in chains to Artaxerxes,
who executed the others but spared Menon alone,
since he alone, because of a quarrel with his allies,¹
was thought to be ready to betray the Greeks.
Tissaphernes, following with his army, clung to the
Greeks, but he did not dare to meet them in battle
face to face, fearing as he did the courage and reck-
lessness of desperate men; and although he harassed
them in places well suited for that purpose, he was
unable to do them any great harm, but he followed
them, causing slight difficulties, as far as the country
of the people known as the Carduchi.

Since Tissaphernes was unable to accomplish any-
thing further, he set out with his army for Ionia; and
the Greeks made their way for seven days through
the mountains of the Carduchi, suffering greatly
at the hands of the natives, who were a warlike people
and well acquainted with the region. They were
enemies of the King and a free people who practised
the arts of war, and they especially trained them-
selves in hurling the largest stones they could with
slings and in the use of enormous arrows, with which
missiles they inflicted wounds on the Greeks from
advantageous positions, slaying many and seriously

¹ Or "with his fellow commanders"; see critical note.

² So Hertlein: *καλουμένου*.

6 ὀλίγους δὲ κακῶς διέθεσαν. τὰ γὰρ βέλη μείζω
καθεστῶτα δυεῖν πηχῶν ἔδυνε διὰ τε τῶν ἀσπίδων
καὶ θωράκων, ὥστε μηδὲν τῶν ὀπλῶν ἰσχύειν τὴν
βίαν αὐτῶν ὑπομένειν· οὕτω γὰρ φασι μεγάλους
κεχρῆσθαι οἰστοῖς, ὥστε τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἐναγκυλοῦν-
7 ἔξακοντίζειν. διελθόντες οὖν τὴν προειρημένην
χώραν ἐπιπόνως παρεγενήθησαν πρὸς τὸν Κεντρί-
την ποταμόν· ὃν διαβάντες εἰσέβαλον εἰς τὴν
Ἀρμενίαν. ταύτης δ' ἦν σατράπης Τιρίβαζος,
πρὸς ὃν σπεισάμενοι διεπορεύοντο τὴν χώραν ὡς
φίλοι.

28. Ὀδοιποροῦντες δὲ διὰ τῶν Ἀρμενίων ὁρῶν
ἐλήφθησαν ὑπὸ χιόνος πολλῆς, καὶ παρεκινδύνευσαν
ἀπολέσθαι πάντες. τοῦ γὰρ ἀέρος τεταραγμένου
τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κατ' ὀλίγον ἤρξατο χιὼν πίπτειν
ἐκ τοῦ περιέχοντος, ὥστε τοὺς Ὀδοιποροῦντας
μηδὲν ἐμποδίζεσθαι τῆς εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν πορείας·
μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πνεύματος ἐπιγινομένου μᾶλλον
αἰεὶ κατερρίπτετο καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐπεκάλυπτεν,
ὥστε μηκέτι δύνασθαι μήτε τὰς ὁδοὺς μήτε ὀλο-
2 σχερῶς τὰς ἰδιότητας τῶν τόπων θεωρεῖσθαι. διό-
περ ἀθυμία τὸ στρατόπεδον ὑπεδύετο καὶ δέος,
ἀνακάμπτειν μὲν εἰς ἀπώλειαν οὐ βουλομένων, προ-
άγειν δὲ διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν χιόνων οὐ δυναμένων.¹
τοῦ δὲ χειμῶνος ἐπίτασιν λαμβάνοντος ἐπεγενήθη
πνευμάτων μέγεθος μετὰ πολλῆς χαλάξης, ὥστε τοῦ
συρμοῦ κατὰ πρόσωπον ὄντος ἀναγκασθῆναι καθ-
ίσαι τὴν δύναμιν ἅπασαν· ἕκαστος γὰρ τὴν ἐκ τῆς
Ὀδοιπορίας κακοπάθειαν ὑπομένειν ἀδυνατῶν, οὐ
3 ποτε τύχοι, μένειν ἡναγκάζεται. ἀποροῦντες δὲ πάν-

¹ οὐ δυναμένων] οὔτε δυναμένων AL, οὐ δεδυνημένων cet.

injuring not a few. For the arrows were more than 401 B.C.
 two cubits long¹ and pierced both the shields and breastplates, so that no armour could withstand their force ; and these arrows they used were so large, we are told, that the Greeks wound thongs about those that had been shot and used them as javelins to hurl back. Now after they had traversed with difficulty the country we have mentioned, they arrived at the river Centrites, which they crossed, and entered Armenia. The satrap here was Tiribazus, with whom they made a truce and passed through his territory as friends.

28. As they made their way through the mountains of Armenia they encountered a heavy snow and the entire army came near to perishing. What happened was this. At first, when the air was stirred, the snow began to fall in light quantities from the heavens, so that the marchers experienced no trouble in their advance ; but after this a wind arose and it came down heavier and heavier and so covered the ground that not only the road but even the peculiarities of the region could no longer be seen at all. Consequently despondency and fear seized the army, which was unwilling to turn back to certain destruction and unable to advance because of the heavy snow. As the storm increased in intensity, there came a great wind and heavy hail which beat in gusts on their faces and forced the entire army to come to a halt ; for everyone, being unable to endure the hardship entailed in a further advance, was forced to remain wherever he happened to be. Although without supplies

¹ About three feet.

των¹ τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἐκείνην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν νύκτα διεκαρτέρουν ὑπαίθριοι, πολλοῖς συνεχόμενοι κακοῖς· διὰ γὰρ τὸ πλῆθος τῆς κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἐκχεομένης χιόνος τά τε ὄπλα πάντα συνεκαλύφθη καὶ τὰ σώματα διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς αἰθρίας πάγον περιεψύχετο. διὰ δὲ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῶν κακῶν ὅλην τὴν νύκτα διηγρύπνουν· καὶ τινὲς μὲν πῦρ ἐκκαύσαντες τῆς ἀπὸ τούτου βοηθείας ἐτύγγα-
νον, τινὲς δὲ περικαταληφθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ πάγου τὰ σώματα πᾶσαν ἀπεγίνωσκον ἐπικουρίαν, τῶν ἀκρωτηρίων αὐτοῖς σχεδὸν ἀπάντων ἀπονεκρου-
4 μένων. διόπερ ὥς ἡ νύξ διήλθε, τῶν θ' ὑποζυγίων τὰ πλείστα εὐρέθη διεφθαρμένα καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν πολλοὶ μὲν τετελευτηκότες, οὐκ ὀλίγοι δὲ τὴν μὲν ψυχὴν ἔχοντες ἔμφρονα, τὸ δὲ σῶμα διὰ τὸν πάγον ἀκίνητον· ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐτυφλώθησαν
5 καὶ τελείως ἂν ἅπαντες διεφθάρησαν, εἰ μὴ βραχὺ διελθόντες εὗρον κώμας γεμούσας τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. αὐταὶ δὲ τὰς μὲν τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις καταβάσεις εἶχον ὀρυκτάς, τὰς δὲ τοῖς ἀνδράσι κατὰ κλιμάκων . . . ταῖς οἰκίαις τά τε βοσκήματα τρεφόμενα χόρτῳ, τοῖς δ' ἀνδράσι πολλὴν ἀφθονίαν πάντων τῶν πρὸς τὸ ζῆν ἀναγκαίων.

29. Ἐμμείναντες δὲ ταῖς κώμας ἡμέρας ὀκτὼ παρεγενήθησαν πρὸς τὸν Φᾶσιν ποταμόν. ἐκεῖ δὲ τέτταρας ἡμέρας διανύσαντες² διεπορεύοντο τὴν

¹ So Dindorf: πάντες.

² διανύσαντες] διαμεινάντες P.

¹ There is clearly a lacuna in the text. Any reconstruction

of any kind, they stuck it out under the open sky that 401 B.C.
 day and the following night, beset by many hardships ;
 for because of the heavy snow which kept continually
 falling, all their arms were covered and their bodies
 were completely chilled by the frost in the air. The
 hardships they endured were so great that they got
 no sleep the entire night. Some lighted fires and
 got some help from them, and some, whose bodies
 were invaded by the frost, gave up all hope of suc-
 cour, since practically all their fingers and toes were
 mortifying. Accordingly, when the night was past,
 it was found that most of the baggage animals had
 perished, and of the soldiers many were dead and not
 a few, though still conscious, could not move their
 bodies because of the frost ; and the eyes of some
 were blinded by reason of the cold and the glare from
 the snow. And every man would certainly have
 perished had they not gone on a little farther and
 found villages full of supplies. These villages had
 entrances for the beasts of burden which were
 tunnelled under the ground and others for the human
 inhabitants who descended into them by ladders . . . ¹
 and in the houses the animals were supplied with
 hay, while the human inhabitants enjoyed a great
 abundance of all the necessities of life.

29. After they had remained in the villages eight
 days, they went on to the river Phasis. Here they
 passed four days and then made their way through

should be guided by Xenophon's description (*Anab.* 4. 5. 25) :
 " The houses here were underground, with a mouth like that
 of a well, but spacious below ; and while entrances were
 tunnelled down for the beasts of burden, the human in-
 habitants descended by a ladder. In the houses were goats,
 sheep, etc." (tr. of Brownson in the *L.C.L.*). Such under-
 ground villages are still to be found in modern Armenia.

- Χάων καὶ Φασιανῶν χώραν. ἐπιθεμένων δ' αὐτοῖς τῶν ἐγχωρίων, τούτους μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ νικήσαντες πολλοὺς ἀνείλον, αὐτοὶ δὲ καταλαμβάνοντες τὰς τῶν ἐγχωρίων κτήσεις γεμούσας ἀγαθῶν ἐνδιέτρι-
 2 φαν ἐν αὐταῖς ἡμέρας πεντεκαίδεκα. ἀναζεύξαντες δ' ἐκείθεν διῆλθον τὴν Χαλδαίων¹ καλουμένων² χώραν ἐν ἡμέραις ἑπτὰ καὶ παρεγενήθησαν πρὸς τὸν Ἀρπαγον ὀνομαζόμενον ποταμόν, ὄντα τὸ πλάτος πλέθρων τεττάρων. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ διὰ τῆς Σκυτίνων πορευόμενοι διῆλθον ὁδὸν πεδινὴν, ἐν ᾗ τρεῖς ἡμέρας αὐτοὺς ἀνέλαβον, εὐποροῦντες ἀπάν-
 των τῶν ἀναγκαίων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀναζεύξαντες τεταρταῖοι παρεγενήθησαν πρὸς πόλιν μεγάλην
 3 Γυμνασίαν ὀνομαζομένην. ἐκ δὲ ταύτης ὁ τῶν τόπων τούτων ἀφηγούμενος ἐσπείσατο πρὸς αὐ-
 τοὺς καὶ τοὺς ὀδηγήσοντας ἐπὶ θάλατταν συνέστη-
 σεν. ἐν ἡμέραις δὲ πεντεκαίδεκα παραγενόμενοι ἐπὶ τὸ Χήμιον ὄρος, ὡς εἶδον πορευόμενοι οἱ πρῶτοι τὴν θάλατταν, περιχαρεῖς ἦσαν καὶ τοιαύτην ἐποί-
 ουν κραυγὴν, ὥστε τοὺς ἐπὶ τῆς οὐραγίας ὄντας ὑπολαμβάνοντας πολεμίων ἔφοδον εἶναι χωρεῖν εἰς
 4 ὄπλα. ὡς δ' ἅπαντες ἀνέβησαν ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον, ἐξ οὗ τὴν θάλατταν ἦν ὄραν, τοῖς θεοῖς ἀνατείναντες τὰς χεῖρας ἠὺχαρίστον ὡς ἤδη διασεσσωμένοι·
 συνενέγκαντες δ' εἰς ἓνα τόπον λίθους παμπληθεῖς, καὶ ποιήσαντες ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀναστήματα μεγάλα, σκύλα τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνέθεσαν, βουλόμενοι τῆς στρατείας ἀθάνατον ὑπόμνημα καταλιπεῖν. καὶ τῷ μὲν ὀδηγήσαντι φιάλην ἀργυρᾶν καὶ στολὴν Περσικὴν ἐδώρησαντο· ὃς δείξας αὐτοῖς τὴν ἐπὶ
 5 Μάκρωνας ὁδὸν ἀπηλλάγη. οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες εἰς-

¹ So Wesseling: Χαλκιδαίων I¹, Χαλκιδεῶν cet.

the territory of the Chaoi¹ and the Phasians. When 401 B.C.
 the natives attacked them, they defeated them in battle, slaying great numbers of them, seized their farms, which abounded in provisions, and spent fifteen days on them. Continuing their advance from here, they then traversed the territory of the Chaldaeans, as they are called, in seven days and arrived at the river named Harpagus, which was four plethra wide. From here their advance brought them through the territory of the Scytini by a road across a plain, on which they refreshed themselves for three days, enjoying all the necessities of life in plenty. After this they set out and on the fourth day arrived at a large city which bore the name of Gymnasia. Here the ruler of these regions concluded a truce with them and furnished them guides to lead them to the sea. Arriving in fifteen days at Mt. Chenium, when the men marching in the van caught sight of the sea, they were overjoyed and raised such a cry that the men in the rear, assuming that there was an attack by enemies, rushed to arms. But when they had all got up to the place from which the sea could be seen, they raised their hands to the gods and gave thanks, believing they had now come through to safety; and gathering together into one spot a great number of stones, they formed from them great cairns on which they set up as a dedication spoils taken from the barbarians, wishing to leave an eternal memorial of their expedition. To the guide they gave as presents a silver bowl and a suit of Persian raiment; and he, after pointing out to them the road to the Macronians, took his departure. The

¹ Probably the Taochians of Xenophon, *Anab.* 4. 6. 5.

² So Vogel: καλουμένην.

βαλόντες εἰς τὴν τῶν Μακρόνων χώραν ἐσπείσαντο, καὶ πρὸς πίστιν παρὰ μὲν ἐκείνων λόγῃν ἔλαβον βαρβαρικὴν, αὐτοὶ δ' Ἑλληνικὴν ἔδωκαν· ταῦτα γὰρ ἔφασαν αὐτοῖς οἱ βάρβαροι διὰ προγόνων παραδεδόσθαι πρὸς πίστιν βεβαιότατα. ὥς δὲ τοὺς τούτων ὄρους διῆλθον, παρεγενήθησαν εἰς τὴν
6 τῶν Κόλχων χώραν. εἰς ἣν ἀθροισθέντων τῶν ἐγχωρίων ἐπ' αὐτούς, τούτους μὲν κρατήσαντες μάχῃ πολλοὺς ἀνείλαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ λόφον ὄχυρόν καταλαβόμενοι τὴν χώραν ἐπόρθουν, καὶ τὰς ὠφελείας εἰς τοῦτον ἀθροίσαντες ἀφθόνως ἑαυτοὺς ἀνελάμβανον.

30. Εὐρίσκετο δὲ καὶ σμήνη παμπληθῇ περὶ τοὺς τόπους, ἐξ ὧν πολυτελῇ προσεφέρετο κηρία. τούτων δ' οἱ γευσάμενοι παραλόγῳ περιέπιπτον συμπτώματι· οἱ γὰρ μεταλαβόντες αὐτῶν ἄφρονες ἐγίνοντο καὶ πίπτοντες ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ὅμοιοι τοῖς
2 τετελευτηκόσιν ὑπῆρχον. πολλῶν δὲ φαγόντων διὰ τὴν γλυκύτητα τῆς ἀπολαύσεως, ταχὺ τὸ πλῆθος ἐγεγόνει τῶν πεπτωκότων οἷονεὶ τροπῆς ἐν πολέμῳ γεγενημένης. ἐκείνην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν ἠθύμησεν ἡ δύναμις, καταπεπληγμένη τό τε παράδοξον καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἡτυχηκότων· τῇ δ' ὑστεραία περὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ὥραν ἅπαντες ἑαυτοὺς ἀνελάμβανον καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον ἀνακτώμενοι τὸ φρονεῖν ἀνέστησαν, καὶ τὸ σῶμα διετέθησαν ὁμοίως τοῖς ἐκ φαρμακοποσίας διασωθείσιν.

3 Ὡς δ' ἀνέλαβον ἑαυτοὺς ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις, ἐπορεύθησαν εἰς Τραπεζοῦντα πόλιν Ἑλληνίδα, Σινωπέων μὲν ἄποικον, κειμένην δ' ἐν τῇ Κόλχων χώρᾳ. ἐνταῦθα δὲ διατρίψαντες ἡμέρας τριάκοντα, παρὰ

Greeks then entered the territory of the Macronians 401 B.C. with whom they concluded a truce, receiving from them as a pledge of good faith a spear used by these barbarians and giving them in return a Greek one ; for the barbarians declared that such an exchange had been handed down to them from their forefathers as the surest pledge of good faith. When they had crossed the boundaries of this people, they arrived at the territory of the Colchians. When the natives gathered here against them, the Greeks overcame them in battle and slew great numbers of them, and then, seizing a strong position on a hill, they pillaged the territory, gathered their booty on the hill, and refreshed themselves plentifully.

30. There were found in the regions great numbers of beehives which yielded valuable honey. But as many as partook of it succumbed to a strange affliction ; for those who ate it lost consciousness, and falling on the ground were like dead men. Since many consumed the honey because of the pleasure its sweetness afforded, such a number had soon fallen to the ground as if they had suffered a rout in war. Now during that day the army was disheartened, terrified as it was at both the strange happening and the great number of the unfortunates ; but on the next day at about the same hour all came to themselves, gradually recovered their senses, and rose up from the ground, and their physical state was like that of men recovered after a dose of a drug.

When they had refreshed themselves for three days, they marched on to the Greek city of Trapezus,¹ which is a colony of the Sinopians and lies in the territory of the Colchians. Here they spent thirty days,

¹ The modern Trebizond.

μὲν τοῖς ἐγχωρίοις λαμπρῶς ἐξενίσθησαν, αὐτοὶ
 δὲ τῷ τε Ἡρακλεῖ καὶ Διὶ Σωτηρίῳ θυσίαν ἐποίη-
 σαν καὶ γυμνικὸν ἀγῶνα, καθ' ὃν τόπον φασὶ
 προσπλεῦσαι τὴν Ἀργὴν καὶ τοὺς περὶ Ἰάσονα.
 4 ἐκεῖθεν δὲ Χειρίσοφον μὲν τὸν ἀφηγούμενον ἀπ-
 ἔστειλαν εἰς Βυζάντιον ἐπὶ πλοῖα καὶ τριήρεις.
 ἔλεγε² γὰρ εἶναι φίλος Ἀναξιβίῳ τῷ Βυζαντίων
 ναυάρχῳ. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ κέλῃτος ἐξέπεμψαν.
 λαβόντες δὲ τῶν ἐπικώπων δύο πλοιάρια παρὰ τῶν
 Τραπεζουντίων, ἐλήστευον τοὺς περιοικοῦντας βαρ-
 5 βάρους καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. ἐφ'
 ἡμέρας μὲν οὖν τριάκοντα περιέμειναν τὸν Χειρί-
 σοφον· ὡς δ' ἐκεῖνος ἐβράδυνεν, αἱ δὲ τροφαὶ τοῖς
 ἀνθρώποις ἐσπάνιζον, ἀνέζευξαν ἐκ Τραπεζοῦντος,
 καὶ τριταῖοι παρεγενήθησαν εἰς Κερασσοῦντα πόλιν
 Ἑλληνίδα, Σινωπέων ἄποικον. ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ ἡμέρας
 διατρίψαντές τινες παρεγενήθησαν εἰς τὸ τῶν
 6 Μοσυνοίκων ἔθνος. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων συστρα-
 φέντων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐκράτησαν μάχῃ καὶ πολλοὺς
 ἀνείλον. συμφυγόντων δ' εἰς τι χωρίον, ἐν ᾧ
 κατώκουν ἐμπορόφους ἔχοντες ξυλίνους πύργους,
 συνεχεῖς προσβολὰς ποιησάμενοι κατὰ κράτος εἶλον.
 ἦν δὲ τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο μητρόπολις τῶν ἄλλων ἐρυ-
 μάτων, ἐν ᾧ καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν κατώκει τὸν
 7 ὑψηλότετον τόπον ἔχων. ἔθος δ' ἔχει πάτριον
 μένειν ἐν αὐτῷ τὸν πάντα βίον, κάκειθεν διαδιδόναι
 τοῖς ὄχλοις τὰ προστάγματα. βαρβαρώτατον δ'
 ἔφασαν οἱ στρατιῶται τοῦτο διεληλυθέναι τὸ ἔθνος,
 καὶ ταῖς μὲν γυναῖξιν αὐτοὺς πλησιάζειν ἀπάντων
 ὀρώντων, τοὺς δὲ παῖδας τῶν πλουσιωτάτων

¹ δὲ Eichstädt: τε.

² So Dindorf: ἔλεγετο.

during which they were most magnificently enter- 401 n.c.
 tained by the inhabitants ; and they offered sacrifices
 to Heracles and to Zeus the Deliverer and held a
 gymnastic contest at the place at which, men say,
 the Argo put in with Jason and his men. From here
 they dispatched Cheirisophus their commander to
 Byzantium to get transports and triremes, since he
 claimed to be a friend of Anaxibius, the admiral of
 the Byzantians. The Greeks sent him off on a light
 boat, and then, receiving from the Trapezians two
 small boats equipped with oars, they plundered the
 neighbouring barbarians both by land and by sea.
 Now for thirty days they waited for the return of
 Cheirisophus, and when he still delayed and provisions
 for the troops were running low, they set out from
 Trapezus and arrived on the third day at the Greek
 city of Cerasus, a colony of the Sinopians. Here they
 spent some days and then came to the people of
 the Mosynoccians. When the barbarians assembled
 against them, the Greeks defeated them in battle,
 slaying great numbers of them. And when they fled
 for refuge to a stronghold where they had their
 dwelling and which they defended with wooden
 towers seven stories high, the Greeks launched suc-
 cessive assaults upon it and took it by storm. This
 stronghold was the capitol of all the other walled
 communities and in it, in the loftiest part, their king
 had his dwelling. A custom, handed down from their
 fathers, is followed that the king must remain for
 his entire life in the stronghold and from it issue his
 commands to the people. This was the most bar-
 barous nation, the soldiers said, that they passed
 through : the men have intercourse with the women
 in the sight of all ; the children of the wealthiest are

τρέφεσθαι καρύοις ἐφθοῖς, ἅπαντας δ' ἐκ παιδὸς στίγμασι τὸν τε νῶτον καὶ τὰ στήθη καταποικίλθαι. ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν χώραν ἐν ἡμέραις ὀκτὼ διεπορεύθησαν, τὴν δ' ἐχομένην ἐν τρισίν, ἣν ἐκάλουν Τιβαρηνὴν.

31. Κακεῖθεν εἰς Κοτύωρα πόλιν παρεγενήθησαν Ἑλληνίδα, Σινωπέων ἄποικον. ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ πεντήκονθ' ἡμέρας διέτριψαν τοὺς περιόικους τῆς Παφλαγονίας τε καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους βαρβάρους ληστεύοντες. Ἡρακλεῶται δὲ καὶ Σινωπεῖς ἀπέστειλαν αὐτοῖς πλοῖα, δι' ὧν αὐτοὶ τε καὶ τὰ σκευοφόρα διεκο-
- 2 μίσθησαν. ἡ δὲ Σινώπη Μιλησίων μὲν ἦν ἄποικος, κειμένη δ' ἐν τῇ Παφλαγονίᾳ μέγιστον εἶχεν ἀξίωμα τῶν περὶ τοὺς τόπους· ἐν ἣ δὴ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἔσχε Μιθριδάτης ὁ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους διαπολεμήσας τὰ
- 3 μέγιστα βασιλεία. παρεγενήθη δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθα Χειρίσοφος ὁ πρὸς τὰς τριήρεις ἀπεσταλμένος ἄπρακτος. οὐ μὴν ἄλλ' οἱ Σινωπεῖς φιλοφρόνως αὐτοὺς ξενίσαντες ἀπέπεμψαν αὐτοὺς κατὰ θάλατταν εἰς Ἡράκλειαν, Μεγαρέων ἄποικον· καὶ καθωρμίσθη πᾶς ὁ στόλος πρὸς τὴν Ἀχερουσίαν χερρόνησον, ὅπου φασὶν Ἡρακλέα τὸν ἐξ Αἰδοῦ
- 4 Κέρβερον ἀναγαγεῖν. ἐκεῖθεν δὲ πεζῇ διὰ Βιθυνίας πορευόμενοι κινδύνοις περιέπιπτον, τῶν ἐγχωρίων ἐξαπτομένων κατὰ τὴν πορείαν. μόγις οὖν διεσώθησαν εἰς Χρυσόπολιν τῆς Χαλκηδονίας οἱ περιλειφθέντες ἀπὸ μυρίων ὀκτακισχίλιοι τριακόσιοι.²
- 5 ἐκεῖθεν δὲ ῥαδίως ἤδη τὸ λοιπὸν τινὲς μὲν διεσώθησαν εἰς τὰς πατρίδας, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ περὶ τὴν

nourished on boiled nuts ; and they are all from their youth tattooed in various colours on both their back and breast. This territory they passed through in eight days and the next country, called Tibarenê, in three. 401 B.C.

31. From there they arrived at Cotyora, a Greek city and a colony of the Sinopians. Here they spent fifty days, plundering both the neighbouring peoples of Paphlagonia and the other barbarians. And the citizens of Heracleia and Sinopê sent them vessels on which both the soldiers and their pack-animals were conveyed across.¹ Sinopê was a colony founded by the Milesians, and situated as it was in Paphlagonia, it held first place among the cities of those regions ; and it was in this city that in our day Mithridates, who went to war with the Romans, had his largest palace. And at that city also arrived Cheirisophus, who had been dispatched without success to get triremes. Nevertheless, the Sinopians entertained them in kindly fashion and sent them on their way by sea to Heracleia, a colony of the Megarians ; and the entire fleet came to anchor at the peninsula of Acherusia, where, we are told, Heracles led up Cerberus from Hades. As they proceeded from there on foot through Bithynia they fell among perils, as the natives skirmished with them along their route. So they barely made their way to safety to Chrysopolis in Chalcedonia, eight thousand three hundred surviving of the original ten thousand. From there some of the Greeks got back in safety, without further trouble, to their native lands, and the rest banded

¹ To Sinopê (Xenophon, *Anab.* 6. 1. 14-15).

² οὐ μὲν ἄλλ' οἱ Dindorf, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι P¹, οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι cet.

³ So Dindorf (ch. 37. 1) : τριοχιλίοι ὀκτακόσιοι.

Χερρόνησον ἀθροισθέντες ἐπόρθουν τὴν παρακειμένην Θρακῶν χώραν.¹

Ἡ μὲν οὖν ἐπ' Ἀρταξέρξην Κύρου στρατεία τοιοῦτον ἔσχε τὸ τέλος.

32. Οἱ δ' ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις δυναστεύοντες τριάκοντα τύραννοι καθ' ἡμέραν οὐκ ἐπαύοντο τοὺς μὲν φυγαδεύοντες, τοὺς δὲ ἀναιροῦντες. τῶν δὲ Θηβαίων ἀγανακτούντων ἐπὶ τοῖς γινομένοις καὶ φιλοφρόνως τοὺς φυγάδας ὑποδεχομένων, Θρασύβουλος Στιριεὺς ὀνομαζόμενος, ὦν Ἀθηναῖος, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν τριάκοντα πεφυγαδευμένος, συνεργούντων αὐτῷ λάθρα τῶν Θηβαίων κατελάβετο τῆς Ἀττικῆς χωρίον ὀνομαζόμενον Φυλὴν. ἦν δὲ τὸ φρούριον ὄχυρόν τε σφόδρα καὶ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἀπέχον σταδίους ἑκατόν, ὥστε πολλὰς ἀφορμὰς αὐτοῖς παρέχεσθαι πρὸς τὴν ἔφοδον. οἱ δὲ τριάκοντα τύραννοι πυθόμενοι τὸ γεγονός τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐξήγαγον ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὴν δύναμιν ὡς πολιορκήσοντες τὸ χωρίον· πλησίον δὲ τῆς Φυλῆς αὐτῶν στρατοπεδεύοντων ἐπεγενήθη πολὺς νιφετός. καὶ τινων ἐπιχειρησάντων μετασκηνοῦν, οἱ πολλοὶ φεύγειν αὐτοὺς ὑπέλαβον καὶ πλησίον τινὰ πολεμίαν δύναμιν εἶναι· ἐμπεισόντος δὲ εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον βορύβου τοῦ καλουμένου Πανικοῦ μετεστρατοπέδευσαν εἰς ἕτερον τόπον.
- 4 Οἱ δὲ τριάκοντα θεωροῦντες τοὺς πολίτας ἐν Ἀθήναις, ὅσοι μὴ μετεῖχον τῆς τῶν τρισχιλίων πολιτείας, μετεώρους ὄντας πρὸς τὴν κατάλυσιν τῆς

¹ χώραν Wesseling : πόλιν.

together around the Chersonesus and laid waste the adjoining territory of the Thracians. 401 B.C.

Such, then, was the outcome of the campaign of Cyrus against Artaxerxes.

32. In Athens the Thirty Tyrants, who were in supreme control, made no end of daily exiling some citizens and putting to death others. When the Thebans were displeased at what was taking place and extended kindly hospitality to the exiles,¹ Thrasybulus of the deme of Stiria, as he was called, who was an Athenian and had been exiled by the Thirty, with the secret aid of the Thebans seized a stronghold in Attica called Phylê. This was an outpost, which was not only very strong but was also only one hundred stades distant from Athens, so that it afforded them many advantages for attack. The Thirty Tyrants, on learning of this act, at first led forth their troops against the band with the intention of laying siege to the stronghold. But while they were encamped near Phylê there came a heavy snow, and when some set to work to shift their encampment, the majority of the soldiers assumed that they were taking to flight and that a hostile force was at hand; and the uproar which men call Panic struck the army and they removed their camp to another place.

The Thirty, seeing that those citizens of Athens who enjoyed no political rights in the government of the three thousand² were elated at the prospect of the overthrow of their control of the state, trans-

Here and often below the word translated "exile" may include not only those who had been legally sentenced to exile but also others who had voluntarily fled Athens.

² These were chosen by the Thirty, as Xenophon states (*Hell.* 2. 3. 18), to "share in the government."

δυναστείας, μετώκισαν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, καὶ τοῖς ξενικοῖς ὅπλοις διακατεῖχον τὴν πόλιν. Ἐλευσινίους δὲ καὶ Σαλαμινίους αἰτιασάμενοι τὰ
 5 τῶν φυγάδων φρονεῖν, ἅπαντας ἀνέϊλον. τούτων δὲ πραττομένων πολλοὶ τῶν φυγάδων συνέρρεον πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Θρασύβουλον . . . φανερώς μὲν περὶ τινῶν αἰχμαλώτων διαλεξόμενοι, λάθρα δὲ συμβουλευεῖν αὐτῷ¹ διαλῦσαι τὸ συνεστηκὸς φυγαδικὸν καὶ μεθ' ἑαυτῶν τῆς πόλεως δυναστεύειν ἀντὶ Θηραμένους προταιρεθέντα,² λαβεῖν δ' ἐξουσίαν δέκα τῶν φυγάδων οὓς ἂν προαιρῇται κατ-
 6 ἄγειν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα. ὁ μὲν Θρασύβουλος ἔφησε προκρίνειν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φυγὴν τῆς τῶν τριάκοντα δυναστείας, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον οὐ καταλύσειν, εἰ μὴ πάντες οἱ πολῖται κατέλθωσι καὶ τὴν πάτριον πολιτείαν ὁ δῆμος ἀπολάβῃ. οἱ δὲ τριάκοντα θεωροῦντες πολλοὺς μὲν ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν ἀφισταμένους διὰ τὸ μῖσος, τοὺς δὲ φυγάδας αἰεὶ πλείους γινόμενους, ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Σπάρτην πρέσβεις περὶ βοηθείας, αὐτοὶ δ' ὅσους ἡδύναντο πλείστους ἀθροίσαντες ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ περιεστρατοπέδευσαν περὶ τὰς ὀνομαζομένας Ἀχαρνάς.

33. Ὁ δὲ Θρασύβουλος τὴν ἱκανὴν φυλακὴν τοῦ χωρίου καταλιπὼν ἐξήγαγε τοὺς φυγάδας, ὄντας χιλίους καὶ διακοσίους· ἐπιθέμενος δὲ τῇ τῶν ἐναντίων παρεμβολῇ νυκτὸς ἀπροσδοκῆτως καὶ συχνοὺς ἀποκτείνας, τοὺς ἄλλους διὰ τὸ παράδοξον ἐξέπληξε
 2 καὶ φυγεῖν εἰς Ἀθήνας ἠνάγκασεν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ὁ Θρασύβουλος εὐθὺς μὲν ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ καὶ κατελάβετο τὴν Μουνυχίαν, λόφον

¹ τὸ after αὐτῷ deleted by Dindorf.

² So Dindorf, omitted FJK, προαιρεθέντα cet.

ferred them to the Peiraeus and maintained their 401 B.C. control of the city by means of mercenary troops ; and accusing the Eleusians and Salaminians of siding with the exiles, they put them all to death. While these things were being done, many of the exiles flocked to Thrasybulus ; (and the Thirty dispatched ambassadors to Thrasybulus) ¹ publicly to treat with him about some prisoners, but privately to advise him to dissolve the band of exiles and to associate himself with the Thirty in the rule of the city, taking the place of Theramenes ; and they promised further that he could have licence to restore to their native land any ten exiles he chose. Thrasybulus replied that he preferred his own state of exile to the rule of the Thirty and that he would not end the war unless all the citizens returned from exile and the people got back the form of government they had received from their fathers. The Thirty, seeing many revolting from them because of hatred and the exiles growing ever more numerous, dispatched ambassadors to Sparta for aid, and meanwhile themselves gathered as many troops as they could and pitched a camp in the open country near Acharnae, as it is called.

33. Thrasybulus, leaving behind an adequate guard at the stronghold,² led forth the exiles, twelve hundred in number, and delivering an unexpected attack by night on the camp of his opponents, he slew a large number of them, struck terror into the rest by his unexpected move, and forced them to flee to Athens. After the battle Thrasybulus set out straightway for the Peiraeus and seized Munychia, which was an

¹ A statement to this general effect must have been in the Greek.

² i.e. Phylé,

- ἔρημον καὶ καρτερόν, οἱ δὲ τύραννοι τῇ δυνάμει
 πάσῃ καταβάντες εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ προσέβαλον τῇ
 Μουνυχίᾳ, Κριτίου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντος. ἐπὶ
 πολλὴν δὲ χρόνον τῆς μάχης καρτερᾶς γενομένης,
 οἱ μὲν τύραννοι τοῖς πλήθεσιν ὑπερεῖχον, οἱ δὲ
 3 φυγάδες τῇ τῶν τόπων ὀχυρότητι. τέλος δὲ
 Κριτίου πεσόντος οἱ μετὰ τῶν τριάκοντα κατεπλά-
 γησαν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ὁμαλωτέρους τόπους κατ-
 ἐφύγον, οὐ τολμώντων τῶν φυγάδων εἰς ἐκείνους
 καταβαίνειν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συχνῶν ἀφισταμένων
 πρὸς τοὺς φυγάδας, οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον ἐξαί-
 φνης ἐπέθεντο τοῖς ἐναντίοις, καὶ μάχῃ κρατή-
 4 σαντες ἐκυρίευσαν τοῦ Πειραιῶς. εὐθὺ δὲ πολλοὶ
 μὲν τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιθυμοῦντες ἀπαλλαγῆναι
 τῆς τυραννίδος συνέρρεον εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, πάντες
 δ' οἱ κατὰ τὰς πόλεις διερριμμένοι φυγάδες ἀκούον-
 τες τὰ προτερήματα τῶν περὶ Θρασύβουλον, ἦκον
 εἰς Πειραιᾶ, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἤδη πολὺ ταῖς δυνά-
 μεσιν οἱ φυγάδες ὑπερεῖχον· διὸ καὶ πολιορκεῖν τὴν
 πόλιν ἐπεχείρησαν.
 5 Οἱ δ' ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις τοὺς μὲν τριάκοντα τῆς
 ἀρχῆς παύσαντες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέπεμψαν, δέκα
 δ' ἄνδρας κατέστησαν αὐτοκράτορας, εἰ δύναιτο,
 μάλιστα φιλικῶς διαλύεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον. οὗτοι
 δὲ παραλαβόντες τὴν ἀρχὴν τούτων μὲν ἡμέλησαν,
 ἑαυτοὺς δὲ τυράννους ἀποδείξαντες ἀπὸ Λακεδαί-
 μονος τετταράκοντα ναῦς μετεπέμψαντο καὶ στρα-
 6 τιώτας χιλίους, ὧν ἦρχε Λύσανδρος. Πausanίας
 δὲ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς, φθονῶν μὲν τῷ
 Λυσάνδρῳ, θεωρῶν δὲ τὴν Σπάρτην ἀδοξοῦσαν
 παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, ἀνέζευξε μετὰ δυνάμεως πολ-
 λῆς, καὶ παραγεννηθεὶς εἰς Αθήνας διήλλαξε τοὺς

uninhabited and strong hill; and the Tyrants with 401 A.C. all the troops at their disposal went down to the Peiræus and attacked Munychia, under the command of Critias. In the sharp battle which continued for a long time the Thirty held the advantage in numbers and the exiles in the strength of their position. At last, however, when Critias fell, the troops of the Thirty were dismayed and fled for safety to more level ground, the exiles not daring to come down against them. When after this great numbers went over to the exiles, Thrasybulus made an unexpected attack upon his opponents, defeated them in battle, and became master of the Peiræus. At once many of the inhabitants of the city¹ who wished to be rid of the tyranny flocked to the Peiræus and all the exiles who were scattered throughout the cities of Greece, on hearing of the successes of Thrasybulus, came to the Peiræus, so that from now on the exiles were far superior in force. In consequence they began to lay siege to the city.

The remaining citizens in Athens now removed the Thirty from office and sent them out of the city, and then they elected ten men with supreme power first and foremost to put an end to the war, in any way possible, on friendly terms. But these men, as soon as they had succeeded to office, paid no attention to these orders, but established themselves as tyrants and sent to Lacedæmon for forty warships and a thousand soldiers, under the command of Lysander. But Pausanias, the king of the Lacedæmonians, being jealous of Lysander and observing that Sparta was in ill repute among the Greeks, marched forth with a strong army and on his arrival in Athens brought

Athens.

ἐν τῇ πόλει πρὸς τοὺς φυγάδας. διόπερ Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν ἐκομίσαντο τὴν πατρίδα καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν τοῖς ἰδίοις νόμοις ἐπολιτεύοντο, τοῖς δ' εὐλαβουμένοις, μὴ τι πάθωσι διὰ τὰ γενόμενα κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς αὐτῶν ἀδικήματα, τὴν Ἑλευσίνα κατοικεῖν συνεχώρησαν.

34. Ἡλεῖοι δὲ φοβηθέντες τὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπεροχὴν, κατέλυσαν τὸν πρὸς αὐτοὺς πόλεμον, ἐφ' ᾧ τὰς τριήρεις δοῦναι Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τὰς περιοικούσας πόλεις αὐτονόμους ἀφεῖναι.
- 2 Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καταλελυκότες τοὺς πολέμους καὶ σχολὴν ἔχοντες ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Μεσσηνίους, ὧν οἱ μὲν ἐν Κεφαλληνίᾳ φρούριόν τι κατέκουν, οἱ δὲ Ναύπακτον ἐν τοῖς προσεσπερίοις λεγομένοις Λοκροῖς, δόντων Ἀθηναίων. ἐκβαλόντες δ' αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν τόπων ἀπέδωκαν τὰ φρούρια, τὸ μὲν τοῖς
- 3 τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν οἰκοῦσι, τὸ δὲ τοῖς Λοκροῖς. οἱ δὲ Μεσσήνιοι διὰ τὸ παλαιὸν πρὸς τοὺς Σπαρτιατάς μῖσος πανταχόθεν ἐλαυνόμενοι, μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων ἀπηλλάγησαν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, καὶ τινὲς μὲν αὐτῶν πλεύσαντες εἰς Σικελίαν ἐγένοντο Διονυσίου μισθοφόροι, τινὲς δ' εἰς Κυρήνην ἔπλευσαν, περὶ τρισχιλίουσιν ὄντες, καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἐκεῖ φυγάδων ἐτάχθησαν.
- 4 οἱ γὰρ Κυρηναῖοι κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν ἐν ταραχῇ καθειστήκεισαν, Ἀρίστωνος καὶ τινων ἐτέρων κατειληφόντων τὴν πόλιν. προσφάτως μὲν πεντακόσιοι οἱ δυνατώτατοι τῶν Κυρηναίων ἀνῆρηντο,
- 5 τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἐπεφεύγεισαν οἱ χαριέστατοι. οὐ μὴν ἄλλ' οἱ¹ φυγάδες προσλαμβανόμενοι τοὺς

¹ οὐ μὴν ἄλλ' οἱ Dindorf: οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι.

¹ Cp. Book 11. 84. 7.

about a reconciliation between the men in the city and the exiles. As a result the Athenians got back their country and henceforth conducted their government under laws of their own making ; and the men who lived in fear of punishment for their unbroken series of past crimes they allowed to make their home in Eleusis. 401 B.C.

34. The Eleians, because they stood in fear of the superior strength of the Lacedaemonians, brought the war with them to an end, agreeing that they would surrender their triremes to the Lacedaemonians and let the neighbouring cities go free. And the Lacedaemonians, now that they had brought their wars to an end and were no longer concerned with them, advanced with their army against the Messenians, of whom some were settled in an outpost on Cephallenia and others in Naupactus, which the Athenians had given them, among the western Locrians.¹ Driving the Messenians from these regions, they returned the one outpost to the inhabitants of Cephallenia and the other to the Locrians. The Messenians, being now driven from every place because of their ancient hatred of the Spartans, departed with their arms from Greece, and some of them, sailing to Sicily, took service as mercenaries with Dionysius, while others, about three thousand in number, sailed to Cyrenê and joined the forces of exiles there. For at that time disorder had broken out among the Cyrenaeans, since Ariston, together with certain others, had seized the city. Of the Cyrenaeans, five hundred of the most influential citizens had recently been put to death and the most respected among the survivors had been banished. The exiles now added the Messenians to their number

Μεσσηνίους παρετάξαντο πρὸς τοὺς τὴν πόλιν κατειληφότας, καὶ τῶν μὲν Κυρηναίων πολλοὶ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις ἔπεσον, οἱ δὲ Μεσσήνιοι σχεδὸν ἅπαντες
6 ἀνῆρέθησαν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν παράταξιν οἱ Κυρηναῖοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαπρεσβευσάμενοι διηλλάγησαν, καὶ παραχρῆμα ὀρκωμοτήσαντες μὴ μνησικακήσειν, κοινῇ τὴν πόλιν κατώκησαν.

7 Περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους Ῥωμαῖοι προσέθηκαν οἰκήτορας εἰς τὰς ὀνομαζομένας Οὐελίτρας.¹

35. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διελθόντος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦρχε Λάχης, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν διώκουν χιλιάρχοι, Μάνιος Κλώδιος, Μάρκος Κοϊν-
τιος, Λεύκιος Ἰούλιος, Μάρκος Φούριος, Λεύκιος Οὐαλέριος, ἐγενήθη δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπιάς πέμπτη πρὸς
ταῖς ἐνενήκοντα, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα στάδιον Μίνως Ἀθη-
2 ναῖος. κατὰ δὲ τοὺτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀρταξέρξης μὲν ὁ τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεὺς καταπεπολεμηκῶς Κῦρον ἀπεστάλκει Τισσαφέρην² παραληψόμενον πάσας τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ σατραπείας. διόπερ οἱ Κῦρῳ συμμαχήσαντες σατράπαι καὶ πόλεις ἐν ἀγωνίᾳ πολλῇ καθειστήκεισαν, μήποτε δῶσι τιμω-
3 ρίαν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἐξήμαρτον εἰς τὸν βασιλέα. οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι σατράπαι διαπρεσβευσάμενοι πρὸς Τισσαφέρην ἐξεθεράπευον καὶ τὰ καθ' αὐτοὺς ἐτίθεντο πρὸς αὐτόν, ὅπως ποτ' ἦσαν δυνατοί. Ταμῶς δέ, μέγιστος ὧν αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας ἀφηγούμενος, εἰς τὰς τριήρεις ἐνέθετο τὰ χρήματα καὶ τοὺς υἱοὺς ἅπαντας πλὴν ἑνὸς τοῦ καλουμένου μὲν Γλοῦ³ μετὰ δὲ τινες χρόνους ἀφηγησαμένου τῶν βασιλικῶν
4 δυνάμεων. εὐλαβηθεὶς οὖν ὁ Ταμῶς τὸν Τισσα-

¹ So Rhodoman : οὐέντρας.

and joined battle with the men who had seized the city, and many of the Cyrenaeans were slain on both sides, but the Messenians were killed almost to a man. After the battle the Cyrenaeans negotiated with each other and agreed to be reconciled, and they immediately swore oaths not to remember past injuries and lived together as one body in the city. 401 B.C.

At this same time the Romans increased the number of colonists in the city known as Velitrae.

35. At the close of this year, in Athens Laches was archon and in Rome the consulship was administered by military tribunes, Manius Claudius, Marcus Quinctius, Lucius Julius, Marcus Furius, and Lucius Valerius¹; and the Ninety-fifth Olympiad was held, that in which Minos of Athens won the "stadion." This year Artaxerxes, the King of Asia, after his defeat of Cyrus, had dispatched Tissaphernes to take over all the satrapies which bordered on the sea. Consequently the satraps and cities which had allied themselves with Cyrus were in great suspense, lest they should be punished for their offences against the King. Now all the other satraps, sending ambassadors to Tissaphernes, paid court to him and in every way possible arranged their affairs to suit him; but Tamōs, the most powerful satrap, who commanded Ionia, put on triremes his possessions and all his sons except one whose name was Glōs and who became later commander of the King's armaments. Tamōs 400 B.C.

¹ Livy (5. 1) gives the names as M. Aemilius Mamercus, L. Valerius Potitus, Ap. Claudius Crassus, M. Quinctilius Varus, L. Iulius Iulus, M. Postumius, M. Furius Camillus, and M. Postumius Albinus.

² So Wesseling: *Φαρνάβαζον*.

³ So Wesseling: *γδου*.

φέρνῃν ἀπῆρεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον μετὰ τοῦ στόλου, καὶ κατέφυγε πρὸς Ψαμμήτιχον τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Αἰγυπτίων, ἀπόγονον ὄντα τοῦ Ψαμμητίχου. οὔσης δ' αὐτῷ προγεγεννημένης εὐεργεσίας εἰς τὸν βασιλέα, διελάμβανε τοῦτον ἕξειν οἷον τινα λιμένα τῶν
 5 ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως κινδύνων. ὁ δὲ Ψαμμήτιχος τὴν τε εὐεργεσίαν καὶ τὸ πρὸς τοὺς ἱκέτας ὅσιον παρ' οὐδὲν ἡγησάμενος ἀπέσφαξε τὸν ἱκέτην καὶ φίλον μετὰ τῶν τέκνων, ὅπως τῶν τε χρημάτων καὶ τοῦ στόλου γένηται κύριος.

6 Αἱ δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἑλληνίδες πόλεις πυνθανόμεναι τὴν τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους κατάβασιν, περὶ σφῶν ἀγωνιῶσαι πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἔπεμψαν πρέσβεις, δεόμεναι μὴ περιδεῖν ἑαυτὰς ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀναστάτους γινομένας. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι βοηθήσειν ἐπαγγειλάμενοι πρὸς Τισσαφέρνῃν ἔπεμψαν πρέσβεις τοὺς ἐροῦντας μὴ ὄπλα
 7 πολέμια ἐπιφέρειν ταῖς Ἑλληνίδι πόλεσιν. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐπὶ πρώτην ἐλθὼν τὴν Κυμαίων πόλιν τὴν τε χώραν ἐπόρθησεν ἅπασαν καὶ πολλῶν αἰχμαλώτων ἐγκρατὴς ἐγένετο· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συγκλείσας αὐτοὺς εἰς πολιορκίαν, ὥς ὁ μὲν χειμῶν συνήγγισε, τὴν δὲ πόλιν ἐλεῖν οὐκ ἠδύνατο, τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους πολλῶν χρημάτων ἀπελύτρωσε καὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν ἔλυσεν.

36. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν πρὸς βασιλέα πόλεμον Θίβρωνα καταστήσαντες ἡγεμόνα χιλίους μὲν τῶν πολιτῶν ἔδωκαν, παρὰ δὲ τῶν συμμάχων

then, in fear of Tissaphernes, sailed off with his fleet 400 B.C. to Egypt and sought safety with Psammetichus, the king of the Egyptians, who was a descendant of the famous Psammetichus.¹ Because of a good turn he had done the king in the past, Tamōs believed that he would find in him a haven, as it were, from the perils he faced from the King of Persia. But Psammetichus, completely ignoring both the good turn and the hallowed obligation due to suppliants, put to the sword the man who was his suppliant and friend, together with his children, in order to take for his own both Tamōs' possessions and his fleet.

When the Greek cities of Asia learned that Tissaphernes was on his way, they were deeply concerned for their future and dispatched ambassadors to the Lacedaemonians, begging them not to allow the cities to be laid waste by the barbarians. The Lacedaemonians promised to come to their aid and sent ambassadors to Tissaphernes to warn him not to commit any acts of aggression against the Greek cities. Tissaphernes, however, advancing with his army against the city of the Cymaeans first, both plundered its entire territory and got possession of many captives; after this he laid siege to the Cymaeans, but on the approach of winter, since he was unable to capture the city, he released the captives for a heavy ransom and raised the siege.

36. The Lacedaemonians appointed Thibron commander of the war against the King, gave him a thousand soldiers from their own citizens,² and

¹ Psammetichus I (664-610 B.C.), the founder of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, who fostered trade relations with the Greeks (cp. Herodotus, 2. 151-154).

² Xenophon (*Hell.* 3. 1. 4) says that these were emancipated Helots.

ἐκέλευσαν στρατολογεῖν ὅσους ἂν αὐτῷ φαίνεται
 2 συμφέρειν. ὁ δὲ Θίβρων πορευθεὶς εἰς Κόρινθον,
 κακεὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων μεταπεμψάμενος στρα-
 τιώτας, ἐξέπλευσεν εἰς Ἑφεσον ἔχων οὐ πλείους
 πεντακισχιλίων. ἐκεῖ δὲ ἔκ τε τῶν ἰδίων πόλεων
 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς δισχιλίους καταγράψας, ἀν-
 ἔζευξε τοὺς πάντας ἔχων πλείους ἑπτακισχιλίων.
 διελθὼν δ' ὡς ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι σταδίους πρὸς Μαγνη-
 σίαν ἦκεν, ἧς ἦρχε Τισσαφέρνης· ταύτην δ' ἐξ
 ἐφόδου παραλαβὼν, καὶ ταχέως ἐπὶ Τράλλεις τῆς
 Ἰωνίας πορευθεὶς, ἐπεχείρησε πολιορκεῖν τὴν πόλιν.
 οὐδὲν δὲ δυνάμενος πράξαι δι' ὀχυρότητα, πάλιν
 3 εἰς Μαγνησίαν ἀπεχώρησεν. ταύτης δ' οὔσης
 ἀτειχίστου, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο φοβούμενος μήποτε
 χωρισθέντος αὐτοῦ κυριεύσῃ τῆς πόλεως ὁ Τισσα-
 φέρνης, μετώκισεν αὐτὴν πρὸς τὸ πλησίον ὄρος,
 ὃ καλοῦσι Θώρακα· αὐτὸς δ' ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν τῶν
 πολεμίων χώραν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐνέπλησε παν-
 τοίας ὠφελείας. Τισσαφέρνους δὲ μετὰ πολλῆς
 ἵππου παραγενομένου διευλαβηθεὶς ἀνέστρεψεν εἰς
 Ἑφεσον.

37. Περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τῶν ἐστρατευ-
 μένων μετὰ Κύρου καὶ διασωθέντων εἰς τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα τινὲς μὲν εἰς τὰς ἰδίας πατρίδας ἀπηλλά-
 γησαν, οἱ δὲ πλείστοι στρατιωτικὸν εἰθισμένοι ζῆν
 βίον, καὶ σχεδὸν ὄντες πεντακισχίλιοι, στρατηγόν
 2 αὐτῶν εἶλοντο Ξενοφῶντα. ὃς ἀναλαβὼν τὴν δύ-
 ναμιν ὥρμησε πολεμήσων Θρᾶκας τοὺς περὶ τὸν
 Σαλμυδησσὸν οἰκοῦντας· οὗτος δ' ἔστι μὲν ἐπ'
 ἀριστερᾷ τοῦ Πόντου, παρεκτείνων δ' ἐπὶ πολὺ

¹ Cp. chaps. 19-31.

ordered him to enlist as many troops from their allies 400 B.C. as he should think desirable. Thibron, after going to Corinth and summoning soldiers from the allies to that city, set sail for Ephesus with not more than five thousand troops. Here he enrolled some two thousand soldiers from his own and other cities and then marched forth with a total force of over seven thousand. Advancing some one hundred and twenty stades, he came to Magnesia which was under the government of Tissaphernes; taking this city at the first assault, he then advanced speedily to Tralles in Ionia and began to lay siege to the city, but when he was unable to achieve any success because of its strong position, he turned back to Magnesia. And since the city was unwalled and Thibron therefore feared that at his departure Tissaphernes would get control of it, he transferred it to a neighbouring hill which men call Thorax; then Thibron, invading the territory of the enemy, glutted his soldiers with booty of every kind. But when Tissaphernes arrived with strong cavalry forces, he withdrew for security to Ephesus.

37. At this same time a group of the soldiers who had served in the campaign with Cyrus ¹ and had got back safe to Greece went off each to his own country, but the larger part of them, about five thousand in number, since they had become accustomed to the life of a soldier, chose Xenophon for their general. And Xenophon with this army set out to make war on the Thracians who dwell around Salmydessus.² The territory of this city, which lies on the left side of the Pontus, stretches for a great distance and

² A city on the west shore of the Black Sea some sixty miles from the Bosphorus.

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3 πλείστα ποιεῖ ναύαγια. οἱ μὲν οὖν Θρᾶκες εἰώ-
θειςαν περὶ τούτους τοὺς τόπους ἐφεδρεύοντες τοὺς
ἐκπίπτοντας τῶν ἐμπόρων αἰχμαλωτίζειν· ὁ δὲ
Ξενοφῶν μετὰ τῶν συνηθροισμένων στρατιωτῶν
ἐμβαλὼν αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν χώραν μάχῃ τε ἐνίκησε
4 καὶ τὰς πλείστας τῶν κωμῶν ἐνέπρησεν· μετὰ δὲ
ταῦτα Θίβρωνος αὐτοὺς μεταπεμπομένου καὶ μι-
σθοὺς ἐπαγγελλομένου δώσειν, πρὸς ἐκείνον ἀπ-
εχώρησαν καὶ μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπολέμουν τοῖς
Πέρσαις.

5 Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Διονύσιος μὲν ἐν τῇ
Σικελίᾳ πόλιν ἔκτισεν ὑπ' αὐτὸν τὸν τῆς Λίτνης
λόφον, καὶ ἀπὸ τινος ἐπιφανοῦς ἱεροῦ προσηγό-
6 ρευσεν αὐτὴν Ἀδρανόν. κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν
Ἀρχέλαος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν τινι κυνηγίῳ πληγεὶς
ἀκουσίως ὑπὸ Κρατεροῦ τοῦ ἐρωμένου τὸν βίον
μετήλλαξε, βασιλεύσας ἔτη ἐπτά· τὴν δ' ἀρχὴν
διεδέξατο Ὀρέστης παῖς ὢν, ὃν ἀνελὼν Ἀέροπος
7 ἐπίτροπος ὢν κατέσχε τὴν βασιλείαν ἔτη ἕξ. Ἀθή-
νησι δὲ Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος ὑπ' Ἀνύτου καὶ
Μελήτου κατηγορηθεὶς ἐπ' ἀσεβείᾳ καὶ φθορᾷ τῶν
νέων, θανάτῳ κατεδικάσθη καὶ πινὼν κώνειον
ἐτελεύτησεν. ἀδίκου δὲ τῆς κατηγορίας γεγενη-
μένης ὁ δῆμος μετεμελήθη, τηλικούτον ἄνδρα
θεωρῶν ἀνηρημένον· διόπερ τοὺς κατηγορήσαντας
δι' ὀργῆς εἶχε καὶ τέλος ἀκρίτους ἀπέκτεινεν.

38. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
νησι μὲν τὴν ἀρχὴν Ἀριστοκράτης παρέλαβεν, ἐν

¹ Xenophon (*Anab.* 7. 5. 12) states that "shoals extend far and wide."

is the cause of many shipwrecks.¹ Accordingly the 400 B.C.
Thracians made it their practice to lie in wait in those parts and seize the merchants who were cast ashore as prisoners. Xenophon with the troops he had gathered invaded their territory, defeated them in battle, and burned most of their villages. After this, when Thibron sent for the soldiers with the promise to hire them, they withdrew to join him and made war with the Lacedaemonians against the Persians.

While these events were taking place, Dionysius founded in Sicily a city just below the crest of Mount Aetnê and named it Adranum, after a certain famous temple.² In Macedonia King Archelaüs was unintentionally struck while hunting by Craterus, whom he loved, and met his end, after a reign of seven³ years. He was succeeded on the throne by Orestes, who was still a boy and was slain by Aëropus, his guardian, who held the throne for six years. In Athens Socrates the philosopher, who was accused by Anytus and Meletus of impiety and of corrupting the youth, was condemned to death and met his end by drinking the hemlock. But since the accusation had been undeserved, the people repented, considering that so great a man had been put to death; consequently they were angered at the accusers and ultimately put them to death without trial.⁴

38. At the end of the year in Athens Aristocrates 399 B.C.
entered the office of archon and in Rome the consular

¹ That of the god Adranus, the reputed father of the Palici, who were worshipped throughout all Sicily. See Book 11. 88. 6-89; Plutarch, *Timoleon*, 12. 2.

² Archelaüs was king 413-399 B.C.

⁴ This statement is to be doubted in the case of Meletus and is definitely false with respect to the other accusers of Socrates.

- Ῥώμη δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν ἐξ χιλίαρχοι δι-
εδέξαντο, Γάιος Σερουίλιος καὶ Λούκιος Οὐεργίνιος,
Κόιντος Σουλπίκιος, Αὔλος Μουτίλιος, Μάνιος
2 Σέργιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφότες
Λακεδαιμόνιοι πυθόμενοι τὸν Θίβρωννα κακῶς δι-
οικοῦντα τὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, Δερκυλίδαν στρατ-
ηγὸν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐξέπεμψαν· ὃς παραλαβὼν τὴν
δύναμιν ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Τρωάδι πόλεις.
3 Ἀμάξιτον¹ μὲν οὖν καὶ Κολώνας καὶ Ἀρίσβαν
εἶλεν ἐξ ἐφόδου· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἴλιον καὶ Κεβρη-
νίαν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀπάσας τὰς κατὰ τὴν Τρωάδα
ἃς μὲν δόλῳ παρέλαβεν, ἃς δ' ἐκ βίας ἐχειρώσατο.
μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον ὀκταμηνιαίους
ἀνοχὰς ποιησάμενος, ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Θρᾶκας τοὺς
περὶ Βιθυνίαν τότε κατοικοῦντας· πορθήσας δ'
αὐτῶν τὴν χώραν ἀπήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς παρα-
χειμασίαν.
4 Ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ δὲ τῇ περὶ Τραχίνα στάσεως
γενομένης Ἡριππίδαν ἐξέπεμψαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι
καταστήσοντα τὰ πράγματα· ὃς παραγεγόμενος
εἰς Ἡράκλειαν συνήγαγεν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν τὰ πλήθη,
καὶ περιστήσας αὐτοῖς ὀπλίτας² συνέλαβε τοὺς
αἰτίους καὶ πάντας ἀνείλεν, ὄντας περὶ πεντα-
5 κοσίους. τῶν δὲ περὶ τὴν Οἶτην κατοικούντων
ἀποστάντων ἐπολέμησεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ πολλοῖς περι-
βαλὼν κακοῖς ἠνάγκασεν ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν χώραν· ὧν
οἱ πλεῖστοι μετὰ τῶν τέκνων καὶ γυναικῶν ἔφυγον
εἰς Θεσσαλίαν, καὶ μετὰ πέντε ἔτη κατήχθησαν
ὑπὸ Βοιωτῶν.³

¹ So Rhodoman : ἀνάξιτον.

² αὐτοῖς ὀπλίτας Hertlein (ch. 4. 6 ; Bk. 15. 75. 1) : ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις.

magistracy was taken over by six military tribunes, 809 B.C. Gaius Servilius, Lucius Verginius, Quintus Sulpicius, Aulus Mutilius, and Manius Sergius.¹ After these magistrates had entered office the Lacedaemonians, learning that Thibron was conducting the war inefficiently, dispatched Dereylidas as general to Asia; and he took over the army and advanced against the cities in the Troad. Now Hamaxitus and Colonaë and Arisba he took at the first assault, then Ilium and Cerbenia and all the rest of the cities of the Troad, occupying some by craft and conquering the others by force. After this he concluded an armistice of eight months with Pharnabazus and advanced against the Thracians who were dwelling at that time in Bithynia; and after laying waste their territory he led his army off into winter quarters.

In Trachinian Heracleia civil discord had arisen and the Lacedaemonians sent Herippidas there to restore order. As soon as Herippidas arrived in Heracleia he called an assembly of the people, and surrounding them with his hoplites, he arrested the authors of the discord and put them all to death, some five hundred in number. And since the inhabitants about Oetê had revolted, he made war on them, subjected them to many hardships, and forced them to leave their land. The majority of them, together with their children and wives, fled into Thessaly, from where they were restored to their homes five years later by the Bocotians.

¹ There are only five names and the MSS. vary greatly. Livy (5. 8) lists Gaius Servilius Ahala, Quintus Servilius, Lucius Verginius, Quintus Sulpicius, Aulus Manlius, and Manius Sergius.

² So Dindorf: *eis Βοιωτίαν*. Vogel suggests *eis Οίταλον*.

6 Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Θρᾶκες πολλοῖς πλή-
 θειν ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Χερρόνησον καὶ τὴν χώραν
 πᾶσαν πορθήσαντες τειχήρεις συνείχον τὰς ἐν αὐτῇ
 πόλεις. οἱ δὲ Χερρονησίται πιεζόμενοι τῷ πολέμῳ
 μετεπέμψαντο Δερκυλίδαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἐκ
 7 τῆς Ἀσίας. οὗτος δὲ διαβὰς μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως
 τοὺς μὲν Θρᾶκας ἐξήλασεν ἐκ τῆς χώρας, τὴν δὲ
 Χερρόνησον ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἀρξάμενος μέχρι θα-
 λάττης διετείχισεν. τοῦτο δὲ πράξας τοὺς μὲν
 Θρᾶκας ἐκώλυσε τῆς εἰς τὸν μετὰ ταῦτα χρόνον
 καταδρομῆς, αὐτὸς δὲ μεγάλαις δωρεαῖς τιμηθεὶς
 διεβίβασε τὸ στρατόπεδον εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν.

39. Φαρνάβαζος δὲ τῶν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους
 ἀνοχῶν γενομένων ἀνέβη πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, καὶ
 συνέπεισεν αὐτὸν στόλον ἐτοιμάσαι καὶ ναύαρχον
 ἐπιστήσαι Κόνωνα τὸν Ἀθηναῖον· οὗτος γὰρ ἦν
 ἔμπειρος τῶν κατὰ πόλεμον ἀγώνων, καὶ μάλιστα
 τῶν πολεμίων¹. πολεμικώτατος² δ' ὢν ἐν Κύπρῳ
 διέτριβε παρ' Εὐαγόρᾳ τῷ βασιλεῖ. πεισθέντος
 δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως Φαρνάβαζος λαβὼν ἀργυρίου
 τάλαντα πεντακόσια παρεσκευάζετο κατασκευάζειν
 2 ναυτικόν. διαπλεύσας οὖν εἰς Κύπρον τοῖς μὲν
 ἐκεῖ βασιλεῦσι παρήγγειλεν ἑκατὸν τριήρεις ἐτοι-
 μάζειν, τῷ δὲ Κόνωνι περὶ τῆς ναυαρχίας δια-
 λεχθεὶς ἐπέστησεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν ἡγεμόνα,
 μεγάλας ὑποφαίνων παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐλπίδας.
 3 ὁ δὲ Κόνων ἅμα μὲν ἐλπίζων ἀνακτήσεσθαι τῇ

¹ πολεμίων] ναυτικῶν Wesseling, πελαγίων Dindorf; Wurm suggests ἀγώνων ναυμαχιῶν.

² πολεμικώτατος] φυγᾶς Reiske.

¹ Xenophon (*Hell.* 3, 2, 10) says that the isthmus was only

While these events were taking place, the Thracians 399 B.C. invaded the Chersonesus in great multitudes, laid waste the whole region, and held its cities beleaguered. The inhabitants of the Chersonesus, being hard pressed in the war, sent for the Lacedaemonian Der-cylidas to come from Asia. He, crossing over with his army, drove the Thracians out of the country and shut off the Chersonesus by a wall which he ran from sea to sea.¹ By this act he prevented any future descent of the Thracians; and after being honoured with great gifts he transported his army to Asia.

39. Pharnabazus, after the truce had been made with the Lacedaemonians, went back to the King and won him over to the plan of preparing a fleet and appointing Conon the Athenian as its admiral; for Conon was experienced in the encounters of war and especially in combat with the present enemy,² and although he excelled in warfare, he was at the time in Cyprus at the court of Evagoras the king.³ After the King had been persuaded, Pharnabazus took five hundred talents of silver and prepared to fit out a naval force. Sailing across to Cyprus, he ordered the kings there to make ready a hundred triremes and then, after discussions with Conon about the command of the fleet, he appointed him supreme commander at sea, giving indications in the name of the King of great hopes Conon might entertain. Conon, in the hope not only that he would recover

thirty-seven stades (some five miles) wide where the wall was built; cp. Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* 4. 43.

² i.e. the Lacedaemonians. But the text may have mentioned instead his special experience in fighting at sea; cp. critical note.

³ Conon had taken refuge with him after the battle of Aegospotami, fearing to return to Athens (Book 13. 106).

πατρίδι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, εἰ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καταπο-
 λεμηθεῖεν, ἅμα δ' αὐτὸς μεγάλης τεύξεσθαι δόξης,
 4 προσεδέξατο τὴν ναυαρχίαν. οὕτω δὲ τοῦ στόλου
 παντὸς παρεσκευασμένου τὰς ἐτοίμους ναῦς τετ-
 τaráκοντα λαβὼν διέπλευσεν εἰς Κιλικίαν, κάκει
 τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἡτοιμάζετο.

Φαρνάβαζος δὲ καὶ Τισσαφέρνης ἐκ τῶν ιδίων
 σατραπειῶν ἀθροίσαντες στρατιώτας ἀνέζευξαν, ἐπὶ
 τῆς Ἐφέσου τὴν πορείαν ποιούμενοι διὰ τὸ τοὺς
 5 πολεμίους ἔχειν ἐνταῦθα τὴν δύναμιν. καὶ συν-
 ηκολούθουν αὐτοῖς πεζοὶ μὲν δισμύριοι, ἵππεῖς δὲ
 μύριοι. ἀκούων δὲ τῶν Περσῶν τὴν ἔφοδον Δερ-
 κυλίδας ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀφηγούμενος ἐξ-
 ἤγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, ἔχων τοὺς πάντας οὐ πλείους
 6 τῶν ἑπτακισχιλίων. ὥς δ' ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων ἐγενήθη
 τὰ στρατόπεδα, σπονδὰς ἐποιήσαντο καὶ χρόνον
 ὥρισαν, ἐν ᾧ Φαρνάβαζος μὲν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα
 πέμψει περὶ συνθηκῶν, εἰ βούλοιο καταλῦσαι τὸν
 πόλεμον, Δερκυλίδας δὲ τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις δηλώσει
 περὶ τούτων. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν οὕτω διέλυσαν τὰ
 στρατόπεδα.

40. Ῥηγῖνοι δὲ Χαλκιδέων ὄντες ἄποικοι τὴν
 αὐξῆσιν τοῦ Διονυσίου χαλεπῶς ἐώρων. Ναξίους
 μὲν γὰρ καὶ Καταναίους συγγενεῖς ὄντας ἐξηνδρα-
 ποδίσατο, τοῖς δὲ Ῥηγίνοις, γένους¹ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
 μετέχουσι τοῖς ἡτυχηκόσιν, οὐ τὴν τυχοῦσαν ἀγω-
 νίαν παρέιχε τὸ γεγονός, πάντων εὐλαβουμένων μὴ
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the leadership in Greece for his native country if the ^{399 B.C.} Lacedaemonians were subdued in war but also that he would himself win great renown, accepted the command. And before the entire fleet had been made ready, he took the forty ships which were at hand and sailed across to Cilicia, where he began preparations for the war.

Pharnabazus and Tissaphernes gathered soldiers from their own satrapies and marched out, making their way towards Ephesus, since the enemy had their forces in that city. The army accompanying them numbered twenty thousand infantry and ten thousand cavalry. On hearing of the approach of the Persians Dercylidas, the commander of the Lacedaemonians, led out his army, having in all not more than seven thousand men. But when the forces drew near each other, they concluded a truce and set a period of time during which Pharnabazus should send word to the King regarding the terms of the treaty, should he be ready to end the war, and Dercylidas should explain the matter to the Spartans. So upon this understanding the commanders dispersed their armies.

40. The inhabitants of Rhegium, who were colonists of Chalcis, were angered to see the growing power of Dionysius. For he had sold into slavery the Naxians and Catanians,¹ their kinsmen, and to the Rhegians, because they were of the same blood as ² these unfortunate peoples, this act was the cause of no ordinary concern, since all feared the same disaster

¹ Cp. chap. 15.

² Or "they faced the same danger as."

¹ γένους added by Reiske. Post would read κινδύνου τοῦ αὐτοῦ; Vogel suggests γένους οὗσι for μετέχουσι.

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- 2 ταῖς αὐταῖς συμφοραῖς περιπέσωσιν. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς, πρὶν τελείως ἰσχυρὸν γενέσθαι τὸν τύραννον, στρατεύειν ἐπ' αὐτὸν κατὰ τάχος. παραχρῆμα δὲ συνεβάλοντο¹ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον οὐκ ἐλάχιστα καὶ οἱ φυγαδευθέντες τῶν Συρακοσίων ὑπὸ Διονυσίου· τότε γὰρ οἱ πλείστοι διατρίβοντες ἐν Ῥηγίῳ δι-
ετέλουν περὶ τούτων διαλεγόμενοι, διδάσκοντες ὅτι συνεπιθήσονται² τῷ καιρῷ πάντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι.
- 3 τέλος δὲ καταστήσαντες στρατηγοὺς, ἐξέπεμψαν μετ' αὐτῶν πεζοὺς μὲν ἑξακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ ἑξακοσίους, τριήρεις δὲ πεντήκοντα. οὗτοι δὲ διαπλεύσαντες τὸν πορθμὸν ἔπεισαν τοὺς τῶν Μεσσηνίων στρατηγοὺς κοινωνῆσαι τοῦ πολέμου, φάσκοντες δεινὸν εἶναι περιδεῖν ἀστυγείτονας Ἑλ-
ληνίδας πόλεις ἄρδην ἀνηρημένας ὑπὸ τοῦ τυράννου.
- 4 οἱ μὲν οὖν στρατηγοὶ πεισθέντες τοῖς Ῥηγίοις ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ δήμου γνώμης ἐξήγαγον τοὺς στρα-
τιώτας· ἦσαν δ' οὗτοι πεζοὶ μὲν τετρακισχιλίοι, ἵππεῖς δὲ τετρακόσιοι, τριήρεις δὲ τριάκοντα. ἐπεὶ δὲ προῆλθον αἱ προειρημέναι δυνάμεις πρὸς τοὺς ὄρους τῆς Μεσσήνης, ἐνέπεσεν εἰς τοὺς στρατιώτας
στάσις, Λαομέδοντος τοῦ Μεσσηνίου δημηγορή-
5 σαντος· οὗτος γὰρ συνεβούλευε μὴ κατάρχεσθαι πολέμου πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον μηδὲν αὐτοὺς ἡδικη-
κότα. οἱ μὲν οὖν τῶν Μεσσηνίων στρατιῶται, τὸν πόλεμον οὐκ ἐπικεκρωκότος³ τοῦ δήμου, παρα-
χρῆμ' ἐπέισθησαν, καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καταλι-
6 πόντες ἀνέκαμψαν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα· Ῥηγῖνοι δ' οὐκ ὄντες ἀξιόμαχοι καθ' ἑαυτούς, ἐπειδὴ τοὺς Μεσ-

¹ παραχρῆμα δὲ συνεβάλοντο Bezzel: παρὰ τοῦ Ῥηγίνου λαβόντας. ² So Wesseling: συνεπίεσθησαν.

³ So Wesseling: ἐπικεκρωκότος.

would befall them. They therefore decided to take 399 B.C.
the field speedily against the tyrant before he became entirely secure. Their decision upon war was forthwith supported strongly also by the Syracusans who had been exiled by Dionysius, for most of them were at that time resident in Rhegium and were continually discussing the matter and pointing out that all the Syracusans would seize the occasion to join in an attack. In the end the Rhegians appointed generals and sent out with them six thousand infantry, six hundred cavalry, and fifty triremes. The generals crossed the strait and induced the generals of the Messenians to join in the war, declaring that it would be a terrible thing for them to stand idly by when Greek cities, and their neighbours, had been totally destroyed by the tyrant. Now the generals were won over by the Rhegians and, without obtaining a vote of the people, led forth their forces which consisted of four thousand infantry, four hundred cavalry, and thirty triremes. But when the armaments we have mentioned had advanced as far as the borders of Messenê, opposition broke out among the soldiers due to a harangue delivered by the Messenian Laomedon; for he advised them not to begin a war against Dionysius who had done them no wrong. Accordingly the Messenian troops, since the people had not approved the war, followed his advice at once, and, deserting their generals, turned back home; and the Rhegians, since they were not strong enough alone for a battle, when they saw that the Messenians

σηνίους ἑώρων διαλύοντας τὸ στρατόπεδον, καὶ αὐτοὶ ταχέως ἀνέκαμψαν εἰς Ῥήγιον. Διονύσιος δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπὶ τοὺς ὄρους τῆς Συρακοσίας ἐξήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, προσδεχόμενος τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἔφοδον· ὥς δ' ἤκουσε τὴν ἀνάλευξιν αὐτῶν, 7 ἀπήγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας· διαπρεσβευσαμένων δὲ τῶν Ῥηγίων καὶ τῶν Μεσσηνίων περὶ εἰρήνης, κρίνων¹ συμφέρον εἶναι διαλύεσθαι τὴν ἔχθραν πρὸς τὰς πόλεις, συνέθετο τὴν εἰρήνην.

41. Ὅρων δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τινὰς εἰς τὴν ἐπικράτειαν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀποτρέχοντας τὰς τε πόλεις καὶ τὰς κτήσεις κομιζομένους, ἐνόμιζε τῆς πρὸς Καρχηδονίους εἰρήνης μενούσης πολλοὺς τῶν ὑφ' αὐτὸν ταττομένων βουλήσεσθαι κοινωνεῖν τῆς ἐκείνων ἀποστάσεως,² ἂν δὲ πόλεμος γένηται, πάντας τοὺς καταδεδουλωμένους ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων ἀποστήσεσθαι πρὸς αὐτόν· ἤκουσε δὲ καὶ τῶν Καρχηδονίων πολλοὺς ἐν Λιβύῃ διεφθάρθαι λοιμικῇ 2 καταστάσει περιπεσόντας. διὸ καὶ νομίζων εὐθετον ἔχειν καιρὸν τοῦ πολέμου κατασκευὴν ἔκρινε δεῖν πρῶτον γίνεσθαι· ὑπελάμβανε γὰρ ἔσεσθαι μέγαν καὶ πολυχρόνιον τὸν πόλεμον, ὥς ἂν πρὸς τοὺς δυνατωτάτους τῶν κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην μέλλων 3 διαγωνίζεσθαι. εὐθὺς οὖν τοὺς τεχνίτας ἤθροιζεν ἐκ μὲν τῶν ὑπ' αὐτὸν ταττομένων πόλεων κατὰ πρόσταγμα, τοὺς δ' ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἔτι δὲ τῆς Καρχηδονίων ἐπικρατείας μεγάλοις μισθοῖς προτρεπόμενος. διενοεῖτο γὰρ ὅπλα μὲν παμπληθῆ καὶ βέλη παντοῖα κατασκευάσαι, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ναὺς τετρήρεις³ καὶ πεντήρεις, οὐδέπω κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους σκάφους πεντηρικοῦ

were disbanding their army, also turned back speedily ^{399 B.C.} to Rhegium. At the outset Dionysius had led out his army to the border of the Syracusan territory, awaiting the attack of the enemy; but when he learned of their retirement, he led his forces back to Syracuse. When the Rhegians and Messenians sent ambassadors to treat upon terms of peace, he decided that it was to his advantage to put an end to enmity against these states and concluded peace.

41. When Dionysius observed that some of the Greeks were deserting to the Carthaginian domain, taking with them their cities and their estates, he concluded that so long as he was at peace with the Carthaginians many of his subjects would be wanting to join their defection, whereas, if there were war, all who had been enslaved by the Carthaginians would revolt to him. And he also heard that many Carthaginians in Libya had fallen victims to a plague which had raged among them. Thinking for these reasons, then, that he had a favourable occasion for war, he decided that preparation should first be effected; for he assumed that the war would be a great and protracted one since he was entering a struggle with the most powerful people of Europe. At once, therefore, he gathered skilled workmen, commandeering them from the cities under his control and attracting them by high wages from Italy and Greece as well as Carthaginian territory. For his purpose was to make weapons in great numbers and every kind of missile, and also quadriremes and quinqueremes, no ship of the latter size having yet

¹ So Stephanus: κρίων περὶ εἰρήνης.

² So Wurm: ἐπιστάτας Vogel: ἐπιστάδους.

³ So Wesseling: τε τριήρεις.

4 νεναυπηγημένου. συναχθέντων δὲ πολλῶν τεχνι-
 τῶν, διελὼν αὐτοὺς κατὰ τὰς οἰκείας ἐργασίας
 κατέστησε τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς ἐπισημοτάτους, προ-
 θεὶς δωρεὰς μεγάλας τοῖς κατασκευάσασιν ὄπλα.
 διέδωκε δὲ καὶ τῶν ὀπλῶν τὸν γένους¹ ἐκάστου
 τύπον διὰ τὸ τοὺς μισθοφόρους ἐκ πολλῶν ἐθνῶν
 5 συνεστηκέναι· ἔσπευδε γὰρ ἕκαστον τῶν στρα-
 τευομένων κοσμήσαι τοῖς οἰκείοις ὄπλοις, καὶ διε-
 λάμβανε² τὸ στρατόπεδον πολλὴν ἔξειν κατάπληξιν
 διὰ ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν καὶ κατὰ τὰς μάχας κάλ-
 λιστα³ χρῆσθαι⁴ τῷ συνήθει καθοπλισμῷ πάντας
 6 τοὺς συναγωνιζομένους. συμπροθυμουμένων δὲ καὶ
 τῶν Συρακοσίων τῇ τοῦ Διονυσίου προαιρέσει,
 πολλὴν συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι⁵ τὴν φιλοτιμίαν περὶ τὴν
 τῶν ὀπλῶν κατασκευήν. οὐ μόνον γὰρ ἐν τοῖς
 προνάοις καὶ τοῖς ὀπισθοδόμοις τῶν ἱερῶν, ἔτι δὲ
 τοῖς γυμνασίοις καὶ ταῖς κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν στοαῖς,
 ἔγεμε πᾶς τόπος τῶν ἐργαζομένων, ἀλλὰ καὶ χωρὶς
 τῶν δημοσίων τόπων ἐν ταῖς ἐπιφανεστάταις
 οἰκίαις ὄπλα παμπληθῇ κατεσκευάζετο.

42. Καὶ γὰρ τὸ καταπελτικὸν εὐρέθη κατὰ
 τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ἐν Συρακούσαις, ὥς ἂν τῶν
 κρατίστων τεχνιτῶν πανταχόθεν εἰς ἓνα τόπον
 συνηγμένων. τὴν γὰρ προθυμίαν τό τε μέγεθος
 τῶν μισθῶν ἐξεκαλείτο καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν προ-
 κειμένων ἄθλων τοῖς ἀρίστοις κριθεῖσι· χωρὶς δὲ

¹ τὸν γένους Vogel, τοῦ γένους Wesseling, πρὸς γένος Reiske :
 τὸ γένος.

² So Stephanus : διελαμβάνετο.

³ So Dindorf : κάλλιστον.

⁴ So Bekker : χρῆσασθαι.

⁵ So Dindorf : γενέσθαι.

been built at that time.¹ After collecting many 399 B.C.
 skilled workmen, he divided them into groups in
 accordance with their skills, and appointed over them
 the most conspicuous citizens, offering great bounties
 to any who created a supply of arms. As for the
 armour, he distributed among them models of each
 kind, because he had gathered his mercenaries from
 many nations; for he was eager to have every one
 of his soldiers armed with the weapons of his people,
 conceiving that by such armour his army would, for
 this very reason, cause great consternation, and that
 in battle all of his soldiers would fight to best effect
 in armour to which they were accustomed. And
 since the Syracusans enthusiastically supported the
 policy of Dionysius, it came to pass that rivalry rose
 high to manufacture the arms. For not only was
 every space, such as the porticoes and back rooms
 of the temples as well as the gymnasia and colonnades
 of the market place, crowded with workers, but the
 making of great quantities of arms went on, apart
 from such public places, in the most distinguished
 homes.

42. In fact the catapult was invented at this time
 in Syracuse,² since the ablest skilled workmen had
 been gathered from everywhere into one place. The
 high wages as well as the numerous prizes offered the
 workmen who were judged to be the best stimulated

¹ W. W. Tarn, *Hellenistic Military and Naval Developments*, pp. 130-131, questions the invention of quinqueremes at this time, since they are not heard of again until the time of Alexander the Great.

² Machines for throwing heavy missiles were known to the Assyrians several centuries before this and their use was probably brought to the west by the Carthaginians, from whom the western Greeks learned of them.

τούτων περιπορευόμενος τοὺς ἐργαζομένους ὁ Διονύσιος καθ' ἡμέραν λόγοις τε φιλανθρώποις ἐχρήτο καὶ τοὺς προθυμοτάτους ἐτίμα δωρεαῖς καὶ πρὸς
 2 τὰ συνδείπνια παρελάμβανε. διόπερ ἀνυπέρβλητον φιλοτιμίαν εἰσφέροντες οἱ τεχνῖται πολλὰ προσεπεινοοῦντο βέλη καὶ μηχανήματα ξένα καὶ δυνάμενα παρέχεσθαι μεγάλας χρείας. ἤρξατο δὲ ναυπηγεῖσθαι τετρήρεις¹ καὶ πεντηρικὰ σκάφη, πρῶτος ταύτην τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν νεῶν ἐπινοήσας.
 3 ἀκούων γὰρ ὁ Διονύσιος ἐν Κορίνθῳ ναυπηγηθῆναι τριήρη πρῶτως,² ἔσπευδε κατὰ τὴν ἀποικισθείσαν ὑπ' ἐκείνων πόλιν αὐξῆσαι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς τῶν
 4 νεῶν κατασκευῆς. λαβὼν δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐξαγωγὴν ὕλης, τοὺς μὲν ἡμίσεις τῶν ὑλοτόμων εἰς τὸ κατὰ τὴν Αἴτην ὄρος ἀπέστειλε, γέμον κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους πολυτελοῦς ἐλάτης τε καὶ πεύκης, τοὺς δ' ἡμίσεις εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀποστείλας παρεσκευάσατο ζεύγη μὲν τὰ πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν κατακομιοῦντα, πλοῖα δὲ³ καὶ τοὺς ὑπηρέτας πρὸς τὸ τὰς σχεδίας ἀπάγεσθαι κατὰ τάχος εἰς τὰς
 5 Συρακούσας. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἱκανὴν ὕλην ἤθροισεν, ὅφ' ἓνα καιρὸν ἤρξατο ναυπηγεῖσθαι ναῦς πλείους τῶν διακοσίων, ἐπισκευάζειν δὲ τὰς προὔπαρχούσας δέκα πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατόν· ὠκοδόμει δὲ καὶ νεωσοίκους πολυτελεῖς κύκλῳ τοῦ νῦν μεγάλου⁴ καλουμένου λιμένος ἑκατόν ἐξήκοντα, τοὺς πλείστους δύο ναῦς δεχομένους, καὶ τοὺς προὔπαρχοντας ἐθεράπευεν, ὄντας ἑκατόν πεντήκοντα.

48. Διόπερ τοσούτων ὀπλῶν⁵ καὶ νεῶν κατα-

¹ So Wesseling : τε τριήρεις.

their zeal. And over and above these factors, Dionysius circulated daily among the workers, conversed with them in kindly fashion, and rewarded the most zealous with gifts and invited them to his table. Consequently the workmen brought unsurpassable devotion to the devising of many missiles and engines of war that were strange and capable of rendering great service. He also began the construction of quadriremes and quinqueremes, being the first to think of the construction of such ships. For, hearing that triremes had first been built in Corinth, he was intent, in his city that had been settled by a colony from there, on increasing the scale of naval construction. After obtaining leave to transport timber from Italy he dispatched half of his woodmen to Mount Aetnê, on which there were heavy stands at that time of both excellent fir and pine, while the other half he dispatched to Italy, where he got ready teams to convey the timber to the sea, as well as boats and crews to bring the worked wood speedily to Syracuse. When Dionysius had collected an adequate supply of wood, he began at one and the same time to build more than two hundred ships and to refit the one hundred and ten he already had; and he also constructed all about the Great Harbour, as it is now called, one hundred and sixty costly shipsheds, most of which could accommodate two vessels, and repaired the one hundred and fifty which were already there.

48. With so many arms and ships under construc-

² πρώτως Vogel: πρώτος PA, πρώτον cet.

³ δὲ Eichstädt: τε.

⁴ μεγάλου added by Wesseling.

⁵ So Reiske: οἰκων.

- σκευαζομένων ἐν ἐνὶ τόπῳ, τὸ γινόμενον πολλὴν
 παρείχε τοῖς θεωμένοις κατάπληξιν· ὅτε μὲν γάρ
 τις ἴδοι τὴν περὶ τὰς ναῦς σπουδὴν, ἐνόμιζε περὶ
 ταύτας ἅπαντας πραγματεύεσθαι τοὺς Σικελιώτας·
 ὅτε δὲ πάλιν τοῖς τῶν ὀπλοποιῶν καὶ μηχανοποιῶν
 ἔργοις συμπαραγενηθείη, περὶ τούτους μόνους ἐνό-
 μιζεν ἅπασαν εἶναι τὴν τῆς ὑπηρεσίας παρασκευὴν.
 2 οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς περὶ ταῦτα σπουδῆς ἀνυπερ-
 βλήτου γινομένης, κατεσκευάσθησαν ἀσπίδων μὲν
 τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα μυριάδες, ἐγχειριδίων δὲ καὶ περι-
 κεφαλαιῶν ὁ παραπλήσιος ἀριθμὸς· ἡτοιμάσθησαν
 δὲ καὶ θώρακες, παντοῖοι μὲν ταῖς κατασκευαῖς,
 περιττῶς δὲ κατὰ τὴν τέχνην εἰργασμένοι, πλείους
 3 τῶν μυρίων τετρακισχιλίων. τούτους δὲ διανοεῖτο
 διαδιδόναι¹ τοῖς ἱππεῦσι καὶ τῶν πεζῶν τοῖς ἐφ'
 ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένοις, ἔτι δὲ τῶν μισθοφόρων τοῖς
 σωματοφυλακεῖν μέλλουσιν. κατεσκευάσθησαν δὲ
 καὶ καταπέλται παντοῖοι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων βελῶν
 4 πολὺς τις ἀριθμὸς. τῶν δὲ παρασκευασθεισῶν
 νεῶν μακρῶν αἱ μὲν ἡμίσεις αὐτῶν² εἶχον πολι-
 τικοὺς κυβερνήτας καὶ πρωρεῖς, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς ταῖς
 κώπαις χρησομένους, ταῖς δ'³ ἄλλαις ὁ Διονύσιος
 ξένους ἐμισθώσατο. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ
 τὴν ὀπλοποιάν αὐτῷ συντέλειαν ἐλάμβανε, περὶ
 τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν παρασκευὴν ἐγένετο· τούτους
 γὰρ ἔκρινε συμφέρειν μὴ πρὸ πολλοῦ μισθοῦσθαι
 πρὸς τὸ μὴ πολλὰς γίνεσθαι δαπάνας.
 5 Ἀστυδάμας δ' ὁ τραγωδιογράφος τότε πρῶτον
 ἐδίδαξεν· ἔζησε δὲ ἔτη ἐξήκοντα.
 Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ πολιορκοῦντες τοὺς Βηίους,⁴ ἐξελ-

¹ So Hertlein : διδόναι.

² So Post: αὐτῶν. Vogel suggests deletion.

tion at one place the beholder was filled with utter ^{399 B.C.} wonder at the sight. For whenever a man gazed at the eagerness shown in the building of the ships, he thought that every Greek in Sicily was engaged on their construction; and when, on the other hand, he visited the places where men were making arms and engines of war, he thought that all available labour was engaged in this alone. Moreover, despite the unsurpassable zeal devoted to the products we have mentioned, there were made one hundred and forty thousand shields and a like number of daggers and helmets; and in addition corselets were made ready, of every design and wrought with utmost art, more than fourteen thousand in number. These Dionysius expected to distribute to his cavalry and the commanders of the infantry, as well as to the mercenaries who were to form his bodyguard. He also had catapults made of every style and a large number of the other missiles. For half of the ships of war which were prepared, the pilots, officers at the bow, and rowers were drawn from citizens, while for the rest of the vessels Dionysius hired mercenaries. When the building of the ships and the making of arms were completed, Dionysius turned his attention to the gathering of soldiers; for he believed it advantageous not to hire them far in advance in order to avoid heavy expenses.

In this year Astydamas,¹ the writer of tragedies, produced his first play; and he lived sixty years.

The Romans were besieging Veii, and when a sortie

¹ Of Athens.

² $\delta\epsilon$ added by Reiske.

³ So Wesseling: Βοιωτός.

θόντων τῶν¹ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως οἱ μὲν κατεκόπησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Βηίων,² οἱ δ' ἐξέφυγον αἰσχροῶς.

44. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἤρξεν Ἰθυκλῆς, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχοι πέντε κατεστάθησαν, Λεύκιος Ἰούλιος, Μάρκος Φούριος, Μάρκος Αἰμίλιος, Γάιος Κορνήλιος, Καίσιων Φάβιος. Διονύσιος δ' ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος, ἐπειδὴ τῶν περὶ τὴν ὅπλοποιάν καὶ ναυπηγίαν ἔργων τὰ πλεῖστα συντέλειαν εἰλήφει, περὶ τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν παρασκευὴν εὐθύς
2 ἐγένετο. τῶν οὖν Συρακοσίων κατέλεγε τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους εἰς τάξεις, καὶ παρὰ τῶν ὑπ' αὐτὸν ταττομένων πόλεων μετεπέμπετο τοὺς εὐθέτους. συνήγαγε δὲ καὶ μισθοφόρους ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ μάλιστα παρὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων· οὗτοι γὰρ αὐτῷ συναύξοντες τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔδωκαν ἐξουσίαν ὅσους βούλοιο παρ' αὐτῶν ξενολογεῖν. καθόλου δ' ἐκ πολλῶν ἐθνῶν σπεύδων τὸ ξενικὸν στρατόπεδον συνηθροικέσαι³ καὶ μισθοὺς πολλοὺς ἐπαγγελλόμενος, εὗρισκε τοὺς ὑπακούοντας.

3 Μέλλων δὲ μέγαν ἐξεγείρειν πόλεμον, ταῖς κατὰ τὴν νῆσον πόλεσι φιλανθρώπως προσεφέρετο, τὴν εὖνοιαν αὐτῶν ἐκκαλούμενος. τοὺς δὲ παρὰ τὸν πορθμὸν κατοικοῦντας Ῥηγίνους τε καὶ Μεσσηνίους ὁρῶν ἱκανὴν δύναμιν ἔχοντας συντεταγμένην, εὐλαβέτο μήποτε τῶν Καρχηδονίων διαβάντων εἰς Σικελίαν ἐκείνοις πρόσθωνται· οὐ μικρὰν γὰρ αἱ πόλεις αὗται ῥοπὴν εἶχον, ὁποτέροις εἰς τὸν πόλεμον

¹ τῶν added by Eichstädt.

² So Wesseling: Βοιῶν.

was made from the city, some of the Romans were ^{399 B.C.} cut to pieces by the Veientes and others escaped by shameful flight.

44. When this year had come to an end, Ithycles ^{398 B.C.} was archon in Athens and in Rome five military tribunes were established in place of the consuls, Lucius Julius, Marcus Furius, Marcus Aemilius, Gaius Cornelius, and Caeso Fabius. Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, as soon as the major part of the task of making arms and building a fleet was completed, turned at once to the gathering of soldiers. From the Syracusans he enrolled those who were fit for military service in companies and from the cities subject to him he summoned their able men. He also gathered mercenaries from Greece, and especially from the Lacedaemonians, for they, in order to aid him in building up his power, gave him permission to enlist as many mercenaries from them as he might wish. And, speaking generally, since he made a point of gathering his mercenary force from many nations and promised high pay, he found men who were responsive.

Since Dionysius was going to raise up a great war, he addressed himself to the cities of Sicily with courtesy, eliciting their goodwill. He saw that the Rhegians and Messenians who dwelt on the Strait ¹ had a strong army mobilized and he feared that, when the Carthaginians crossed over to Sicily, they would join the Carthaginians; for these cities would add no little weight to the side with which they allied themselves for the war. Since these considerations

¹ The Strait of Messina.

² *συνθηποιένας*] Vogel suggests *συναθροίσας*.

- 4 συμμαχήσειαν. ἃ δὴ λίαν ἀγωνιῶν ὁ Διονύσιος τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις ἔδωκε πολλὴν τῆς ὁμόρου χώραν, ἰδίους αὐτοὺς κατασκευάζων ταῖς εὐεργεσίαις· πρὸς δὲ Ῥηγίνοὺς ἀπέστειλε πρεσβευτάς, παρακαλῶν ἐπιγαμίαν ποιήσασθαι καὶ δοῦναι τῶν πολιτικῶν παρθένων αὐτῷ μίαν συμβιώσασθαι· ἐπηγγέλλετο δ' αὐτοῖς πολλὴν τῆς συνοριζούσης χώρας κατακτήσασθαι,¹ τὴν πόλιν δ' αὐξήσιν ἐφ' ὅσον ἂν αὐτὸς
- 5 ἰσχύῃ. τῆς γὰρ γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, θυγατρὸς δ' Ἑρμοκράτους, κατὰ τὴν ἀπόστασιν τῶν ἱππέων ἀνηρημένης, ἔσπευδε τεκνοποιήσασθαι, διαλαμβάνων τῇ τῶν γεννηθέντων εὐνοίᾳ βεβαίότατα τηρήσειν τὴν δυναστείαν. οὐ μὴν ἄλλ' ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ συναχθείσης περὶ τούτων ἐκκλησίας, καὶ πολλῶν ῥηθέντων λόγων, ἔδοξε τοῖς Ῥηγίνοις μὴ
- 6 δέξασθαι τὴν ἐπιγαμίαν. Διονύσιος δ' ἀποτυχὼν ταύτης τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀπέστειλε τοὺς πρεσβευτάς πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τῶν Λοκρῶν. ὧν ψηφισαμένων τὴν ἐπιγαμίαν, ἐμνήστευεν ὁ Διονύσιος Δωρίδα τὴν² Ξενέτου θυγατέρα, κατ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον ὄντος ἐνδοξοτάτου τῶν πολιτῶν.
- 7 ὀλίγαις δ' ἡμέραις πρὸ τῶν γάμων ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Λοκροὺς πεντήρη πρῶτον νευαυπηγημένην, ἀργυροῖς καὶ χρυσοῖς κατασκευάσμασι κεκοσμημένην· ἐφ' ἧς διακομίσας τὴν παρθένον εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας
- 8 εἰσήγαγεν εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν. ἐμνηστεύσατο δὲ καὶ τῶν πολιτικῶν³ τὴν ἐπισημοτάτην Ἀριστο-

¹ So Dindorf: κατακτήσασθαι.

² τὴν Stephanus: τε τὴν.

³ So Eichstädt: πολιτῶν.

were the cause of great concern to Dionysius, he 398 B.C. made a present to the Messenians of a large piece of territory on their borders, binding them to him by such a benefaction; and to the Rhegians he dispatched ambassadors, urging them to form a connection by marriage and to give him in marriage a maiden who was a citizen of theirs; and he promised that he would win for them a large section of neighbouring territory and do all that was in his power to add to the strength of their city. For since his wife, the daughter of Hermocrates, had been slain at the time the cavalry revolted,¹ he was eager to beget children, in the belief that the loyalty of his offspring would be the strongest safeguard of his tyrannical power. Nevertheless, when an assembly of the people was held in Rhegium to consider Dionysius' proposal, after much discussion the Rhegians voted not to accept the marriage connection.² Now that Dionysius had failed of this design, he dispatched his ambassadors for the same purpose to the people of the Locrians.³ When they voted to approve the marriage connection, Dionysius sued for the hand of Doris, the daughter of Xenetus, who at that time was their most esteemed citizen. A few days before the marriage he sent to Locri a quinquereme, the first one he had built, embellished with silver and gold furnishings; on this he had the maiden conveyed to Syracuse, where he led her into the acropolis. And he also sought in marriage from among the people of his city the most notable maiden among them, Aristomachê,⁴

¹ Cp. Book 13. 112. 4.

² More on the reply in chap. 107.

³ The Epizephyrian Locrians in the "toe" of Italy.

⁴ Daughter of Hipparinus and sister of the famous Dion (Book 16. 6).

μάχην, ἐφ' ἣν ἀποστείλας λευκὸν τέθριππον ἤγαγεν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν οἰκίαν.

45. Περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἀμφοτέρας γῆμας συνεχεῖς ἐστίασεις ἐποιεῖτο τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ τῶν πλείστων πολιτῶν.¹ ἀπετίθετο γὰρ ἤδη τὸ πικρὸν τῆς τυραννίδος, καὶ μεταβαλλόμενος εἰς ἐπιείκειαν φιλανθρωπότερον ἤρχε τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων, οὔτε φονεύων οὔτε φυγάδας ποιῶν, καθάπερ
2 εἰώθει. μετὰ δὲ τοὺς γάμους ὀλίγας ἐπιμείνας ἡμέρας συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ παρεκάλει τοὺς Συρακοσίους πόλεμον ἐξενεγκεῖν πρὸς τοὺς Καρχηδονίους, ἀποφαίνων αὐτοὺς καθόλου μὲν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἐχθροτάτους ὄντας, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς Σι-
3 κελιώταις διὰ παντὸς ἐπιβουλεύοντας. καὶ νῦν μὲν ἐφ' ἡσυχίας αὐτοὺς μένειν ἀπεδείκνυε διὰ τὸν ἐμπεσόντα λοιμόν, ὃν τοὺς πλείστους τῶν κατὰ Λιβύην διεφθαρκέναι· ἰσχύσαντας δ' αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἀφέξεσθαι τῶν Σικελιωτῶν, οἷς ἐξ ἀρχαίων ἐπιβουλεύουσιν. διὸ αἰρετώτερον νῦν εἶναι πρὸς ἀσθενεῖς αὐτοὺς ὄντας διαπολεμεῖν ἢ μετὰ ταῦτα
4 πρὸς ἰσχυροὺς διαγωνίζεσθαι. ἅμα δὲ συνίστα δεινὸν εἶναι περιορᾶν τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ὑπὸ βαρβάρων καταδεδουλωμένας, ἃς ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον συνεπιλήψεσθαι τῶν κινδύνων, ἐφ' ὅσον τῆς ἐλευθερίας τυχεῖν ἐπιθυμοῦσιν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ πολλοὺς λόγους πρὸς ταύτην τὴν προαίρεσιν διαλεχθεῖς ταχὺ
5 συγκαταίνους ἔλαβε τοὺς Συρακοσίους. οὐ γὰρ ἦττον ἐκείνου τὸν πόλεμον ἔσπευδον γενέσθαι, πρῶτον μὲν μισοῦντες τοὺς Καρχηδονίους,² δι' ἐκείνους

¹ So Eichstädt: πόλεον.

² καὶ after Καρχηδονίους (PAL, omitted est.) deleted by Vogel, ὡς for καὶ other editors.

for whom he dispatched a chariot drawn by four ^{396 B.C.} white horses to bring her to his own home.

45. After Dionysius had taken in marriage both maidens at the same time, he gave a series of public dinners for the soldiers and the larger part of the citizens ; for he now renounced the oppressive aspect of his tyranny, and changing to a course of equitable dealing, he ruled over his subjects in more humane fashion, no more putting them to death or banishing them, as had been his practice. After his marriages he let a few days pass and then called an assembly of the Syracusans and urged them to make war against the Carthaginians, declaring that they were most hostile to all Greeks generally and that they had designs at every opportunity on the Greeks of Sicily in particular. For the present, he pointed out, the Carthaginians were inactive because of the plague which had broken out among them and had destroyed the larger part of the inhabitants of Libya, but when they had recovered their strength, they would not refrain from attacking the Sicilian Greeks, against whom they had been plotting from the earliest time. It was therefore preferable, he continued, to wage a decisive war upon them while they were weak than to wait and compete when they were strong. At the same time he pointed out how terrible a thing it was to allow the Greek cities to be enslaved by barbarians, and that these cities would the more zealously join in the war, the more eagerly they desired to obtain their freedom. After speaking at length in support of his policy he speedily won the approval of the Syracusans. Indeed they were no less eager than he for war, first of all because of their hatred of the Carthaginians who were the cause of their being

ἡναγκασμένοι ποιεῖν τὸ προσταττόμενον ὑπὸ τοῦ τυράννου· ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὸν Διονύσιον φιλανθρωπότερον ἑαυτοῖς ἡλπίζον χρήσεσθαι,¹ φοβούμενον τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν καταδεδουλωμένων ἐπίθεσιν· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ἡλπίζον ἑαυτοὺς κυριεύσαντας ὅπλων, εἴαν ἡ τύχη δῶ καιρόν, ἀντιλήψεσθαι τῆς ἐλευθερίας.

46. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, τοῦ Διονυσίου τὴν ἐξουσίαν δόντος, οἱ Συρακόσιοι τὰ Φοινικικὰ χρήματα διήρπασαν. οὐκ ὀλίγοι γὰρ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ὥκουν ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀδρὰς ἔχοντες κτήσεις, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐμπόρων εἶχον ἐν τῷ λιμένι τὰς ναῦς γεμούσας φορτίων, ἃ πάντα² διεφόρησαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ Σικελιώται τοὺς παρ' αὐτοῖς οἰκοῦντας τῶν Φοινίκων ἐκβαλόντες τὰς κτήσεις διήρπασαν· καίπερ γὰρ τὴν Διονυσίου τυραννίδα μισοῦντες, ὅμως ἡδέως ἐκοινώνουν τοῦ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους πολέμου διὰ τὴν ὁμότητα τῶν ἀνδρῶν. ὧν δὴ³ χάριν καὶ οἱ τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις οἰκοῦντες ὑπὸ⁴ Καρχηδονίους, ἐπειδὴ φανερώς ὁ Διονύσιος ἐξέφερε τὸν πόλεμον, ἐναπεδείξαντο τὸ πρὸς τοὺς Φοίνικας μῖσος· οὐ μόνον γὰρ αὐτῶν τὰς οὐσίας διήρπασαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὺς συλλαμβάνοντες πᾶσαν αἰκίαν καὶ ὕβριν εἰς τὰ σώματ' αὐτῶν ἀπετίθεντο, μνημονεύοντες ὧν αὐτοὶ κατὰ τὴν αἰχμαλωσίαν ἔπαθον. ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον δὲ τῆς κατὰ τῶν Φοινίκων τιμωρίας προέβησαν καὶ τότε καὶ κατὰ τὸν ὕστερον χρόνον, ὥστε τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διδαχθῆναι μηκέτι παρα-

¹ So Eichstädt: χρήσθαι.

compelled to take orders from the tyrant ; secondly, ^{308 B.C.} because they hoped that Dionysius would treat them in more humane fashion because of his fear of the enemy and of an attack upon him by the citizens he had enslaved ; but most of all, because they hoped that once they had got weapons in their hand, they could strike for their liberty, let Fortune but give them the opportunity.

46. After the meeting of the assembly the Syracusans, with the permission of Dionysius, seized as plunder the property of the Phoenicians ; for no small number of Carthaginians had their homes in Syracuse and rich possessions, and many also of their merchants had vessels in the harbour loaded with goods, all of which the Syracusans plundered. Similarly the rest of the Sicilian Greeks drove out the Phoenicians who dwelt among them and plundered their possessions ; for although they hated the tyranny of Dionysius, they were still glad to join in the war against the Carthaginians because of the cruelty of that people. For the very same reasons, too, the inhabitants of the Greek cities under the rule of the Carthaginians, as soon as Dionysius publicly enacted war, made open display of their hatred of the Phoenicians ; for not only did they seize their property as plunder, but they also laid hands on their persons and subjected them to every kind of physical torture and outrage, remembering what they had themselves suffered during the time of their captivity. So far did they go in the vengeance they wreaked on the Phoenicians both at this time and subsequently, that the Carthaginians were taught

² ἅ μάλιστα Madvig, Cobet : ὅν ἀπαστα.

³ ὑπὸ] τὰς ὑπὸ Dindorf.

νομῆιν εἰς τοὺς ὑποπεσόντας· οὐ γὰρ ἡγνούν, δι
αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων μαθόντες, ὅτι τοῖς διαπολεμοῦσι
κοινῆς τῆς τύχης ὑπαρχούσης ἀμφοτέρους κατὰ
τὰς ἡττας τοιαῦτα ἀνάγκη πάσχειν, οἷα ἂν αὐτοὶ
πράξωσιν εἰς τοὺς ἀτυχήσαντας.

- 5 'Ο δ' οὖν Διονύσιος, ἐπειδὴ πάντ' αὐτῷ τὰ πρὸς
τὸν πόλεμον ἡτοίμαστο, διανοεῖτο πέμπειν ἀγ-
γέλους εἰς Καρχηδόνα τοὺς ἐροῦντας, ὅτι Συρα-
κόσιοι καταγγέλλουσι πόλεμον Καρχηδονίοις, ἐὰν
μὴ τὰς ὑπ' αὐτῶν καταδεδουλωμένας Ἑλληνίδας
πόλεις ἐλευθερώσωσιν.

Διονύσιος μὲν οὖν περὶ ταῦτ' ἐγένετο.

- 6 Κτησίας δ' ὁ συγγραφεὺς τὴν τῶν Περσικῶν
ἱστορίαν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν κατέστροφεν,
ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Νίνου καὶ Σεμιράμεως. ἤκμασαν
δὲ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν οἱ ἐπισημότατοι δι-
θυραμβοποιοί, Φιλόξενος Κυθήριος, Τιμόθεος Μιλή-
σιος, Τελέστης Σελινούντιος, Πολύειδος, ὃς καὶ ζω-
γραφικῆς καὶ μουσικῆς εἶχεν ἐμπειρίαν.

47. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
νησι μὲν παρειλήφει τὴν ἀρχὴν Λυσιάδης, ἐν δὲ τῇ
'Ρώμῃ τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν διώκουν χίλιарχοι ἕξ,
Πόπλιος Μάλλιος, Πούπλιος Μαίλιος, Σπόριος
Φούριος, Λεύκιος Πούπλιος. Διονύσιος δ' ὁ τῶν
Συρακοσίων τύραννος, ἐπειδὴ πάντα τὰ πρὸς τὸν¹
πόλεμον αὐτῷ κατεσκεύαστο κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν προ-
αίρεσιν, ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς Καρχηδόνα κήρυκα, δούς
2 ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς τὴν γερουσίαν· ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ γεγραμ-

¹ τὸν omitted PF, Vogel.

the lesson no more to transgress the law in their treatment of conquered peoples; for they did not fail to realize, learning as they did by very deeds, that in war Fortune is impartial to both combatants and in defeat both sides must suffer the same sort of thing that they themselves have done to those who were unfortunate. 398 B.C.

Now when Dionysius had made ready all his preparations for the war, he determined to send messengers to Carthage with the announcement: The Syracusans declare war upon the Carthaginians unless they restore freedom to the Greek cities that they have enslaved.

Dionysius, then, was engaged in the affairs we have discussed.

Ctesias¹ the historian ended with this year his *History of the Persians*, which began with Ninus and Semiramis. And in this year the most distinguished composers of dithyrambs were in their prime, Philoxenus of Cythera, Timotheüs of Miletus, Telestus of Selinus, and Polyeidus, who was also expert in the arts of painting and music.

47. At the close of the year, in Athens Lysiades² 397 B.C. became archon, and in Rome six military tribunes administered the office of consul, Popilius Mallius, Publius Maelius, Spurius Furius, and Lucius Publius.³ When Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, had completed all his preparations for the war according to his personal design, he sent a herald to Carthage, having given him a letter to the senate, which con-

¹ Cp. Book 1. 32. 4.

² The name should be Suniades (Kirchner, *Prosopographia Attica*, 12817).

³ There are only four names and they differ considerably from those in Livy, 5. 12.

- μένον ἦν ὅτι Συρακοσίοις δεδογμένον εἶη¹ πολεμεῖν
 πρὸς Καρχηδονίους, εἰ μὴ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων
 ἐκχωρήσωσιν. οὗτος μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὸ παραγ-
 γελθέν πλεύσας εἰς Λιβύην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀπέδωκε
 τῇ γερουσίᾳ. ἥς ἀναγνωσθείσης ἔν τε τῇ συγκλήτῳ
 καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐν τῷ δήμῳ συνέβη τοὺς Καρχη-
 δονίους οὐ μετρίως ἀγωνιᾶν περὶ τοῦ πολέμου· ὃ
 τε γὰρ λοιμὸς αὐτῶν παμπληθεὶς ἀπεκτάγκει καὶ
 3 τοῖς ὅλοις ἦσαν ἀπαρασκεύαστοι. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ'
 οὗτοι μὲν ἐκαρὰδόκουν τὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων προ-
 αῖρεσιν καὶ μετὰ πολλῶν χρημάτων ἀπέστειλάν
 τινας τῶν ἐκ τῆς γερουσίας τοὺς ξενολογήσοντας
 ἀπὸ τῆς Εὐρώπης.
- 4 Διονύσιος δ' ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ
 τοὺς μισθοφόρους, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς συμμάχους, ἀνέξευξεν
 ἐκ Συρακουσῶν, ἐπ' Ἐρυκος τὴν πορείαν ποιού-
 μενος. οὐ μακρὰν γὰρ τοῦ λόφου τούτου Μοτύη
 πόλις ἦν ἄποικος Καρχηδονίων, ἥ μάλιστα ἐχρῶντο
 κατὰ τῆς Σικελίας ὀρμητηρίῳ· ταύτης γὰρ κρατή-
 σας ἤλπιζεν οὐκ ὀλίγα προτερήσειν τῶν πολεμίων.
- 5 κατὰ δὲ τὴν ὁδοιπορίαν αἰεὶ παρελάμβανε τοὺς ἐκ
 τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων, πανδημεὶ καθοπλίζων·
 συνεστρατεύοντο γὰρ αὐτῷ προθύμως ἅπαντες, μι-
 σοῦντες μὲν τὸ βάρος τῆς τῶν Φοινίκων ἐπικρα-
 τείας, ἐπιθυμοῦντες δὲ τυχεῖν ποτε τῆς ἐλευθερίας.
- 6 καὶ πρῶτους μὲν Καμαριναίους παρέλαβεν, εἶτα
 Γελώους καὶ Ἀκραγαντίνους· μεθ' οὓς Ἰμεραίους
 μετεπέμψατο, κατοικοῦντας ἐπὶ θάτερα μέρη τῆς
 Σικελίας· Σελινουντίους δ' ἐν² παρόδῳ προσαγαγό-
 μενος³ παρεγενήθη πρὸς τὴν Μοτύην μετὰ πάσης

¹ εἶη Hertlein : ἦν.

² ἐν added by Stephanus.

tained the statement that the Syracusans had re- 397 B.C.
solved to make war upon the Carthaginians unless they withdrew from the Greek cities. The herald accordingly, pursuant to his orders, sailed to Libya and delivered the letter to the senate. When it had been read in the council and subsequently before the people, it came about that the Carthaginians were not a little distressed at the thought of war ; for the plague had killed great numbers of them, and they were also totally unprepared. Nevertheless, they waited for the Syracusans to take the initiative and dispatched members of the senate with large sums of money to recruit mercenaries in Europe.¹

Dionysius with the Syracusans, the mercenaries, and his allies marched forth from Syracuse and made his way towards Eryx.² For not far from this hill lay the city of Motyê, a Carthaginian colony, which they used as their chief base of operations against Sicily ; and Dionysius hoped that with this city in his power he would have no small advantage over his enemies. In the course of his march he received from time to time the contingents from the Greek cities, supplying the full levy of each with arms ; for they were all eager to join his campaign, hating as they did the heavy hand of Phœnician domination and relishing the prospect at last of freedom. He received first the levy from Camarina, then those of Gela and Acragas ; and after these he sent for the Himeraeans, whose home was on the other side of Sicily, and after adding the men of Selinus, as he passed by, he arrived

¹ Presumably in Spain, where Hannibal had formerly gathered mercenaries (Book 13. 44).

² Cp. Book 4. 83.

³ So Eichstädt: *προσσυόμενος*.

7 τῆς δυνάμεως. εἶχε δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν ὀκτακισμυρίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ πολὺ¹ πλείους τῶν τρισχιλίων, ναῦς δὲ μακρὰς οὐ πολὺ λειπούσας τῶν διακοσίων· συνηκολούθει δὲ καὶ φορτηγὰ πλοῖα γέμοντα πολλῶν μηχανημάτων, ἔτι δὲ τῆς ἄλλης χορηγίας ἀπάσης, ὄντα τὸν ἀριθμὸν οὐκ ἐλάττω πεντακοσίων.

48. Τηλικαύτης δὲ τῆς παρασκευῆς οὕσης, Ἐρυκῖνοι μὲν καταπλαγέντες τὸ μέγεθος τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ μισοῦντες Καρχηδονίους προσεχώρησαν τῷ Διονυσίῳ, οἱ δὲ τὴν Μοτύην κατοικοῦντες προσδεχόμενοι τὴν ἐκ Καρχηδονίων βοήθειαν² οὐ κατεπλήττοντο τὴν Διονυσίου δύναμιν,³ ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν παρεσκευάζοντο· οὐ γὰρ ἠγνόουν τοὺς Συρακοσίους ὅτι πρώτην⁴ τὴν Μοτύην πορθήσουσι διὰ τὸ πιστοτάτην εἶναι τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις.

2 αὕτη δ' ἡ πόλις ἦν ἐπὶ τινος νήσου κειμένη, τῆς Σικελίας ἀπέχουσα σταδίου ἕξ, τῷ δὲ πλήθει καὶ τῷ κάλλει τῶν οἰκιῶν εἰς ὑπερβολὴν πεφιλοτεχνημένη διὰ τὴν εὐπορίαν τῶν κατοικούντων. εἶχε δὲ καὶ ὁδὸν στενὴν χειροποίητον φέρουσαν ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς Σικελίας αἰγιαλόν, ἣν οἱ Μοτυηνοὶ τότε διέσκαψαν, ὥς μὴ προσόδους⁵ ἔχοιεν κατ' αὐτῶν οἱ πολέμοι.

3 Διονύσιος δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἀρχιτεκτόνων κατασκευάμενος τοὺς τόπους, ἤρξατο χώματα κατασκευάζειν ἐπὶ τὴν Μοτύην, καὶ τὰς μὲν μακρὰς ναῦς παρὰ τὸν εἰσπλουν τοῦ λιμένος ἐνεώλκησε, τὰ δὲ φορτηγὰ τῶν πλοίων ὥρμισε παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλόν.

4 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν ἔργων κατέλιπεν ἐπιστάτην Λεπτίνην τὸν ναύαρχον, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς

at Motyê with all his army. He had eighty thousand 397 B.C. infantry, well over three thousand cavalry, and a little less than two hundred warships, and he was accompanied by not less than five hundred merchantmen loaded with great numbers of engines of war and all the other supplies needed.

48. Since the armament was on the great scale we have described, the people of Eryx were awed by the magnitude of the force and, hating the Carthaginians as they did, came over to Dionysius. The inhabitants of Motyê, however, expecting aid from the Carthaginians, were not dismayed at Dionysius' armament, but made ready to withstand a siege; for they were not unaware that the Syracusans would make Motyê the first city to sack, because it was most loyal to the Carthaginians. This city was situated on an island lying six stades off Sicily, and was embellished artistically to the last degree with numerous fine houses, thanks to the prosperity of the inhabitants. It also had a narrow artificial causeway extending to the shore of Sicily, which the Motyans breached at this time, in order that the enemy should have no approach against them.

Dionysius, after reconnoitring the area, together with his engineers, began to construct moles leading to Motyê, hauled the warships up on land at the entrance of the harbour, and moored the merchantmen along the beach. After this he left Leptines¹ his admiral in command of the works, while he himself

¹ Brother of the tyrant.

¹ πολὺ deleted by Dindorf, Vogel.

² So Rhodoman: δύνανται. ³ So Rhodoman: βοηθῆσαι.

⁴ πρῶτην Hertlein, πρῶτως Post: πρῶτοι PAL, πρῶτον cet.

⁵ So Wesseling: προόδοις P, προόδους cet.

πεζῆς στρατιᾶς ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ τὰς τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις
 συμμαχοῦσας πόλεις. Σικανοὶ μὲν οὖν πάντες¹
 εὐλαβούμενοι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς δυνάμεως προσεχώ-
 ρησαν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων πόλεων
 πέντε μόνον διέμειναν ἐν² τῇ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους
 φιλίᾳ· αὐταὶ δὲ ἦσαν Ἀλικυαί,³ Σολοῦς, Αἶγεστα,
 5 Πάνορμος, Ἐντελλα. τὴν μὲν οὖν τῶν Σολουντί-
 νων καὶ Πανορμιτῶν, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἀλικυαίων
 χώραν ὁ Διονύσιος λεηλατήσας ἔδενδροτόμησε,
 τὴν δὲ Αἶγεσταν καὶ Ἐντελλαν⁴ πολλῇ δυνάμει
 περιστρατοπεδεύσας συνεχεῖς ἐποιεῖτο προσβολάς,
 σπεύδων αὐτῶν μετὰ βίας κυριεῦσαι. καὶ τὰ μὲν
 περὶ Διονύσιον ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

49. Ἰμίλκων δὲ ὁ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατηγὸς
 αὐτὸς μὲν περὶ τὸν τῶν δυνάμεων ἄθροισμὸν καὶ
 τὴν ἄλλην ἐγένετο παρασκευὴν, τὸν δὲ ναύαρχον
 μετὰ δέκα τριήρων ἀπέστειλε, κελεύσας κατὰ τάχος
 λάθρα πλεῖν ὡς ἐπὶ Συρακοσίους, καὶ νυκτὸς εἰς
 τὸν λιμένα πλεύσαντα διαφθεῖραι τὰ καταλελειμ-
 2 μένα τῶν πλοίων. τοῦτο δ' ἔπραξε νομίζων ἀντι-
 περισπασμὸν τινα ποιήσειν καὶ τὸν Διονύσιον
 ἀναγκάσειν μέρος τῶν πλοίων ἀποστέλλειν ἐπὶ
 Συρακοσίους. ὁ δὲ πεμφθεὶς ναύαρχος συντόμως
 πράξας τὸ παραγγελθέν, κατέπλευσε νυκτὸς εἰς
 τὸν τῶν Συρακοσίων λιμένα, πάντων ἀγνοούντων
 τὸ γεγεννημένον. ἀπροσδοκῆτως δ' ἐπιθέμενος καὶ
 τοῖς παρορμοῦσι πλοίοις ἐμβολὰς δοὺς καὶ σχεδὸν
 ἅπαντα καταδύσας,⁵ ἀνέκαμψεν εἰς Καρχηδόνα.
 3 Διονύσιος δὲ πᾶσαν τὴν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίους χώραν

¹ οὖν πάντες Stephanus : παναντῶν P, πάντες cat.

² ἐν added by Eichstädt.

³ So Jac. Gronovius : ἄγκυραι.

set out with the infantry of his army against the cities 397 B.C. that were allies of the Carthaginians. Now the Sicani,¹ fearing the great size of the army, all went over to the Syracusans, and of the rest of the cities only five remained loyal to the Carthaginians, these being Halicyae, Solûs, Aegesta, Panormus, and Entella. Hence Dionysius plundered the territory of Solûs and Panormus, and that also of Halicyae, and cut down the trees on it, but he laid siege to Aegesta and Entella with strong forces and launched continuous attacks upon them, seeking to get control of them by force. Such was the state of the affairs of Dionysius.

49. Himilcon, the general of the Carthaginians, being himself busy with the mustering of the armaments and other preparations, dispatched his admiral with ten triremes under orders to sail speedily in secret against the Syracusans,² enter the harbour by night, and destroy the shipping left behind there. This he did, expecting to cause a diversion and force Dionysius to send part of his fleet back to the Syracusans. The admiral who had been dispatched carried out his orders with promptness and entered the harbour of the Syracusans by night while everyone was ignorant of what had taken place. Attacking unawares, he rammed the vessels lying at anchor along the shore, sank practically all of them, and then returned to Carthage. Dionysius, after ravaging all the territory held by the Carthaginians and forcing

¹ On the origin of the Sicani see Book 5. 6.

² "To Syracuse" is meant, as also just below.

⁴ So Dindorf: τήν τε τῶν Αἰγεσταίων καὶ Ἐντελλάνων.

⁵ So Wesseling: καταλύσας.

δηώσας καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους τειχήρεις ποιήσας, ἐπὶ τὴν Μοτύην ἅπασαν ἤγαγε τὴν δύναμιν· ἤλπιζε γὰρ ταύτης ἐκπολιορκηθείσης τὰς ἄλλας εὐθέως αὐτὰς παραδώσειν. εὐθύς οὖν πολλαπλασίους ἀνδρας τοῖς ἔργοις τε προστιθεὶς ἐχώννυε τὸν μεταξὺ πόρον, καὶ τὰς μηχανὰς ἐκ τοῦ κατ' ὀλίγον ἅμα τῇ τοῦ χώματος αὐξήσει προσήγαγε τοῖς τείχεσιν.

50. Περὶ δὲ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον Ἰμίλκων ὁ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ναύαρχος ἀκούσας ὅτι Διονύσιος ἐνέωλκησε τὰς ναῦς, εὐθύς ἐπλήρου τὰς ἀρίστας τῶν τριήρων ἑκατὸν ὑπελάμβανε γὰρ ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἐπιφανεῖς ῥαδίως κρατήσειν τῶν νενεωλκημένων ἐν τῷ λιμένι σκαφῶν, κυριεύων τῆς θαλάττης· τοῦτο δὲ πράξας ἐνόμιζε τὴν τε τῆς Μοτύης πολιορκίαν λύσειν καὶ τὸν πόλεμον μετάξειν ἐπὶ ² τὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων πόλιν.¹ ἐκπλεύσας οὖν μετὰ νεῶν ἑκατὸν κατήχθη ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Σελινουντίων χώραν νυκτός, καὶ περιπλεύσας τὴν περὶ ² Λιλύβαιον ἄκραν ἅμ' ἡμέρᾳ παρῆν ἐπὶ τὴν Μοτύην. ἀνελπίστως δ' ἐπιφανεῖς τοῖς πολεμίοις τῶν παρορμούντων πλοίων τὰ μὲν συνέτριψε, τὰ δ' ἔκαυσε, ³ οὐ δυναμένων βοηθεῖν τῶν περὶ Διονύσιον. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' εἰσπλεύσας εἰς τὸν λιμένα διέταξε τὰς ναῦς ὡς ἐπιθησόμενος ταῖς νενεωλκημέναις ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων. Διονύσιος δὲ συναγαγὼν τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος, καὶ θεωρῶν τοὺς πολεμίους τὸν ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος ἔκπλουν παραφυλάττοντας, εὐλαβεῖτο καθέλκειν εἰς τὸν λιμένα τὰ σκάφη· οὐ γὰρ ἠγνόει διότι στενοῦ τοῦ στόματος ὄντος

¹ τὴν τ. Σ. πόλιν Wesseling : τὸν τ. Σ. πόλεμον.

² τὴν περὶ Hertlein : περὶ τὴν.

the enemy to take refuge behind walls, led all his army against Motyê ; for he hoped that when this city had been reduced by siege, all the others would forthwith surrender themselves to him. Accordingly, he at once put many times more men on the task of filling up the strait between the city and the coast, and, as the mole was extended, advanced his engines of war little by little toward the walls. 397 B.C.

50. Meanwhile Himilcon, the admiral of the Carthaginians, hearing that Dionysius had hauled his warships up on land, manned at once his hundred best triremes ; for he assumed that if he appeared unexpectedly, he should easily seize the vessels which were hauled up on land in the harbour, since he would be master of the sea. Once he succeeded in this, he believed, he would not only relieve the siege of Motyê but also transfer the war to the city of the Syracusans. Sailing forth, therefore, with one hundred ships, he arrived during the night at the territory of Selinus, skirted the promontory of Lilybaeum, and arrived at daybreak at Motyê. Since his appearance took the enemy by surprise, he disabled some of the vessels anchored along the shore by ramming and others by burning, for Dionysius was unable to come to their defence. After this he sailed into the harbour and drew up his ships as if to attack the vessels which the enemy had drawn up on land. Dionysius now massed his army at the entrance of the harbour ; but when he saw that the enemy was lying in wait to attack as the ships left the harbour, he refused to risk launching his ships within the harbour, since he realized that the narrow entrance compelled a few ships to

ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ πρὸς πολλαπλασίους
 4 διακινδυνεύειν. διόπερ τῷ πλήθει τῶν στρατιωτῶν
 ῥαδίως διελκύσας τὰ σκάφη διὰ τῆς γῆς εἰς τὴν
 ἑκτὸς τοῦ λιμένος θάλατταν διέσωσε τὰς ναῦς.
 Ἰμίλκων δὲ ταῖς πρώταις τριήρεσιν ἐπιθέμενος τῷ
 πλήθει τῶν βελῶν ἀνείργετο· ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τῶν νεῶν
 ἐπεβεβήκει πλήθος τοξοτῶν καὶ σφενδονητῶν, ἀπὸ
 δὲ τῆς γῆς τοῖς ὀξυβελέσι καταπέλταις οἱ Συρακό-
 σιοι χρώμενοι συχνοὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἀνήρουν· καὶ
 γὰρ κατάπληξιν εἶχε μεγάλην τοῦτο τὸ βέλος διὰ
 τὸ πρῶτως εὐρεθῆναι κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν·
 ὥστε Ἰμίλκων οὐ δυνάμενος κρατῆσαι τῆς ἐπιβολῆς
 ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Λιβύην, ναυμαχεῖν οὐ κρίνων
 συμφέρειν διὰ τὸ διπλασίας εἶναι τὰς ναῦς τῶν
 πολεμίων.

51. Διονύσιος δὲ τῇ πολυχειρίᾳ τῶν ἐργαζο-
 μένων συντελέσας τὸ χῶμα, προσήγαγε παντοίας
 μηχανὰς τοῖς τείχεσι, καὶ τοῖς μὲν κριοῖς ἔτυπτε
 τοὺς πύργους, τοῖς δὲ καταπέλταις ἀνέστελλε τοὺς
 ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπάλξεων μαχομένους· προσήγαγε δὲ καὶ
 τοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν τροχῶν¹ πύργους τοῖς τείχεσιν, ἐξω-
 ρόφους ὄντας, οὓς κατεσκεύασε πρὸς τὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν
 2 ὕψος. οἱ δὲ τὴν Μοτύην κατοικοῦντες ἐν χερσὶ τοῦ
 κινδύνου καθεστῶτος ὅμως οὐ κατεπλάγησαν τὴν
 τοῦ Διονυσίου δύναμιν, καίπερ ὄντες ἔρημοι συμ-
 μάχων κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν. ὑπερτιθέμενοι δὲ
 τῇ φιλοδοξίᾳ τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον

¹ ὑπὸ τῶν τροχῶν] ὑποτρόχους Wesseling, Vogel.

¹ i.e. in the narrow entrance Dionysius could not use the great advantage he had in numbers.

² It is an interesting coincidence of history that the other

match themselves against an enemy many times more numerous.¹ Consequently, using the multitude of his soldiers, he hauled his vessels over the land with no difficulty and launched them safely in the sea outside the harbour. Himilcon attacked the first ships, but was held back by the multitude of missiles; for Dionysius had manned the ships with a great number of archers and slingers, and the Syracusans slew many of the enemy by using from the land the catapults which shot sharp-pointed missiles. Indeed this weapon created great dismay, because it was a new invention at this time. As a result, Himilcon was unable to achieve his design and sailed away to Libya, believing that a sea-battle would serve no end, since the enemy's ships were double his in number.

51. After Dionysius had completed the mole² by employing a large force of labourers, he advanced war engines of every kind against the walls and kept hammering the towers with his battering-rams, while with the catapults he kept down the fighters on the battlements; and he also advanced against the walls his wheeled towers, six stories high, which he had built to equal the height of the houses. The inhabitants of Motyê, now that the threat was at hand-grips, were nevertheless not dismayed by the armament of Dionysius, even though they had for the moment no allies to help them. Surpassing the besiegers in thirst for glory, they in the first place raised

use of a mole of such magnitude in ancient history against an island city was by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. against Tyre, the mother-city of the Carthaginians. Alexander's mole was about half a mile long and reputed to be two hundred feet wide. For the story of the famous seven-month siege of Tyre see Book 17. 40-46, Arrian, *Anab.* 2. 18-24, Curtius, 4. 2-4.

- ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων ἰσῶν κερααῖαις ἰσταμέναις ἐβάσταζον ἄνδρας ἐν θωρακίοις, οὗτοι δ' ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν τόπων δᾶδας ἡμμένας ἠφίεσαν καὶ στυππεῖα καίόμενα μετὰ πίττης εἰς τὰς τῶν πολεμίων μηχανάς.
- 3 ταχὺ δὲ τῆς φλογὸς ἐπινεμομένης τὴν ὕλην, ὁξέως οἱ Σικελιώται παραβοηθήσαντες ταύτην μὲν ἀπέσβησαν, τοῖς δὲ κριοῖς πυκνὰς τὰς ἐμβολὰς διδόντες κατέβαλον μέρος τοῦ τείχους. συνδραμόντων δ' ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον ἀθρόων¹ ἐξ ἑκατέρου μέρους ἰσχυρὰν
- 4 συνέβαινε τὴν μάχην γίνεσθαι. οἱ μὲν γὰρ Σικελιώται κεκρατηκέναι τῆς πόλεως ἤδη νομίζοντες, πᾶν ὑπέμενον ἕνεκεν τοῦ τοὺς Φοίνικας ἀμύνεσθαι, περὶ ὧν πρότερον εἰς αὐτοὺς ἡμαρτήκεισαν· οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν λαμβάνοντες τὰ τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας δεινά, καὶ φυγὴν οὐδεμίαν ὄρωντες ὑπάρχουσαν οὔτε κατὰ γῆν οὔτε κατὰ θάλατταν,
- 5 οὐκ ἀγεννῶς ὑπέμενον τὸν θάνατον. θεωροῦντες δὲ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἐπικουρίαν περιηρημένην, ἐνέφραττον τοὺς στενωπούς, καὶ ταῖς ἐσχάταις οἰκίαις ἐχρῶντο καθάπερ τειχίῳ πολυτελῶς ὠκοδομημένῳ. ὅθεν εἰς μείζονα δυσχέρειαν οἱ περὶ
- 6 τὸν Διονύσιον παρεγενήθησαν. παρειαπτόντες γὰρ ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους, καὶ δοκοῦντες ἤδη κυριεύειν τῆς πόλεως, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις ὄντων ἐξ ὑπερδε-
- 7 ξίων τόπων κατετιτρώσκοντο. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τοὺς ξυλίνους πύργους προσαγαγόντες ταῖς πρώταις οἰκίαις ἐπιβάθρας κατεσκεύασαν. ἴσων δ' ὄντων τῶν μηχανημάτων τοῖς οἰκοδομήμασι, τὸ λοιπὸν ἐκ χειρὸς συνέβαινε εἶναι τὴν μάχην. οἱ μὲν γὰρ Σικελιώται τὰς ἐπιβάθρας ἐπιρριπτοῦντες, διὰ τούτων ἐπὶ τὰς οἰκίας ἐβιάζοντο.

¹ So Reiske : ἀθρόως.

up men in crow's-nests resting on yard-arms suspended from the highest possible masts, and these from their lofty positions hurled lighted fire-brands and burning tow with pitch on the enemies' siege engines. The flame quickly caught the wood, but the Sicilian Greeks, dashing to the rescue, swiftly quenched it; and meantime the frequent blows of the battering-rams broke down a section of the wall. Since now both sides rushed with one accord to the place, the battle that ensued grew furious. For the Sicilian Greeks, believing that the city was already in their hands, spared no effort in retaliating upon the Phoenicians for former injuries they had suffered at their hands, while the people of the city, envisioning the terrible fate of a life of captivity and seeing no possibility of flight either by land or by sea, faced death stoutly. And finding themselves shorn of the defence of the walls, they barricaded the narrow lanes and made the last houses provide a lavishly constructed wall. From this came even greater difficulties for the troops of Dionysius. For after they had burst through the wall and seemed to be already masters of the city, they were raked by missiles from men posted in superior positions. Nevertheless, they advanced the wooden towers to the first houses and provided them with gangways¹; and since the siege machines were equal in height to the dwellings, the rest of the struggle was fought hand to hand. For the Sicilian Greeks would launch the gangways and force a passage by them on to the houses.

¹ These were small bridges which could be dropped or thrust from the towers across to opposing walls and in this case to the houses.

52. Οἱ δὲ Μοτυηνοὶ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ κινδύνου
 λογιζόμενοι, καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ τῶν τέκνων ἐν
 ὀφθαλμοῖς ὄντων, τῷ περὶ τούτων φόβῳ προθυ-
 μότερον ἡγωνίζοντο. οἱ μὲν γὰρ γονέων παρ-
 εστώτων καὶ δεομένων μὴ περιδεῖν αὐτοὺς τῇ
 τούτων ὕβρει παραδιδομένους ἐπηγείροντο ταῖς
 ψυχαῖς, οὐδεμίαν φειδῶ τοῦ ζῆν ποιούμενοι, οἱ
 δὲ γυναικῶν καὶ νηπίων τέκνων θρήνον ἀκούοντες
 ἔσπευδον εὐγενῶς ἀποθανεῖν, πρὶν ἐπιδεῖν τὴν τῶν
 2 τέκνων αἰχμαλωσίαν· οὐδὲ γὰρ φυγεῖν ἐκ τῆς
 πόλεως ἦν, ὥς ἂν περιεχούσης μὲν θαλάττης, τῶν
 δὲ πολεμίων θαλαττοκρατούντων. ἐξέπληττέ τε¹
 καὶ μάλιστα ἀπογινώσκειν ἐποίει τοὺς Φοίνικας τὸ
 ὠμῶς κεχρησθαι² τοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡλωκόσιν,
 οἷς³ ταῦτὸ προσεδόκων πείσεσθαι. ἀπελείπετ' οὖν
 αὐτοῖς εὐγενῶς μαχομένοις ἢ νικᾶν ἢ τελευτᾶν.
 3 τοιαύτης δὲ παραστάσεως ἐμπεσούσης εἰς τὰς τῶν
 πολιορκουμένων ψυχάς, συνέβαινε τοὺς Σικελιώτας
 4 εἰς πολλὴν ἀπορίαν ἐμπίπτειν. ἀπὸ γὰρ τῶν ἐπ-
 ερεισθεισῶν σανίδων μαχόμενοι κακῶς ἀπήλλαττον
 διὰ τε τὴν στενοχωρίαν καὶ διὰ τὸ τοὺς ἐναντίους
 ἀπονενοσημένως κινδυνεύειν, ὥς ἂν ἀπογινώσκοντας
 τὸ ζῆν· ὥσθ' οἱ μὲν εἰς χεῖρας συμπλεκόμενοι καὶ
 τραύματα διδόντες καὶ λαμβάνοντες ἀπέθνησκον,
 οἱ δ' ὑπὸ τῶν Μοτυαίων ἐξωθούμενοι καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν⁴
 σανίδων ἀποπίπτοντες εἰς τὴν γῆν ἀπώλλυντο.
 5 τέλος δ' ἐφ' ἡμέρας τοιαύτης τινὸς τῆς πολιορκίας
 γινομένης, Διονύσιος αἰεὶ πρὸς τὴν ἑσπέραν τῇ
 σάλπιγγι τοὺς μαχομένους ἀνακαλούμενος ἔλκε τὴν

¹ αὐτοὺς after τε deleted by Reiske.

52. The Motyans, as they took account of the 397 B.C.
 magnitude of the peril, and with their wives and
 children before their eyes, fought the more fiercely
 out of fear for their fate. There were some whose
 parents stood by entreating them not to let them be
 surrendered to the lawless will of victors, who were
 thus wrought to a pitch where they set no value on
 life; others, as they heard the laments of their wives
 and helpless children, sought to die like men rather
 than to see their children led into captivity. Flight
 of course from the city was impossible, since it was
 entirely surrounded by the sea, which was controlled
 by the enemy. Most appalling for the Phoenicians
 and the greatest cause of their despair was the thought
 how cruelly they had used their Greek captives and
 the prospect of their suffering the same treatment.
 Indeed there was nothing left for them but, fighting
 bravely, either to conquer or die. When such an
 obstinate mood filled the souls of the besieged, the
 Sicilian Greeks found themselves in a very difficult
 position. For, fighting as they were from the sus-
 pended wooden bridges, they suffered grievously both
 because of the narrow quarters and because of the
 desperate resistance of their opponents, who had
 abandoned hope of life. As a result, some perished in
 hand-to-hand encounter as they gave and received
 wounds, and others, pressed back by the Motyans and
 tumbling from the wooden bridges, fell to their death
 on the ground. In the end, while the kind of siege we
 have described had lasted some days, Dionysius made
 it his practice always toward evening to sound the
 trumpet for the recall of the fighters and break off

² So Wurm: *κεχρημένους*.

³ So Wurm: *οἱ*.

⁴ *τῶν* added by Eichstädt.

πολιορκίαν. εἰς τοιαύτην δὲ συνήθειαν τοὺς Μο-
 τυαίους ἀγαγόν, ἐπειδὴ παρ' ἐκατέρων οἱ κινδυ-
 νεύοντες ἀπῆλθον, ἀπέστειλεν Ἀρχύλον τὸν Θούριον
 6 μετὰ τῶν ἐπιλέκτων· οὗτος δ' ἤδη νυκτὸς οὔσης
 προσήρεισε ταῖς πεπτωκυῖαις οἰκίαις κλίμακας,
 δι' ὧν ἀναβὰς καὶ καταλαβόμενός τινα τόπον εὖ-
 7 καιρον παρεδέχετο τοὺς περὶ τὸν Διονύσιον. οἱ δὲ
 Μοτυαῖοι τὸ γεγενημένον αἰσθόμενοι παραντίκα
 μετὰ πάσης σπουδῆς παρεβόηθουν, καὶ τῶν καιρῶν
 ὑστεροῦντες οὐδὲν ἤττον ὑπέστησαν τὸν κίνδυνον.
 γενομένης δὲ τῆς μάχης ἰσχυρᾶς καὶ πολλῶν προσ-
 αναβάντων, μόγις οἱ Σικελιώται τῷ πλήθει κατ-
 ἐπόνησαν τοὺς ἀνθεστηκότας.

58. Εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ διὰ τοῦ χώματος ἡ δύναμις
 ἅπασα τοῦ Διονυσίου παρεισέπεσεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν,
 καὶ πᾶς τόπος ἔγεμε τῶν ἀναιρουμένων· οἱ γὰρ
 Σικελιώται ὠμότητα ὠμότητι' σπεύδοντες ἀμύ-
 νεσθαι, πάντας ἐξῆς ἀνῆρουν, ἀπλῶς οὐ παιδός, οὐ
 2 γυναικός, οὐ πρεσβύτου φειδόμενοι. Διονύσιος δὲ
 βουλόμενος ἐξανδραποδίσασθαι τὴν πόλιν, ὅπως
 ἀθροισθῇ χρήματα, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀνεῖργε τοὺς
 στρατιώτας τοῦ φονεύειν τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους· ὥς
 δ' οὐδεὶς αὐτῷ προσεῖχεν, ἀλλ' ἐώρα τὴν τῶν
 Σικελιωτῶν ὁρμὴν ἀκατάσχετον οὔσαν, παρεστή-
 σατο κήρυκας τοὺς μετὰ βοῆς δηλώσοντας τοῖς
 Μοτυαίοις φυγεῖν εἰς τὰ παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἱερὰ
 3 τιμώμενα. οὗ γεννηθέντος οἱ μὲν στρατιῶται τοῦ
 φονεύειν ἔλθον, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν τῶν κτήσεων διαρπαγὴν
 ὤρμησαν· καὶ διεφορεῖτο πολὺς μὲν ἄργυρος, οὐκ
 ὀλίγος δὲ χρυσός, καὶ ἐσθῆτες πολυτελεῖς καὶ τῆς
 ἄλλης εὐδαιμονίας πλήθος. τὴν δὲ τῆς πόλεως
 διαρπαγὴν ἔδωκεν ὁ Διονύσιος τοῖς στρατιώταις,

the siege. When he had accustomed the Motyans ^{397 B.C.} to such a practice, the combatants on both sides retiring, he dispatched Archylus of Thurii with the élite troops, who, when night had fallen, placed ladders against the fallen houses, and mounting by them, seized an advantageous spot where he admitted Dionysius' troops. The Motyans, when they perceived what had taken place, at once rushed to the rescue with all eagerness, and although they were too late, none the less faced the struggle. The battle grew fierce and abundant reinforcements climbed the ladders, until at last the Sicilian Greeks wore down their opponents by weight of numbers.

53. Straightway Dionysius' entire army burst into the city, coming also by the mole, and now every spot was a scene of mass slaughter; for the Sicilian Greeks, eager to return cruelty for cruelty, slew everyone they encountered, sparing without distinction not a child, not a woman, not an elder. Dionysius, wishing to sell the inhabitants into slavery for the money he could gather, at first attempted to restrain the soldiers from murdering the captives, but when no one paid any attention to him and he saw that the fury of the Sicilian Greeks was not to be controlled, he stationed heralds to cry aloud and tell the Motyans to take refuge in the temples which were revered by the Greeks. When this was done, the soldiers ceased their slaughter and turned to looting the property; and the plunder yielded much silver and not a little gold, as well as costly raiment and an abundance of every other product of felicity. The city was given over by Dionysius to the soldiers

¹ ὁμότητα ὁμότητι Madvig, ὁμότητι PK, ὁμότητα cet.

βουλόμενος προθύμους αὐτοὺς ποιῆσαι πρὸς τοὺς
 4 ἐπιφερομένους κινδύνους. ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων γενό-
 μενος Ἀρχύλον τὸν ἀναβάντα πρῶτον ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος
 ἑκατὸν μναῖς ἐστεφάνωσεν, τῶν δ' ἄλλων κατὰ τὴν
 ἀξίαν ἕκαστον τῶν ἠνδραγαθηκότων ἐτίμησεν,
 καὶ τῶν Μοτυαίων τοὺς περιλειφθέντας ἐλαφυ-
 ροπώλησεν. Δαῖμένην δὲ καὶ τινὰς τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 συμμαχοῦντας Καρχηδονίοις λαβὼν αἰχμαλώτους
 5 ἀνεσταύρωσεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα φύλακας τῆς πόλεως
 καταστήσας, Βίτωνα τὸν Συρακόσιον φρούραρχον
 ἀπέδειξε· τὸ δὲ πλεῖον μέρος ἐκ τῶν Σικελῶν
 ὑπῆρχεν. καὶ Λεπτίνην μὲν τὸν ναύαρχον μετὰ
 νεῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ἐκέλευσεν¹ παρατηρεῖν τὴν
 διάβασιν τῶν Καρχηδονίων, συνέταξε δ' αὐτῷ²
 τὴν Αἴγεσταν καὶ τὴν Ἐντελλαν πολιορκεῖν, καθ-
 ἅπερ ἐξ ἀρχῆς πορθεῖν αὐτὰς³ ἐνεστήσατο· αὐτὸς
 δὲ τοῦ θέρους ἤδη λήγοντος ἀνέζευξε μετὰ τῆς
 δυνάμεως εἰς Συρακούσας.

6 Ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀθήναις Σοφοκλῆς ὁ Σοφοκλέους⁴
 τραγωδίαν διδάσκειν ἤρξατο καὶ νίκας ἔσχε
 δεκαδύο.

54. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσιαίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος
 Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἔλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν Φορμίων, ἐν Ῥώμῃ
 δ' ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων ἐγένοντο χιλίαρχοι ἕξ, Γναῖος
 Γενούκιος, Λεύκιος Ἀτίλιος, Μάρκος Πομπώνιος,
 Γάιος Δνίλιος, Μάρκος Οὔετούριος, Οὐαλέριος Πο-
 πλίλιος, Ὀλυμπιάς δ' ἤχθη ἐνενηκοστὴ καὶ ἕκτη,
 2 καθ'⁵ ἦν ἐνίκα Εὐπόλις Ἡλείος. τούτων δὲ τὴν

¹ ἐκέλευσεν added by Vogel.

² αὐτῷ] Vogel suggests δ' Ἀρχύλῳ.

³ αὐτὰς] αὐτὴν PΛ.

⁴ ὁ Σοφοκλέους omitted P.

⁵ καθ' added by Hertlein.

to plunder, since he wished to whet their appetites 397 B.C. for future encounters. After this success he rewarded Archylus, who had been the first to mount the wall, with one hundred minas,¹ and honoured according to their merits all others who had performed deeds of valour; he also sold as booty the Motyans who survived, but he crucified Daïmenes and other Greeks who had fought on the side of the Carthaginians and had been taken captive. After this Dionysius stationed guards in the city whom he put under the command of Biton of Syracuse; and the garrison was composed largely of Siceli. He ordered Leptines his admiral with one hundred and twenty ships to lie in wait for any attempt by the Carthaginians to cross to Sicily; and he also assigned to him the siege of Aegesta and Entella, in accordance with his original plan to sack them. Then, since the summer was already coming to a close, he marched back to Syracuse with his army.

In Athens Sophocles, the son ² of Sophocles, began to produce tragedies and won the first prize twelve times.

54. When the year had come to an end, in Athens 396 B.C. Phormion assumed the archonship and in Rome six military tribunes took the place of the consuls, Gnaeus Genucius, Lucius Atilius, Marcus Pomponius, Gaius Duilius, Marcus Veturius, and Valerius Publilius; and the Ninety-sixth Olympiad was celebrated, that in which Eupolis of Elis was the victor.³ In the year

¹ Some \$1800.

² He was the grandson of the great tragedian.

³ In the "stadion."

ἀρχὴν παραλαβόντων Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων
 τύραννος μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἀναζεύξας ἐκ
 Συρακουσῶν ἐνέβαλεν εἰς τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων
 ἐπικράτειαν. πορθοῦντος δ' αὐτοῦ τὴν χώραν,
 Ἀλικυαῖοι μὲν καταπλαγέντες διεπρεσβεύσαντο
 πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο, Αἰγεσταῖοι
 δὲ τοῖς πολιορκοῦσι νυκτὸς ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἐπι-
 θέμενοι, καὶ πῦρ ἐνέντες ταῖς κατὰ τὴν παρεμβολὴν
 σκηναῖς, εἰς πολλὴν ταραχὴν ἤγαγον τοὺς ἐν τῇ
 3 στρατοπεδεΐᾳ· ἐπινεμηθείσης δὲ τῆς φλογὸς ἐπὶ
 πολὺν τόπον, καὶ τοῦ πυρὸς ἀκατασχέτου γενη-
 θέντος, τῶν μὲν παραβοηθούντων στρατιωτῶν
 ὀλίγοι διεφθάρησαν, τῶν δ' ἵππων¹ οἱ πλείστοι
 4 ταῖς σκηναῖς συγκατεκαύθησαν. καὶ Διονύσιος μὲν
 ἐδήλου τὴν χώραν οὐδενὸς ὑφισταμένου, Λεπτίνης
 δ' ὁ ναύαρχος περὶ Μοτύην διατρίβων ἐπετήρει τὸν
 τῶν πολεμίων κατάπλουν.

Οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι πυθόμενοι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς
 τοῦ Διονυσίου δυνάμεως, ἔκριναν πολὺ ταῖς παρα-
 5 σκεναῖς αὐτὸν ὑπερθέσθαι. διόπερ Ἰμῖλκωνα βα-
 σιλέα κατὰ νόμον καταστήσαντες, ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης
 ὅλης, ἔτι δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἰβηρίας συνήγαγον δυνάμεις,
 τὰς μὲν παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων μεταπεμπόμενοι, τὰς
 δὲ μισθούμενοι· καὶ πέρας ἤθροισαν πεζῶν μὲν
 ὑπὲρ τὰς τριάκοντα μυριάδας, ἵππεῖς δὲ τετρα-
 κισχιλίους χωρὶς τῶν ἀρμάτων· ταῦτα δ' ἦσαν
 τετρακόσια· ναῦς δὲ μακρὰς μὲν τετρακοσίας, τὰς
 δὲ τὸν σῆτον καὶ τὰ μηχανήματα καὶ τὴν ἄλλην
 ὑπηρεσίαν παρακομιζούσας πλείους τῶν ἑξακοσίων,
 6 καθάπερ φησὶν Ἐφορος. Τίμαιος μὲν γὰρ τὰς ἐκ

when these magistrates entered office Dionysius, the 306 B.C.
 tyrant of the Syracusans, set out from Syracuse with his entire army and invaded the domain of the Carthaginians. While he was laying waste the countryside, the Halicyaeans in dismay sent an embassy to him and concluded an alliance. But the Aegestaeans, falling unexpectedly by night on their besiegers and setting fire to the tents where they were camped, threw the men in the encampment into great confusion ; for since the flames spread over a large area and the fire could not be brought under control, a few of the soldiers who came to the rescue lost their lives and most of the horses were burned, together with the tents. Now Dionysius ravaged the Carthaginian territory without meeting any opposition, and Leptines his admiral from his quarters in Motyê kept watch against any approach of the enemy by sea.

The Carthaginians, when they learned of the magnitude of the armament of Dionysius, resolved far to surpass him in their preparations. Consequently, lawfully according Himilcon sovereign power,¹ they gathered armaments from all Libya as well as from Iberia, summoning some from their allies and in other cases hiring mercenaries. In the end they collected more than three hundred thousand infantry, four thousand cavalry in addition to chariots, which numbered four hundred, four hundred ships of war, and over six hundred other vessels to convey food and engines of war and other supplies. These are the numbers stated by Ephorus. Timaeus, on

¹ Strictly speaking, Himilcon was chosen one of the two annually elected *suffetes*, who corresponded in general to the Roman consuls, and put in command of the war.

² So Reiske : *ιστορίαν*.

τῆς Λιβύης περαιωθείσας δυνάμεις¹ οὐ πλείω φησὶν εἶναι δέκα μυριάδων, καὶ πρὸς ταύταις ἑτέρας τρεῖς ἀποφαίνεται κατὰ Σικελίαν στρατολογηθείσας.

55. Ἰμίλκων δὲ τοῖς κυβερνήταις ἅπασι δοὺς βυβλίον ἐπεσφραγισμένον, ἐκέλευσεν ἀνοίγειν ὅταν ἐκπλεύσωσι καὶ ποιεῖν τὰ γεγραμμένα. τοῦτο δ' ἐμηχανήσατο πρὸς τὸ μηδένα τῶν κατασκόπων ἀπαγγεῖλαι τὸν κατάπλουν τῷ Διονυσίῳ· ἦν δὲ γεγραμμένον, ὅπως ἐς Πάνορμον καταπλεύσωσιν.
- 2 διόπερ ἐπιγενομένου πνεύματος οὐρίου καὶ πάντων λυσάντων τὰ πρυμνήσια, τὰ μὲν φορτηγὰ τῶν πλοίων ἔπλει διὰ τοῦ πελάγους, αἱ δὲ τριήρεις ἔπλευσαν εἰς τὴν Λιβυκὴν,² παρελέγοντό τε τὴν γῆν. φοροῦ δὲ πνεύματος ὄντος, ὥς ἤδη καταφανεῖς ἦσαν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας αἱ πρῶται πλέουσai τῶν φορτηγῶν νεῶν, Διονύσιος ἀπέστειλε Λεπτίνην μετὰ τριάκοντα τριήρων, παρακελευσάμενος τύπτειν τοῖς ἐμβόλοις καὶ διαφθείρειν ἀπάσας τὰς
- 3 καταλαμβανομένας. ὃς μετὰ σπουδῆς ἐκπλεύσας καὶ ταῖς πρώταις προσμίξας εὐθέως τινὰς αὐτάνδρους κατέδυσεν· αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ πλήρεις οὖσαι καὶ τὸν ἄνεμον τοῖς ἰστίοις δεχόμεναι ῥαδίως ἐξέφυγον· ὁμῶς κατέδυσε πεντήκοντα ναῦς στρατιώτας ἐχούσας πεντακισχιλίους, ἄρματα δὲ διακόσια.
- 4 Ἰμίλκων δὲ καταπλεύσας εἰς Πάνορμον καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐκβιβάσας ἤγεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τὰς μὲν τριήρεις παραπλεῖν ἐκέλευσεν, αὐτὸς δ' ἐν παρόδῳ διὰ προδοσίας ἐλὼν Ἐρυκα πρὸς τὴν

¹ δυνάμεις omitted by PAL, Vogel.

the other hand, says that the troops transported 896 B.C. from Libya did not exceed one hundred thousand and declares that an additional thirty thousand were enlisted in Sicily.

55. Himilcon gave sealed orders to all the pilots with commands to open them after they had sailed and to carry out the instructions. He devised this scheme in order that no spy should be able to report to Dionysius where they would put in ; and the orders read for them to put in at Panormus. When a favourable wind arose, all the vessels cast off their cables and the transports put out to open sea, but the triremes sailed into the Libyan Sea and skirted the land.¹ The wind continued favourable, and as soon as the leading vessels of the transports were visible from Sicily, Dionysius dispatched Leptines with thirty triremes under orders to ram and destroy all he could intercept. Leptines sailed forth promptly and straightway sank, together with their men, the first ships he encountered, but the rest, having all canvas spread and catching the wind with their sails, easily made their escape. Nevertheless, fifty ships were sunk, together with five thousand soldiers and two hundred chariots.

After Himilcon had put in at Panormus and disembarked his army, he advanced toward the enemy, ordering the triremes to sail along beside him ; and having himself taken Eryx by treachery as he passed,

¹ The course of the triremes was to divert attention from the route of the transports. When sighted, as they would be, going east, Dionysius might well fear that they intended an attack on Syracuse. How the triremes got to Panormus without an encounter with Leptines is not told us.

² Λιβυκήν Post, Μοτύην Eichstädt, Αιλύβαιον ἄκραν Holm : Λιβύην.

Μοτύην κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. ὄντος δὲ κατὰ τοῦ-
τον τὸν χρόνον τοῦ Διονυσίου περὶ τὴν Αἴγυσταν
μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, Ἰμίλκων τὴν Μοτύην ἐξεπο-
5 λιόρκησεν. τῶν δὲ Σικελιωτῶν προθύμων ὄντων
διαμάχεσθαι, Διονύσιος ἅμα μὲν μακρὰν τῶν συμ-
μαχίδων πόλεων ἀπεωσμένος, ἅμα δὲ τῆς σιτοπομ-
πίας ἐπιλειπούσης, διέλαβε συμφέρειν ἐφ' ἑτέρων
6 τόπων συστήσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον. κρίνας οὖν ἀνα-
ζειγνύειν, τοὺς μὲν Σικανοὺς ἔπειθε καταλιπεῖν τὰς
πόλεις κατὰ τὸ παρὸν καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατεύε-
σθαι· ἀντὶ δὲ τούτων ἐπηγγέλλετο δώσειν χώραν
βελτίονα καὶ τῷ πλήθει παραπλησίαν καὶ μετὰ τὴν
τοῦ πολέμου κατάλυσιν κατάξειν τοὺς βουλομένους
7 εἰς τὰς πατρίδας. τῶν δὲ Σικανῶν ὀλίγοι, κατα-
πλαγέντες μήποτε ἀντιλέγοντες διαρπασθῶσιν ὑπὸ
τῶν στρατιωτῶν, συγκατέθεντο τοῖς ἀξιουμένοις
ὑπὸ Διονυσίου. ἀπέστησαν δὲ παραπλησίως καὶ
Ἀλικυαῖοι καὶ πέμψαντες πρέσβεις εἰς τὸ τῶν
Καρχηδονίων στρατόπεδον συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο.
καὶ Διονύσιος μὲν ἀφώρμησεν ἐπὶ Συρακουσῶν,
καταφθείρων τὴν χώραν δι' ἧς ἦγε τὴν δύνα-
μιν.

56. Ἰμίλκων δὲ τῶν πραγμάτων προχωρούντων
κατὰ γνώμην παρεσκευάζετο τὴν στρατιὰν ἀνάγειν¹
ἐπὶ Μεσσήνης, σπεύδων αὐτῆς κυριεῦσαι διὰ τὴν
εὐκαιρίαν τῶν τόπων· ὃ τε γὰρ ἐν αὐτῇ λιμὴν
εὐθετος ἦν, δυνάμενος δέχεσθαι πάσας τὰς ναῦς,
οὐσας πλείω τῶν ἑξακοσίων, τὰ τε περὶ τὸν πορθ-
μὸν οἰκεῖα ποιησάμενος² Ἰμίλκων ἤλπιζε τὰς τῶν
Ἰταλιωτῶν βοηθείας ἐμφράζειν καὶ τοὺς ἐκ Πε-
2 λοποννήσου στόλους ἐπισχεῖν. ταῦτα δὲ διανοηθεὶς
πράττειν, πρὸς τοὺς μὲν Ἱμεραίους καὶ τοὺς τὸ

he took up quarters before Motyê. Since Dionysius ^{396 B.C.} and his army were during this time at Aegestê, Himilcon reduced Motyê by siege. Although the Sicilian Greeks were eager for a battle, Dionysius conceived it to be better, both because he was widely separated from his allied cities and because the transport of his food supplies was reduced, to renew the war in other areas. Having decided, therefore, to break camp, he proposed to the Sicani to abandon their cities for the present and to join him in the campaign ; and in return he promised to give them richer territory of about equal size and, at the conclusion of the war, to return to their native cities any who so wished. Of the Sicani only a few, fearing that, if they refused, they would be plundered by the soldiers, agreed to Dionysius' offer. The Halicyaeans similarly deserted him and sent ambassadors to the Carthaginian camp and concluded an alliance with them. And Dionysius set out for Syracuse, laying waste the territory through which he led his army.

56. Himilcon, now that his affairs were proceeding as he wished, made preparations to lead his army against Messenê, being anxious to get control of the city because of its favourable facilities ; for it had an excellent harbour, capable of accommodating all his ships, which numbered more than six hundred, and Himilcon also hoped that by getting possession of the straits he would be able to bar any aid from the Italian Greeks and hold in check the fleets that might come from the Peloponnesus. With this programme in mind, he formed relations of friendship with the

¹ So Eichstädt : ἀνάγων.

² οἰκεία ποιησάμενος] Vogel suggests from 15. 13. 1 ἰδιοποιησάμενος.

Κεφαλοίδιον φρούριον κατοικοῦντας φιλίαν ἐποιή-
 σατο, Λιπάρας δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἐγκρατὴς γενόμενος
 τριάκοντα τάλαντα παρὰ τῶν κατοικούντων τὴν
 νῆσον ἐπράξατο· αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνά-
 μως ὤρμησεν ἐπὶ Μεσσήνης, συμπαραπλεουσῶν
 3 αὐτῷ τῶν νεῶν. καὶ ταχὺ διανύσας τὴν ὁδὸν κατ-
 εστρατοπέδευσεν ἐπὶ τῆς Πελωρίδος, ἀπέχων τῆς
 Μεσσήνης σταδίου ἑκατόν. οἱ δὲ τὴν πόλιν ταύ-
 την κατοικοῦντες ὥς ἐπύθοντο τὴν παρουσίαν τῶν
 πολεμίων, οὐ τὰς αὐτὰς ἀλλήλοις ἐννοίας εἶχον
 4 περὶ τοῦ πολέμου. τινὲς μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν τὸ μέγεθος
 τῆς τῶν πολεμίων δυνάμεως ἀκούοντες, καὶ τὴν
 ἐρημίαν τῶν συμμάχων ὁρῶντες, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τῶν
 ἰδίων ἱππέων ἐν Συρακούσαις ὄντων, ἀπεγνώκει-
 σαν τὴν ἐκ τῆς πολιορκίας σωτηρίαν. μάλιστα δ'
 αὐτοὺς εἰς ἀθυμίαν ἤγε τὰ τεῖχη καταπεπτωκότα
 καὶ ὁ καιρὸς εἰς παρασκευὴν οὐ διδοὺς ἄνεσιν.
 διόπερ ἐξεκόμιζον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τέκνα καὶ γυ-
 ναῖκας καὶ τὰ πολυτελέστατα τῶν χρημάτων εἰς
 5 τὰς ἀστυγείτονας πόλεις. τινὲς δὲ τῶν Μεσσηνίων
 ἀκούοντές τι παλαιὸν αὐτοῖς εἶναι λόγιον, ὅτι δεῖ
 Καρχηδονίους ὑδροφορῆσαι κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, ἐξε-
 δέχοντο τὸ¹ κατὰ τὴν φήμην πρὸς τὸ συμφέρον
 ἑαυτοῖς, νομίζοντες δουλεύσειν ἐν Μεσσήνῃ τοὺς
 6 Καρχηδονίους. διὸ καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς εὐθαρσεῖς
 ὄντες πολλοὺς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων προθύμους ἐποιοῦντο
 εἰς τοὺς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας κινδύνους. εὐθέως
 δὲ τῶν νεωτέρων ἐπιλέξαντες τοὺς ἀρίστους ἀπ-
 ἔστειλαν ἐπὶ τὴν Πελωρίδα κωλύσοντας τοὺς πο-
 λεμίους ἐπιβαίνειν τῆς χώρας.

57. Περὶ ταῦτα δ' ὄντων αὐτῶν, Ἰμίλκων θεω-

¹ τὸ added by Reiske.

Himeraeans and the dwellers in the fort of Cephaloedium,¹ and seizing the city of Lipara, he exacted thirty talents from the inhabitants of the island.² Then he set out in person with his entire army toward Messenê, his ships sailing along the coast beside him. Completing the distance in a brief time, he pitched his camp at Peloris, at a distance of one hundred stades from Messenê. When the inhabitants of this city learned that the enemy was at hand, they could not agree among themselves about the war. One party, when they heard reports of the great size of the enemy's army and observed that they themselves were without any allies—what is more, that their own cavalry were at Syracuse—were fully convinced that nothing could save them from capture. What contributed most to their despair was the fact that their walls had fallen down and that the situation allowed no time for their repair. Consequently they removed from the city their children and wives and most valuable possessions to neighbouring cities. Another party of the Messenians, however, hearing of a certain ancient oracle of theirs which ran, "Carthaginians must be bearers of water in Messenê," interpreted the utterance to their advantage, believing that the Carthaginians would serve as slaves in Messenê. Consequently not only were they in a hopeful mood, but they made many others eager to face battle for their freedom. At once, then, they selected the ablest troops from among their young men and dispatched them to Peloris to prevent the enemy from entering their territory.

57. While the Messenians were busied in this way,

¹ Some fifteen miles east of Himera.

² On Lipara see Book 5. 10.

ρῶν ἐκβοηθοῦντας τοὺς Μεσσηνίους περὶ τὴν ἀπό-
 βασιν, ἀπέστειλε τῶν νεῶν διακοσίας ἐπὶ τὴν
 πόλιν· ἡλπιζε γάρ, ὅπερ ἦν εἰκός, τῶν στρατιωτῶν
 τὴν ἀπόβασιν κωλύόντων τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ κυ-
 ριεύσειν ῥαδίως τῆς Μεσσήνης οὔσης ἐρήμου τῶν
 2 ἀμυνομένων. πνεύσαντος δὲ βορέου τὰς μὲν ναῦς
 συνέβη ταχέως πλήρεσι τοῖς ιστίοις εἰς τὸν λιμένα
 κατενεχθῆναι, τοὺς δ' ἐπὶ τῇ Πελωρίδι παρα-
 φυλάττοντας Μεσσηνίους ὑστερῆσαι τῆς τῶν νεῶν
 παρουσίας, καίπερ κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπειγομένους.
 3 διόπερ οἱ Καρχηδόνοι περιστρατοπεδεύσαντες τὴν
 Μεσσήνην καὶ διὰ τῶν πεπτωκότων τειχῶν εἰς-
 4 βιασάμενοι τῆς πόλεως ἐκυρίευσαν. τῶν δὲ Μεσ-
 σηνίων οἱ μὲν μαχόμενοι γενναίως ἀνηρέθησαν, οἱ
 δ' εἰς τὰς ἐγγυτάτω κειμένας πόλεις ἔφυγον, ὁ δὲ
 πολὺς ὄχλος διὰ τῶν παρακειμένων ὁρῶν ὁρμήσας
 5 εἰς τὰ κατὰ τὴν χώραν φρούρια διεσπάρη· τῶν δὲ
 ἄλλων τινὲς μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων συνελαμβάνοντο,
 τινὲς δὲ ἀποληφθέντες εἰς τὸ πρὸς τὸν λιμένα μέρος
 ἔρριψαν ἑαυτοὺς εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, ἐλπίζοντες δια-
 νήξασθαι τὸν μεταξὺ πόρον. τούτων δὲ ὄντων
 πλείονων ἢ διακοσίων, οἱ πλείστοι μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ
 ῥοῦ διεφθάρησαν, πεντήκοντα δὲ πρὸς τὴν Ἰταλίαν
 6 διεσώθησαν. Ἰμίλκων δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἅπασαν
 μεταγαγὼν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπ-
 εχείρησε πορθεῖν τὰ κατὰ τὴν χώραν¹ φρούρια,
 τούτων δ' ὀχυρῶν ὄντων, καὶ τῶν εἰς αὐτὰ συμ-
 πεφευγόντων γενναίως ἀγωνιζομένων, ἀνέστρεφεν
 εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἀδυνατήσας αὐτῶν κυριεῦσαι. μετὰ
 δὲ ταῦτα τὴν τε δύναμιν ἀνελάμβανε καὶ παρεσκευά-
 ζετο τὴν πορείαν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ποιεῖσθαι.

¹ So Wesseling : πόλιν.

Himilcon, seeing that they had sallied against his ³⁹⁶ place of landing, dispatched two hundred ships against the city, for he hoped, as well he might, that while the soldiers were trying to prevent his landing, the crews of the ships would easily seize Messenê, stripped of defenders as it was. A north wind sprang up and the ships with all canvas spread entered the harbour, while the Messenians who were on guard at Peloris, in spite of their hurried return, failed to arrive before the ships. Consequently the Carthaginians invested Messenê, forced their way through the fallen walls, and made themselves masters of the city. Of the Messenians, some were slain as they put up a gallant fight, others fled to the nearest cities, but the great mass of the common people took to flight through the surrounding mountains and scattered among the fortresses of the territory; of the rest, some were captured by the enemy and some, who had been cut off in the area near the harbour, hurled themselves into the sea in hopes of swimming across the intervening strait. These numbered more than two hundred and most of them were overcome by the current, only fifty making their way in safety to Italy. Himilcon now brought his entire army into the city and at first set to work to reduce the forts over the countryside; but since they were strongly situated and the men who had fled to them put up gallant struggles, he retired to the city, having found himself unable to master them. After this he refreshed his army and made preparations to advance against Syracuse.

58. Οἱ δὲ Σικελοί, πάλαι μὲν μισοῦντες τὸν Διονύσιον, τότε δὲ καιρὸν τῆς ἀποστάσεως ἔχοντες, μετεβάλλοντο πρὸς Καρχηδονίους πλὴν Ἀσσωρίνων ἅπαντες. Διονύσιος δ' ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις τοὺς δούλους ἐλευθερώσας, ἐπλήρωσεν ἐξ αὐτῶν ναῦς ἐξήκοντα· μετεπέμψατο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων μισθοφόρους πλείω τῶν χιλίων, καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν χώραν φρούρια περιπορευόμενος ὠχύρου καὶ σίτον παρεκόμιζεν· ἐπιμελέστατα δὲ τὰς ἐν Λεοντίνοις ἀκροπόλεις ἐτείχισε καὶ τὸν ἐκ τῶν
- 2 πεδίων σίτον εἰς ταύτας συνήθροισεν. ἔπεισε δὲ καὶ τοὺς τὴν Κατάνην οἰκοῦντας Καμπανοὺς εἰς τὴν νῦν καλουμένην Αἴτνην μεταστῆναι διὰ τὸ λίαν εἶναι τὸ φρούριον ὀχύρον. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀπὸ τῶν Συρακουσῶν ἑκατὸν ἐξήκοντα σταδίου προαγαγὼν ἅπασαν τὴν δύναμιν κατεστρατοπέδευσε περὶ τὸν Ταῦρον καλούμενον. εἶχε δὲ κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν πεζοὺς μὲν τρισμυρίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ πλείους τῶν τρισχιλίων, ναῦς δὲ ἑκατὸν ὀγδοήκοντα· τούτων δ' ὀλίγαι μὲν ἦσαν τριήρεις.
- 3 Ἰμίλκων δὲ τὰ τεῖχη τῆς Μεσσήνης κατασκάψας προσέταξε τοῖς στρατιώταις καταβαλεῖν τὰς οἰκίας εἰς ἔδαφος, καὶ μήτε κέραμον μήθ' ὕλην μήτ' ἄλλο μηδὲν ὑπολιπεῖν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν κατακαῦσαι, τὰ δὲ συντρίβει. ταχὺ δὲ τῇ τῶν στρατιωτῶν πολυχειρία λαβόντων τῶν ἔργων συντέλειαν, ἡ πόλις ἄγνωστος
- 4 ἦν ὅτι² πρότερον αὐτὴν οἰκεῖσθαι συνέβαινεν. ὁρῶν γὰρ τὸν τόπον πόρρω μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν συμμαχίδων πόλεων κεχωρισμένον, εὐκαιρότατον δὲ τῶν περὶ Σικελίαν ὄντα, προήρητο δυεῖν θάπερον, ἢ τελέως ἀοίκητον διατηρεῖν ἢ δυσχερῇ καὶ πολυχρόνιον τὴν κτίσιν αὐτῆς γίνεσθαι.

58. The Siceli, who had hated Dionysius from of 896 B.C.
 old and now had an opportunity to revolt, went over
 in a body, with the exception of the people of Assorus,
 to the Carthaginians. In Syracuse Dionysius set free
 the slaves and manned sixty ships from their numbers;
 he also summoned over a thousand mercenaries from
 the Lacedaemonians, and went about the country-
 side strengthening the fortresses and storing them
 with provisions. He was most concerned, however,
 to fortify the citadels of the Leontines and to store
 in them the harvest from the plains. He also per-
 suaded the Campanians who were dwelling in Catanê
 to move to Aetnê, as it is now called, since it was an
 exceptionally strong fortress. After this he led forth
 his entire army one hundred and sixty stades from
 Syracuse and encamped near Taurus, as it is called.
 He had at that time thirty thousand infantry, more
 than three thousand cavalry, and one hundred and
 eighty ships of war, of which only a few were tri-
 remes.

Himilcon threw down the walls of Messenê and
 issued orders to his soldiers to raze to the ground the
 dwellings, and to leave not a tile or timber or any-
 thing else but either to burn or break them. When
 the many hands of the soldiers speedily accomplished
 this task, no one would have known that the site had
 been occupied. For, reflecting that the place was far
 separated from the cities which were his allies and
 yet was the most strategically situated of any in
 Sicily, he had determined that he would see either
 that it was kept uninhabited or that it was an arduous
 and prolonged task to rebuild it.

¹ καὶ after δὲ omitted F, Dindorf, Vogel.

² ὅτι Wesseling: ὅτε Pa F¹, ὅτε που cel.

59. Ἐναποδειξάμενος οὖν τὸ πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας
 μῖσος ἐν τῇ τῶν Μεσσηνίων ἀτυχίᾳ, Μάγωνα μὲν
 τὸν ναύαρχον ἀπέστειλε μετὰ τῆς ναυτικῆς δυνά-
 μεως, προστάξας παραπλεῖν ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον τὸν
 καλούμενον Ταῦρον. τοῦτον δὲ κατειληφότες ἦσαν
 Σικελοί, συχνοὶ μὲν τὸ πλῆθος ὄντες, οὐδένα δ'
 2 ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνα. τούτοις δὲ τὸ μὲν πρότερον
 Διονύσιος δεδώκει τὴν τῶν Ναξίων χώραν, τότε
 δ' ὑπ' Ἰμῖλκου πεισθέντες ἐπαγγελίαις τὸν λόφον
 κατελάβοντο. ὄχυροῦ δ' ὄντος τούτου, καὶ τότε
 καὶ μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον ᾤκουν αὐτὸν τεῖχος περι-
 βαλλόμενοι, καὶ τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὸ μεῖναι τοὺς ἐπὶ
 τὸν Ταῦρον ἀθροισθέντας Ταυρομένιον ὠνόμασαν.
- 3 Ἰμῖλκων δὲ ἀναλαβὼν τὴν πεζὴν στρατιὰν εὐ-
 τονον τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο, καὶ κατήντησε τῆς
 Ναξίας ἐπὶ τὸν προειρημένον τόπον, ἅμα καὶ
 Μάγωνος καταπλεύσαντος. προσφάτως δὲ πυρὸς
 ἐκραγέντος ἐκ τῆς Αἴτνης μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης,
 οὐκέτι δυνατόν ἦν τὴν πεζὴν στρατιὰν συμπάραγειν
 παραπλεύουσais ταῖς ναυσίν· ἐφθαρμένων γὰρ τῶν
 παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν τόπων ὑπὸ τοῦ καλουμένου
 ῥύακος, ἀναγκαῖον ἦν τὸ πεζὸν στρατόπεδον περι-
 4 πορεύεσθαι τὸν τῆς Αἴτνης λόφον. διόπερ Μάγωνι
 προσέταξε καταπλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Κατάνης, αὐτὸς δὲ
 διὰ τῆς μεσογείου ταχέως ὁρμήσας ἔσπευδε συμ-
 μῖξαι ταῖς ναυσὶ περὶ τὸν τῶν Καταναίων αἰ-
 γιалόν· εὐλαβεῖτο γὰρ μήποτε διεσπαρμένης τῆς
 δυνάμεως οἱ Σικελιώται τοῖς περὶ τὸν Μάγωνα
 5 διαναυμαχήσωσιν· ὅπερ καὶ συνετελέσθη.¹ Διονύ-

¹ So Reiske, συνετέλεσεν P, συνετέλεσαν A, συνετέλεσε cet.

59. After Himilcon had exhibited his hatred for 396 B.C. the Greeks by the calamity he visited upon the Messenians, he dispatched Magon his admiral with his naval armament under orders to sail to the peak known as Taurus.¹ This area had been taken by Siceli in large numbers, who, however, had no leader. They had formerly been given by Dionysius the territory of the Naxians,² but at this time, having been induced by Himilcon's offers, they occupied this peak. Since it was a strong position, both at this time and subsequent to the war, they made it their home, throwing a wall about it, and since those who gathered remained (*menein*) upon Taurus, they named the city Tauromenium.

Himilcon, advancing with his land forces, made so rapid a march that he arrived at the place we have mentioned in the territory of Naxos at the same time as Magon put in there by sea. But since there had recently been a fiery eruption from Mt. Aetnê as far as the sea, it was no longer possible for the land forces to advance in the company of the ships as they sailed beside them; for the regions along the sea were laid waste by the lava, as it is called, so that the land army had to take its way around the peak of Aetnê. Consequently he gave orders to Magon to come to port at Catanê, while he himself advanced speedily through the heart of the country with the intention of joining the ships on the Catanaean shore; for he was concerned lest, when his forces were divided, the Sicilian Greeks should fight a battle with Magon at sea. And this is what actually took place. For Dionysius, when

¹ This is not the Taurus mentioned just above which lay near Syracuse, but the site of the later Tauromenium.

² Cp. chap. 15. 3.

σιος γὰρ τὸν μὲν πλοῦν εἰδὼς τῷ Μάγωνι βραχὺν¹
 ὄντα, τὴν δὲ πορείαν τοῖς πεζοῖς ἐργώδη καὶ μα-
 κράν, ἔσπευδεν ἐπὶ τῆς Κατάνης, βουλόμενος ναυ-
 μαχῆσαι πρὸς Μάγωνα πρὶν ἔλθειν τοὺς περὶ τὸν
 6 Ἰμῖλκωνα. ἤλπιζε γὰρ τῶν πεζῶν ἐκτεταγμένων
 παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τοῖς μὲν ἰδίους θάρσος παρ-
 ἔξεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους δειλοτέρους ἔσεσθαι.
 τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, εἴ τι συμβαίῃ γενέσθαι πταῖσμα,
 ταῖς θλιβομέναις ναυσὶν ἐξῆν καταφυγεῖν πρὸς τὸ
 7 τῶν πεζῶν στρατόπεδον. ταῦτα δὲ διανοηθεὶς
 Λεπτίνην μὲν ἀπέστειλε μετὰ πασῶν τῶν νεῶν,
 παραγγείλας ἀθρόοις τοῖς σκάφεσι ναυμαχεῖν καὶ
 μὴ λύειν τὴν τάξιν ὅπως μὴ κινδυνεύσωσιν ὑπὸ
 τοῦ πλήθους τῶν ἐναντίων· εἶχον γὰρ οἱ περὶ τὸν
 Μάγωνα σὺν ταῖς ὀλκάσι καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ταῖς
 ἐπικώποις, οὗσαι χαλκεμβόλοις, ναὺς οὐκ ἐλάτ-
 τους πεντακοσίων.

60. Οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι ὡς εἶδον τὸν αἰγιαλὸν
 τῶν πεζῶν² πλήρη καὶ τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς ναὺς ἐπι-
 φερομένας, παραχρῆμα μὲν³ οὐ μετρίως ἠγωνίασαν,
 καὶ πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἐπεχείρησαν καταπλεῖν· μετὰ δὲ
 ταῦτα λογισάμενοι διότι κινδυνεύουσιν ἀπολέσθαι
 πρὸς τὰς ναὺς ἅμα καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς μαχόμενοι,
 ταχέως μετενόησαν. κρίναντες οὖν ναυμαχεῖν, δι-
 ἔταπτον τὰς ναὺς καὶ τὸν τῶν πολεμιῶν ἐπίπλουν
 2 ἐκαραδόκουν. Λεπτίνης δὲ τριάκοντα ναυσὶ ταῖς
 ἀρίσταις πολὺ τῶν ἄλλων προάγων, οὐκ ἀνάνδρως
 μὲν, ἀβούλως δὲ διηγωνίσατο. εὐθύς γὰρ ἐπι-
 θέμενος⁴ ταῖς πρώταις τῶν Καρχηδονίων, τὸ μὲν
 πρῶτον οὐκ ὀλίγας κατέδυσε τῶν ἀντιτεταγμένων

¹ So Dindorf: βραδύν.

² πεζῶν Palmer: νεῶν.

he realized that Magon had a short sail, whereas 396 B.C. the route of the land forces was toilsome and long, hastened to Catanê with the object of attacking Magon by sea before the arrival of Himilcon. His hope was that his land forces lined up along the coast would embolden his own troops while the enemy would be the more fearful, and, what was the most important consideration, that if he should suffer a reverse of some kind, the ships in distress would be able to take refuge in the camp of the land forces. With this purpose in mind, he dispatched Leptines with his whole fleet under orders to engage with his ships in close order, and not to break his line lest he be endangered by the great numbers of his opponents; for, including merchantmen and oared vessels with brazen beaks, Magon had no less than five hundred ships.

60. When the Carthaginians saw the shore thronged with infantry and the ships of the Greeks bearing down on them, they were at once not a little alarmed and began to make for the land; but later, when they realized the risk they ran of destruction in giving battle at the same time both to the fleet and to the infantry, they quickly changed their mind. Deciding, therefore, to face the battle at sea, they drew up their ships and awaited the approach of the enemy. Leptines advanced with his thirty best vessels far ahead of the rest and joined battle, in no cowardly fashion, but without prudence. Attacking forthwith the leading ships of the Carthaginians, at the outset he sank no small number of the opposing triremes;

³ παραχρήμα μὲν transposed by Wesseling from after αἰγιαλόν.

⁴ ἐπιβήμενος added by Vogel.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

- τριήρων· τοῦ δὲ Μάγωνος ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶ ταῖς
 τριάκοντα περιχυθέντος, ταῖς μὲν ἀρεταῖς ὑπερεῖχον
 οἱ περὶ τὸν Λεπτίνην, τοῖς δὲ πλήθεσιν οἱ Καρχη-
 3 δόνιοι. διὸ καὶ τῆς μάχης ἰσχυροτέρας γινομένης,
 καὶ τῶν κυβερνητῶν ἐκ παραβολῆς τὸν ἀγῶνα
 συνισταμένων, ὁμοιος ὁ κίνδυνος ταῖς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς
 παρατάξεσιν ἐγένετο. οὐ γὰρ ἐκ διαστήματος τοῖς
 ἐμβόλοις εἰς τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς ἐνέσειον, ἀλλὰ
 συμπλεκομένων τῶν σκαφῶν ἐκ χειρὸς διηγωνί-
 ζοντο. τινὲς μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν ἐναντίων ναῦς ἐπι-
 πηδῶντες ἐπιπτον εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, τινὲς δὲ
 κρατήσαντες τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἐν ταῖς τῶν πολεμίων
 4 ναυσὶν ἠγωνίζοντο. τέλος δὲ ὁ μὲν Λεπτίνης
 ἐκβιασθεὶς ἠναγκάσθη φυγεῖν εἰς τὸ πέλαγος, αἱ
 δὲ λοιπαὶ τῶν νεῶν ἀτάκτως τὸν ἐπίπλουον ποιού-
 μεναι ὑπὸ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐχειροῦντο· καὶ γὰρ
 τὸ περὶ τὸν ναύαρχον ἐλάττωμα τοὺς Φοίνικας
 εὐθαρσεστέρους ἐποίησεν, τοὺς δὲ Σικελιώτας οὐκ
 εἰς τὴν τυχοῦσαν ἀθυμίαν ἤγαγεν.
- 5 Τῆς δὲ μάχης τοιοῦτον λαβούσης τὸ τέλος, οἱ
 Καρχηδόνιοι τοὺς ἀτάκτως φεύγοντας σφᾶς φιλο-
 τιμότερον διώξαντες διέφθειραν μὲν ναῦς πλείους
 τῶν ἑκατόν, τὰ δ' ὑπηρετικὰ παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν
 καταστήσαντες ἀνήρουν τῶν ναυτῶν τοὺς διανηχο-
 6 μένους πρὸς τὸ πεζὸν στρατόπεδον. πολλῶν δ'
 ἀπολλυμένων οὐ μακρὰν τῆς γῆς, τῶν περὶ τὸν
 Διονύσιον οὐδαμῶς δυναμένων βοηθῆσαι, πᾶς ὁ
 τόπος ἔγεμε νεκρῶν καὶ ναυαγίων. ἀπώλοντο μὲν
 οὖν ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τῶν μὲν Καρχηδονίων οὐκ ὀλί-
 7 γοι, τῶν δὲ Σικελιωτῶν ναῦς μὲν πλείω τῶν ἑκα-
 τόν, ἄνδρες δ' ὑπὲρ τοὺς δισμυρίους. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς
 μάχης οἱ μὲν Φοίνικες περὶ τὴν Κατάνην ὀρμίσαν-

but when Magon's massed ships crowded about the 396 B.C. thirty, the forces of Leptines surpassed in valour, but the Carthaginians in numbers. Consequently, as the battle grew fiercer, the steersmen laid their ships broadside in the fighting and the struggle came to resemble conflicts on land. For they did not drive upon the opposing ships from a distance in order to ram them, but the vessels were locked together and the fighting was hand to hand. Some, as they leaped for the enemy's ships, fell into the sea, and others, who succeeded in their attempt, continued the struggle on the opponents' ships. In the end Leptines was driven off and compelled to flee to the open sea, and his remaining ships, attacking without order, were overcome by the Carthaginians; for the defeat suffered by the admiral raised the spirits of the Phoenicians and markedly discouraged the Sicilian Greeks.

After the battle had ended in the manner we have described, the Carthaginians pursued with even greater ardour the enemy who were fleeing in disorder and destroyed more than one hundred of their ships, and stationing their lighter craft along the shore, they slew any of the sailors who were swimming toward the land army. And as they perished in great numbers not far from the land, while the troops of Dionysius were unable to help them in any way, the whole region was full of corpses and wreckage. There perished in the sea battle no small number of Carthaginians, but the loss of the Sicilian Greeks amounted to more than one hundred ships and over twenty thousand men. After the battle the Phoenicians anchored their triremes in the harbour of Catanê,

¹ So Wesseling: *παρά*.

τες τὰς τριήρεις, ἀνήψαντο τὰς αἰχμαλώτους ναῦς, καὶ καθελκύσαντες¹ αὐτὰς ἐθεράπευον, ὥστε τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις μὴ μόνον ἀκουστόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ θεωρητὸν ποιῆσαι τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ προτερήματος.

61. Οἱ δὲ Σικελιώται τὴν πορείαν μὲν ἐπὶ Συρακουσῶν ἐποιήσαντο, νομίζοντες δὲ² πάντως εἰς ἐργώδη πολιορκίαν συγκλεισθήσεσθαι παρεκάλουν τὸν Διονύσιον εὐθέως ἀπαντᾶν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἰμίλκωνα διὰ τὴν γεγενημένην νίκην· τάχα γὰρ τῷ παραδόξῳ τῆς ἐπιφανείας καταπλήξεσθαι τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἐλάττωμα διορθώσεσθαι.

- ² Διονύσιος δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τοῖς παρακαλοῦσι πειθόμενος ἔτοιμος ἦν ἄγειν τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰμίλκωνα· ὥς δέ τινες τῶν φίλων ἔλεγον αὐτῷ, ὅτι κινδυνεύσει τὴν πόλιν ἀποβαλεῖν, εἰ μὴ Μάγων ἀναχθῇ μετὰ τοῦ στόλου παντὸς ἐπὶ Συρακουσῶν, εὐθέως μετενόησε· καὶ γὰρ τὴν Μεσσήνην ᾗδαι τῷ παραπλησίῳ τρόπῳ τοῖς βαρβάροις ὑποχείριον γεγενημένην. ὥστε οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι νομίζων ἔρημον ποιῆσαι τὴν πόλιν τῶν ἀμυνομένων, ἀνέξευξεν
- ³ ἐπὶ Συρακουσῶν. τῶν δὲ Σικελιωτῶν οἱ πλείστοι χαλεπῶς φέροντες ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ βούλεσθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀπαντᾶν, καταλιπόντες τὸν Διονύσιον οἱ μὲν εἰς τὰς ἰδίας πατρίδας, οἱ δ' εἰς τὰ σύνεγγυς³ τῶν φρουρίων ἀπεχώρησαν.

- ⁴ Ἰμίλκων δὲ δυσὶν ἡμέραις κατανύσας εἰς τὸν τῶν Καταναίων αἰγιαλὸν τὰς μὲν ναῦς ἀπάσας ἐνεώλκησε, μεγάλου πνεύματος ἐπιγενομένου, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν ἐφ' ἡμέρας τινὰς ἀναλαμβάνων πρέσ-

¹ καὶ καθελκύσαντες] κ. ἀνελκύσαντες Eichstädt, κἀνελκύσαντες Vogel.

² δὲ added by Dindorf.

³ τὰ σύνεγγυς Vogel: τὰς ἐγγύς.

took in tow the ships they had captured, and when 396 B.C. they had brought them in, repaired them, so that they made the greatness of their success not only a tale for the ears but also a sight for the eyes of the Carthaginians.¹

61. The Sicilian Greeks made their way toward Syracuse, but as they reflected that they would certainly be invested and forced to endure a laborious siege, they urged Dionysius to seek an immediate encounter with Himilcon because of his past victory ; for, they said, perhaps their unexpected appearance would strike terror into the barbarians and they could repair their late reverse. Dionysius was at first won over by these advisers and ready to lead his army against Himilcon, but when some of his friends told him that he ran the risk of losing the city if Magon should set out with his entire fleet against Syracuse, he quickly changed his mind ; and in fact he knew that Messenê had fallen to the hands of the barbarians in a similar manner.² And so, believing that it was not safe to strip the city of defenders, he set out for Syracuse. The majority of the Sicilian Greeks, being angered at his unwillingness to encounter the enemy, deserted Dionysius, some of them departing to their own countries and others to fortresses in the neighbourhood.

Himilcon, who had reached in two days the coast of the Catanaeans, hauled all the ships up on land, since a strong wind had arisen, and, while resting his forces for some days, sent ambassadors to the Cam-

¹ *i.e.*, the army of Himilcon.

² Cp. chap. 57.

βεις ἀπέστειλε πρὸς τοὺς τὴν Αἴτην κατέχοντας
 Καμπανούς, παρακαλῶν ἀποστῆναι τοῦ Διονυσίου.
 5 ἐπηγγέλλετο δ' αὐτοῖς χώραν τε δωρήσεσθαι πολλήν
 καὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου λαφύρων κοινωνοὺς ποιή-
 σεσθαι· ἐδίδασκε δὲ καὶ τοὺς τὴν Ἑντελλαν κατ-
 οικοῦντας Καμπανούς εὐδοκοῦντας Καρχηδονίοις
 καὶ συμμαχοῦντας κατὰ τῶν Σικελιωτῶν,¹ καθόλου
 δὲ τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπεδείκνυε πολέμιον ὑπ-
 6 ἄρχον τῶν ἄλλων ἔθνων. οἱ δὲ Καμπανοὶ δε-
 δωκότες ὁμήρους τῷ Διονυσίῳ, καὶ τοὺς ἀρίστους
 τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπεσταλκότες εἰς Συρακούσας,
 ἤναγκάσθησαν διατηρῆσαι τὴν πρὸς Διονύσιον συμ-
 μαχίαν, καίπερ ἐπιθυμοῦντες μεταβαλέσθαι πρὸς
 Καρχηδονίους.

62. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Διονύσιος μὲν καταπεπληγ-
 μένος τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἀπέστειλε πρεσβευτὴν
 πρὸς τε τοὺς κατ' Ἰταλίαν Ἑλλήνας καὶ πρὸς
 Λακεδαιμονίους, ἔτι δὲ Κορινθίους, Πολύξενον τὸν
 κηδεστήν, δεόμενος βοηθεῖν καὶ μὴ περιδεῖν τὰς
 ἐν Σικελίᾳ πόλεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἄρδην ἀναιρου-
 μένας. ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ ξενολόγους εἰς Πελοπόν-
 νησον μετὰ πολλῶν χρημάτων, ἐντειλάμενος ὥς
 πλείστους ἀθροΐζειν στρατιώτας μὴ φειδομένους
 2 τῶν μισθῶν. Ἰμῖλκων δὲ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων
 σκύλοις κοσμήσας τὰς ναῦς κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὸν
 μέγαν λιμένα τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ πολλὴν τοῖς
 ἐν τῇ πόλει κατάπληξιν ἐπέστησεν. διακόσμαι μὲν
 γὰρ καὶ πεντήκοντα μακραὶ ναῦς εἰσέπλεον ἐν τάξει
 τὰς εἰρεσίας ποιοῦμεναι καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου
 λαφύροις πολυτελῶς κεκοσμημέναι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
 αἱ φορτηγοὶ ναῦς εἰσθεόμεναι μὲν ὑπὲρ τρισχιλίας,
 φέρουσαι δὲ πλείους τῶν πεντακοσίων, αἱ δὲ πᾶσαι

panians who held Aetnê, urging them to revolt from 396 B.C. Dionysius. He promised both to give them a large amount of territory and to let them share in the spoils of the war; he also informed them that the Campanians dwelling in Entella found no fault with the Carthaginians and took their side against the Sicilian Greeks, and he pointed out that as a general thing the Greeks as a race are the enemies of all other peoples. But since the Campanians had given hostages to Dionysius and had sent their choicest troops to Syracuse, they were compelled to maintain the alliance with Dionysius, although they would gladly have joined the Carthaginians.

62. After this Dionysius, who was in terror of the Carthaginians, sent his brother-in-law Polyxenus as ambassador both to the Greeks in Italy and to the Lacedaemonians, as well as the Corinthians, begging them to come to his aid and not to suffer the Greek cities of Sicily to be utterly destroyed. He also sent to the Peloponnesus men with ample funds to recruit mercenaries, ordering them to enlist as many soldiers as they could without regard to economy. Himilcon decked his ships with the spoils taken from the enemy and put in at the great harbour of the Syracusans, and he caused great dismay among the inhabitants of the city. For two hundred and fifty ships of war entered the harbour, with oars flashing in order and richly decked with the spoils of war; then came the merchantmen, in excess of three thousand, laden with more than five hundred . . . ; and the whole

¹ καὶ after Συκελιωτῶν deleted by Vogel.

σχεδὸν δισχιλῖαι.¹ διὸ καὶ συνέβαινε τὸν² λιμένα
 τῶν Συρακοσίων, καίπερ ὄντα μέγαν, ἐμπεφράχθαι
 μὲν τοῖς σκάφεσι, συγκαλύπτεσθαι δὲ σχεδὸν
 3 ἅπαντα τοῖς ἱστίοις. τούτων δὲ καθορμισθεισῶν
 εὐθὺς καὶ τὸ πεζὸν στρατόπεδον ἐκ θατέρου μέρους
 ἀντιπαρήγε, συνεστηκός, ὥς μὲν τινες ἀνέγραφαν,
 ἐκ τριάκοντα μυριάδων πεζῶν, ἱππέων δὲ τρισχι-
 λίων.³ ὁ μὲν οὖν στρατηγὸς τῶν δυνάμεων Ἰμίλ-
 κων κατεσκήνωσεν ἐν τῷ τοῦ Διὸς νεῷ, τὸ δὲ
 λοιπὸν πλῆθος ἐν τῷ παρακειμένῳ τόπῳ κατεστρα-
 τοπέδευσεν ἀπέχον τῆς πόλεως σταδίου δώδεκα.
 4 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἰμίλκων ἐξήγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν
 ἅπασαν καὶ πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἐξέταξε⁴ τὴν δύναμιν,
 εἰς μάχην προκαλούμενος τοὺς Συρακοσίους. ἐπ-
 ἐπλευσε δὲ καὶ τοῖς λιμέσιν ἑκατὸν ναυσὶ ταῖς
 ἀρίστοις, ὅπως καταπλήξῃται τοὺς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν
 καὶ συναναγκάσῃ συγχωρεῖν ἥττους εἶναι καὶ κατὰ
 5 θάλατταν. οὐδενὸς δ' ἐπεξιέναι τολμῶντος τότε
 μὲν ἀπῆγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τὴν στρατοπεδείαν, μετὰ
 δὲ ταῦτ' ἐφ' ἡμέρας τριάκοντα τὴν χώραν ἐπῆει
 δενδροτομῶν καὶ πᾶσαν φθείρων, ὅπως ἅμα μὲν
 τοὺς στρατιώτας πληρώσῃ παντοίας ὠφελείας, ἅμα
 δὲ τοὺς ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν εἰς ἀθυμίαν καταστήσῃ.
 63. Κατελάβετο δὲ καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἀχραδινῆς προ-
 ἄστειον, καὶ τοὺς νεῶς τῆς τε Δήμητρος καὶ
 Κόρης ἐσύλησεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ταχὺ τῆς εἰς τὸ θεῖον
 ἀσεβείας ἀξίαν ὑπέσχε τιμωρίαν. ταχὺ γὰρ αὐτῷ
 τὰ πράγματα καθ' ἡμέραν ἐγίνετο χεῖρω, καὶ τοῦ

¹ εἰσθεόμεναι . . . δισχιλῖαι] Vogel joins Wesseling in re-
 fusing to attempt emendation of this hopeless passage. The
 numbers may be compared with those in chs. 47. 7; 54. 5;
 56. 1; 59. 7.

fleet numbered some two thousand vessels.¹ The 396 B.C.
 result was that the harbour of the Syracusans, despite its great size, was blocked up by the vessels and it was almost entirely concealed from view by the sails. The ships had just come to anchor when at once from the other side the land army advanced, consisting, as some have reported, of three hundred thousand infantry and three thousand cavalry. The general of the armaments, Himilcon, took up his quarters in the temple of Zeus and the rest of the multitude encamped in the neighbourhood twelve stades from the city. After this Himilcon led out the entire army and drew up his troops in battle order before the walls, challenging the Syracusans to battle; and he also sailed up to the harbours with a hundred of his finest ships in order to strike terror into the inhabitants of the city and to force them to concede that they were inferior at sea as well. But when no one ventured to come out against him, for the time being he withdrew his troops to the camp and then for thirty days overran the countryside, cutting down the trees and laying it all waste, in order not only to satisfy the soldiers with every kind of plunder, but also to reduce the besieged to despair.

63. Himilcon seized the suburb of Achradinê; and he also plundered the temples of both Demeter and Corê, for which acts of impiety against the divinity he quickly suffered a fitting penalty. For his fortune quickly worsened from day to day, and whenever

¹ What Diodorus wrote in this sentence can never be known.

² μέν after τὸν deleted by Dindorf.

³ νεῶν δὲ μακρῶν διακοσίων after τρισχιλίων deleted by Wesseling.

⁴ So Hertlein: ἔταξε.

Διονυσίου θαρροῦντος ἀκροβολισμοὺς συνίστασθαι
 2 συνέβαινε προτερεῖν τοὺς Συρακοσίους. ἐγίνοντο
 δὲ καὶ τὰς νύκτας ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ παράλογοι
 ταραχαὶ καὶ μετὰ τῶν ὀπλων συνέτρεχον, ὥς τῶν
 πολεμίων ἐπιθεμένων τῷ χάρακι. ἐπεγενήθη δὲ
 καὶ νόσος, ἣ πάντων αὐτοῖς αἰτία κακῶν κατέστη·
 περὶ ἧς μικρὸν ὕστερον ἐροῦμεν, ἵνα μὴ προλαμ-
 βάνωμεν τῇ γραφῇ τοὺς καιροὺς.

3 Ἱμῖλκων μὲν οὖν τεῖχος περιβαλὼν τῇ παρεμ-
 βολῇ τοὺς τάφους σχεδὸν πάντας τοὺς σύνεγγους
 καθεῖλεν, ἐν οἷς τὸν τε Γέλωνος καὶ τῆς γυναικὸς
 αὐτοῦ Δημαρέτης, πολυτελῶς κατεσκευασμένους.
 ὠκοδόμησε δὲ καὶ τρία φρούρια παρὰ θάλατταν,
 τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ Πλημμυρίου, τὸ δ' ἐπὶ μέσου τοῦ
 λιμένος, τὸ δὲ κατὰ τὸν νεῶν τοῦ Διὸς· εἰς δὲ ταῦτα
 τὸν τε οἶνον καὶ τὸν σῖτον καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν ἐπι-
 τηδείων κατεκόμιζε, νομίζων χρονιωτέραν ἔσσεσθαι
 4 τὴν πολιορκίαν. ἀπέστειλε δὲ καὶ τὰς ὀλκάδας
 ναῦς ἕς τε Σαρδῶνα καὶ Λιβύην, ὅπως σῖτον καὶ
 τὰς ἄλλας τροφὰς παρακομίζωσιν. Πολύξενος δὲ
 ὁ Διονυσίου κηδεστής ἔκ τε Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς
 Ἰταλίας παρεγενήθη ναῦς μακρὰς ἄγων τριάκοντα
 παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων καὶ ναύαρχον Φαρακίδαν
 Λακεδαιμόνιον.

64. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Διονύσιος μὲν καὶ Λεπτίνης
 μετὰ μακρῶν νεῶν ἐξέπλεον¹ ἀγορὰν βουλόμενοι
 παρακομίσαι, οἱ δὲ² Συρακόσιοι καθ' αὐτοὺς τε
 γενόμενοι καὶ κατὰ τύχην ἰδόντες σιτηγὸν πλοῖον
 προσφερόμενον, πέντε ναυσὶν ἐπέπλευσαν αὐτῷ, καὶ
 2 κατακυριεύσαντες κατῆγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν. τῶν δὲ
 Καρχηδονίων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἀναχθέντων τετταράκοντα

¹ ἐξέπλεον added by Reiske.

² δὲ Λ.

Dionysius made bold to skirmish with him, the Syracusans had the better of it. Also at night unaccountable tumults would arise in the camp and the soldiers would rush to arms, thinking that the enemy was attacking the palisade. To this was added a plague which was the cause of every kind of suffering. But of this we shall speak a little later, in order that our account may not anticipate the proper time.

Now when he threw a wall about the camp, Himilcon destroyed practically all the tombs in the area, among which was that of Gelon and his wife Demaretê, of costly construction.¹ He also built three forts along the sea, one at Plemmyrium,² one at the middle of the harbour, and one by the temple of Zeus, and into them he brought wine and grain and all other provisions, believing that the siege would continue a long time. He also dispatched merchant ships to Sardinia and Libya to secure grain and every kind of food. Polyxenus, the brother-in-law of Dionysius, arrived from the Peloponnesus and Italy, bringing thirty warships from his allies, with Pharacidas³ the Lacedaemonian as admiral.

64. After this Dionysius and Leptines had set out with warships to escort a supply of provisions; and the Syracusans, who were thus left to themselves, seeing by chance a vessel approaching laden with food, sailed out against it with five ships, seized it, and brought it to the city. The Carthaginians put out against them with forty ships, whereupon the

¹ Cp. Book II. 38. 4 f.

² The headland which formed the south side of the entrance to the Great Harbour (Thucydides, 7. 4).

³ Beloch (*Rhein. Mus.* 34. 124) thinks that Pharacidas is the Pharax of Xenophon, *Hell.* 3. 2. 12, who was Spartan admiral in 397 B.C.

- ναυσίν, οἱ Συρακόσιοι πάσας ἐπλήρωσαν τὰς ναῦς, καὶ ναυμαχήσαντες τῆς τε στρατηγίδος νεὼς ἐκυρίευσαν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων εἴκοσι καὶ τέτταρας διέφθειραν· καταδιώξαντες δὲ τὰς φευγούσας μέχρι τοῦ ναυστάθμου τῶν πολεμίων, προεκαλοῦντο τοὺς
- 3 Καρχηδονίους εἰς ναυμαχίαν. ἐκεῖνοι μὲν οὖν διὰ τὸ παράδοξον τεταραγμένοι¹ ἡσυχίαν ἔσχον, οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τὰς αἰχμαλώτους ναῦς ἀναψάμενοι² κατήγαγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν. μετεωρισθέντες δὲ τῷ προτερήματι, καὶ διαλογιζόμενοι τὸν μὲν Διονύσιον πλεονάκις ἡττημένον, αὐτοὺς δὲ χωρὶς ἐκείνου νενικηκότας Καρχηδονίους, φρονήματος ἐπληροῦντο.
- 4 ἄθροιζόμενοι δὲ διεάλουν, ὅτι περιορῶσιν αὐτοὺς δουλεύοντας Διονυσίῳ, καὶ ταῦτα καιρὸν ἔχοντες τῆς καταλύσεως αὐτοῦ· τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἔμπροσθεν χρόνον ἦσαν ἀφωπλισμένοι, τότε δὲ διὰ τὸν πόλεμον
- 5 τῶν ὀπλῶν ἦσαν κύριοι. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τοιούτων λόγων γινομένων Διονύσιος κατέπλευσε, καὶ συναγαγὼν ἐκκλησίαν ἐπήνει τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ παρεκάλει θαρρεῖν, ἐπαγγελλούμενος ταχέως καταλύσειν τὸν πόλεμον. ἤδη δ' αὐτοῦ μέλλοντος διαλύειν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἀναστὰς Θεόδωρος ὁ Συρακόσιος, ἐν τοῖς ἱππεύσιν εὐδοκιμῶν καὶ δοκῶν εἶναι πρακτικός, ἀπετόλμησε περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τοιούτοις χρήσασθαι λόγοις.

65. Εἰ καὶ τινα προσέψευσται Διονύσιος, τό γε ῥῆθ' ἐν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ τελευταῖον ἀληθὲς ἦν, ὅτι ταχέως καταλύσει τὸν πόλεμον. τοῦτο δὲ πράξαι δύναται ἂν οὐκ αὐτὸς ἀφηγούμενος, ἡττηται γὰρ

¹ Dindorf and Vogel add τὴν after τεταραγμένοι.

Syracusans manned all their ships and in the ensuing battle both captured the flag-ship and destroyed twenty-four of the remainder; and then, pursuing the fleeing ships as far as the enemy's anchorage, they challenged the Carthaginians to battle. When the latter, confused at the unexpected turn of events, made no move, the Syracusans took the captured ships in tow and brought them to the city. Elated at their success and thinking how often Dionysius had met defeat, whereas they, without his presence, had won a victory over the Carthaginians, they were now puffed up with pride. And as they gathered in groups they talked together about how they took no steps to end their slavery to Dionysius, even though they had an opportunity to depose him; for up until then they had been without arms,¹ but now because of the war they had weapons at their command. Even while discussions of this kind were taking place, Dionysius sailed into the harbour and, calling an assembly, praised the Syracusans and urged them to be of good courage, promising that he would speedily put an end to the war. And he was on the point of dismissing the assembly when Theodorus, a Syracusan, who was held in high esteem among the cavalry and was considered a man of action, made bold to speak as follows in regard to their liberty.

65. "Although Dionysius has introduced some falsehoods, the last statement he made was true: that he would speedily put an end to the war. He could accomplish this if he were no longer our commander—for he has often been defeated—but had

¹ Cp. chap. 10. 4.

² So Wesseling: *ἐναρπάμενοι*.

- πολλάκις, ἀλλὰ τὴν πάτριον ἐλευθερίαν ἀποδοὺς
 2 τοῖς πολίταις. νῦν μὲν γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἡμῶν προθύμως
 ὑπομένει τοὺς κινδύνους, ὅταν ἡ νίκη μηδὲν ἦττον
 ἢ τῆς ἡττης· λειψθέντας γὰρ Καρχηδονίοις δεήσει
 ποιεῖν τὸ προσταττόμενον, νικήσαντας δὲ Διονύσιον
 ἔχειν βαρύτερον ἐκείνων δεσπότην. Καρχηδόνιοι
 μὲν γὰρ, καὶ πολέμῳ κρατήσωσι, φόρον ὠρισμένον
 λαβόντες οὐκ ἂν ἡμᾶς ἐκώλυσαν τοῖς πατρίοις
 νόμοις διοικεῖν τὴν πόλιν· οὗτος δὲ τὰ μὲν ἱερὰ
 συλήσας, τοὺς δὲ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν πλούτους ἅμα ταῖς
 τῶν κεκτημένων ψυχαῖς ἀφελόμενος, τοὺς οἰκέτας
 μισθοδοτεῖ κατὰ τῆς τῶν δεσποτῶν δουλείας· καὶ
 τὰ συμβαίνοντα κατὰ τὰς τῶν πόλεων ἀλώσεις
 δεινά, ταῦτ' ἐν εἰρήνῃ πράττων καταλύσειν ἐπαγ-
 3 γέλλεται τὸν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους πόλεμον. ἡμῖν
 δ', ὦ ἄνδρες, οὐχ ἦττον τοῦ Φοινικικοῦ πολέμου
 καταλυτέον ἐστὶ τὸν ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους τύραννον.
 ἡ μὲν γὰρ ἀκρόπολις δούλων ὅπλοις τηρουμένη
 κατὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιτετείχισται, τὸ δὲ τῶν μισθο-
 φόρων πλῆθος ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἡθροι-
 σται· καὶ κρατεῖ τῆς πόλεως οὐκ ἐπ' ἴσης βραβεύων
 τὸ δίκαιον, ἀλλὰ μόναρχος πλεονεξία κρίνων πράτ-
 τειν πάντα. καὶ νῦν μὲν οἱ πολέμοι βραχὺ μέρος
 ἔχουσι τῆς χώρας, Διονύσιος δὲ πᾶσαν ποιήσας
 ἀνάστατον τοῖς τὴν τυραννίδα συναύξουσιν ἐδωρή-
 σατο.
- 4 Μέχρι τίνος οὖν καρτερήσομεν ταῦτα πάσχοντες
 ὑπὲρ ὧν οἱ ἀγαθοὶ χάριν τοῦ μὴ λαβεῖν πείραν
 ἀποθνήσκειν ὑπομένουσιν; καὶ πρὸς μὲν Καρχη-
 δονίους ἀγωνιζόμενοι τοὺς ἐσχάτους κινδύνους εὐ-
 ψύχως ὑπομένομεν, πρὸς δὲ πικρὸν τύραννον ὑπὲρ
 ἐλευθερίας καὶ περὶ πατρίδος οὐδὲ λόγῳ παρρησίαν

returned to the citizens the freedom their fathers 396 B.C. enjoyed. As things are, no one of us faces battle with good courage so long as victory differs not a whit from defeat ; for if conquered, we shall have to obey the commands of the Carthaginians, and if conquerors, to have in Dionysius a harsher master than they would be. For even should the Carthaginians defeat us in war, they would only impose a fixed tribute and would not prevent us from governing the city in accordance with our ancient laws ; but this man has plundered our temples, has taken the property of private citizens together with the lives of their owners, and pays a wage to servants to secure the enslavement of their masters. Such horrors as attend the storming of cities are perpetrated by him in time of peace, yet he promises to put an end to the war with the Carthaginians. But it behooves us, fellow citizens, to put an end not only to the Phœnician war but to the tyrant within our walls. For the acropolis, which is guarded by the weapons of slaves, is a hostile redoubt in our city ; the multitude of mercenaries has been gathered to hold the Syracusans in slavery ; and he lords it over the city, not like a magistrate dispensing justice on equal terms, but like a dictator who by policy makes all decisions for his own advantage. For the time being the enemy possess a small portion of our territory, but Dionysius has devastated it all and given it to those who join in increasing his tyranny.

“ How long, then, are we to be patient though we suffer such abuses as brave men endure to die rather than experience them ? In battle against the Carthaginians we bravely face the final sacrifice, but against a harsh tyrant, in behalf of freedom and our father-

ἔτι ἄγειν¹ τολμῶμεν· καὶ ταῖς μὲν τοσαύταις μυριάσι τῶν πολεμίων ἀντιταπτόμεθα, μόναρχον δὲ οὐδ' ἀνδραπόδου γενναίου τὴν ἀρετὴν ἔχοντα πεφρίκαμεν.

66. Οὐ γὰρ δῆπουθεν ἀξιῶσαι τις ἂν παραβάλλειν Διονύσιον τῷ παλαιῷ Γέλωνι. ἐκείνος μὲν γὰρ μετὰ τῆς ἰδίας ἀρετῆς, μετὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Σικελιωτῶν ἠλευθέρωσε τὴν Σικελίαν ἅπασαν, ὁ δ' ἐν ἐλευθερίᾳ παραλαβὼν τὰς πόλεις τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἀπασῶν κυρίους πεποίηκε τοὺς πολεμίους, αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν πατρίδα καταδεδού-
 2 λωται. καὶ ἐκείνος μὲν πολὺ πρὸ τῆς Σικελίας ἀγωνισάμενος τοὺς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ὄντας συμμάχους οὐδὲ ἰδεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους ἐποίησεν, ὁ δ' ἀπὸ Μοτύης διὰ πάσης τῆς νήσου φυγῶν συγκέκλεικεν ἑαυτὸν ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν, πρὸς μὲν τοὺς πολίτας θρασυνόμενος, τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους οὐδὲ κατ' ὄψιν
 3 ἰδεῖν ὑπομένων. τοιγαροῦν ἐκείνος μὲν διὰ τε τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν πράξεων οὐ μόνον τῶν Συρακοσίων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν Σικελιωτῶν ἑκουσίων παρέλαβε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, ὁ δ' ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ μὲν τῶν συμμάχων, ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν στρατηγήσας, πῶς οὐκ ἂν δικαίως ὑπὸ πάντων μισοῖτο; οὐ γὰρ μόνον ἡγεμονίας ἀνάξιος, ἀλλὰ καὶ μυρίων
 4 θανάτων τυχεῖν δίκαιος. Γέλα καὶ Καμάρινα διὰ τοῦτον κατεστράφησαν, Μεσσήνη ἄρδην ἀνήρηται, κατὰ ναυμαχίαν² δισμύριοι τῶν συμμάχων ἀπολώλασι, τὸ σύνολον³ εἰς μίαν κατακεκλείσμεθα πόλιν, τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν Ἑλληνίδων πασῶν ἀνηρημένων.

¹ ἔτι ἄγειν Dindorf: ἐπάγειν.

land, even in speech we no longer dare to raise our 396 B.C.
 voices ; we face in battle so many myriads of the
 enemy, but we stand in shivering fear of a single
 ruler, who has not the manliness of a superior slave.

66. " Surely no one would think of comparing
 Dionysius with Gelon ¹ of old. For Gelon, by reason
 of his own high character, together with the Syra-
 acusans and the rest of the Sicilian Greeks, set free
 the whole of Sicily, whereas this man, who found the
 cities free, has delivered all the rest of them over to
 the lordship of the enemy and has himself enslaved
 his native state. Gelon fought so far forward in
 behalf of Sicily that he never let his allies in the cities
 even catch sight of the enemy, whereas this man,
 after fleeing from Motyê through the entire length
 of the island, has cooped himself up within our walls,
 full of confidence against his fellow citizens, but
 unable to bear even the sight of the enemy. As a
 consequence Gelon, by reason both of his high char-
 acter and of his great deeds, received the leadership
 by the free will not only of the Syracusans but also
 of the Sicilian Greeks, while, as for this man whose
 generalship has led to the destruction of his allies and
 the enslavement of his fellow citizens, how can he
 escape the just hatred of all ? For not only is he
 unworthy of leadership but, if justice were done,
 would die ten thousand deaths. Because of him Gela
 and Camarina were subdued, Messenê lies in total
 ruin, twenty thousand allies are perished in a sea-
 battle, and, in a word, we have been enclosed in one
 city and all the other Greek cities throughout Sicily

¹ See Book 11. 21-26.

² So Wurm : *συμμαχίαν*.

³ *σύνολον* Dindorf : *οὐν δλον*.

πρὸς γὰρ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀδικήμασι¹ Νάξον καὶ Κα-
τάνην ἐξηνδραποδίσατο, πόλεις συμμαχίδας, ἐπι-
5 καίρους πόλεις, ἄρδην ἀνήρηκεν. καὶ πρὸς μὲν
Καρχηδονίους δύο μάχας ἐνστησάμενος ἐν ἑκα-
τέραις ἡττήται, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς πολίταις πιστευθεὶς
ἄπαξ στρατηγίας εὐθέως ἀφείλετο τὴν ἐλευθερίαν,
φονεύων μὲν τοὺς παρρησίαν ἄγοντας ὑπὲρ τῶν
νόμων, φυγαδεύων δὲ τοὺς ταῖς οὐσίαις προέχοντας,
καὶ τὰς μὲν τῶν φυγάδων γυναῖκας οἰκέταις καὶ
μυγᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις συνοικίζων, τῶν δὲ πολιτικῶν
ὅπλων βαρβάρους καὶ ξένους ποιῶν κυρίους. καὶ
ταῦτ' ἔπραξεν, ὃ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοὶ πάντες, ὑπηρέτης
ἀρχαίων, ἀπεγνωσμένος ἄνθρωπος.

67. Καὶ ποῦ τὸ φιλελεύθερον τῶν Συρακοσίων;
ποῦ δ' αἱ τῶν προγόνων πράξεις; ἐγὼ τὰς² ἐφ'
ἑξήκοντα μυριάδας ἄρδην ἀναιρεθείσας Καρ-
χηδονίων, παράημι τὴν τῶν μετὰ Γέλωνα³ τυράν-
νων κατάλυσιν· ἀλλ'⁴ ἐχθρὸς καὶ πρῶτην, Ἀθηναίων
τηλικάυταις δυνάμεσιν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας στρατευ-
σάντων, οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν οὐδὲ τὸν ἀπαγγελοῦντα
2 τὴν συμφορὰν ἀπέλιπον. ἡμεῖς δὲ τηλικάυτ' ἔχον-
τες πατέρων παραδείγματ' ἀρετῆς, τοῦ Διονυσίου
προστάγμασιν ὑπακούομεν, καὶ ταῦτα τῶν ὅπλων
ὄντες κύριοι; θεῶν γάρ τις πρόνοια μετὰ τῶν
συμμάχων ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἡμᾶς συνήγαγε πρὸς τὸ
τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀνακτήσασθαι, καὶ πάρεστι τήμερον
ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς γενομένους καὶ συμφρονήσαντας
3 ἀπαλλαγῆναι τῆς βαρείας ἀνάγκης. τὸν μὲν γὰρ

¹ So Wurm: ἀτυγήμασι.

² ἐγὼ τὰς Wesseling, ὃ ταῦτ' PAI., ὧν ταῦτ' cet.

³ μετὰ Γέλωνα Wesseling, καταγέλων P, κατὰ Γέλωνα cet.

have been destroyed. For in addition to his other ^{396 B.C.} malefactions he sold into slavery Naxos and Catanê ; he has completely destroyed cities that were allies, cities whose existence was opportune. With the Carthaginians he has fought two battles and has come out vanquished in each. Yet when he was entrusted with a generalship by the citizens but one time, he speedily robbed them of their freedom, slaying those who spoke openly on behalf of the laws and exiling the more wealthy ; he gave the wives of the banished in marriage to slaves and to a motley throng ; he put the weapons of citizens in the hands of barbarians and foreigners. And these deeds, O Zeus and all the gods, were the work of a public clerk, of a desperate man.

67. "Where, then, is the Syracusans' love of freedom ? Where the deeds of our ancestors ? I say nothing of the three hundred thousand Carthaginians who were totally destroyed at Himera ¹ ; I pass by the overthrow of the tyrants who followed Gelon.² But only yesterday, as it were, when the Athenians attacked Syracuse with such great armaments, our fathers left not a man free to carry back word of the disaster. And shall we, who have such great examples of our fathers' valour, take orders from Dionysius, especially when we have weapons in our hands ? Surely some divine providence has gathered us here, with allies about us and weapons in our hands, for the purpose of recovering our freedom, and it is within our power this day to play the part of brave men and rid ourselves with one accord of our heavy

¹ Cp. Book 11. 22.

² Cp. Book 11. 67-68.

⁴ εἰ after ἀλλ' omitted by A, Vogel.

ἔμπροσθεν χρόνον παρωπλισμένοι καὶ ἔρημοι¹ συμμάχων ὄντες, τῷ δὲ τῶν μισθοφόρων πλήθει τηρούμενοι,² σχεδὸν εἵκομεν τῷ τῆς ἀνάγκης καιρῷ· νῦν δὲ τῶν ὅπλων κυριεύοντες καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους ἅμα βοηθοὺς καὶ θεατὰς ἔχοντες τῆς ἀρετῆς, μὴ παραχωρήσωμεν ἀλλὰ ποιήσωμεν φανερόν, ὥς διὰ καιρόν, οὐ δι' ἀνανδρίαν ὑπεμείναμεν δουλεύειν.
 4 οὐκ αἰσχυρόμεθα τῶν πολέμων ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνα τὸν τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἱερὰ σεσυληκότα, καὶ τηλικούτων πραγμάτων ποιούντες προστάτην, ᾧ βίον ἰδιωτικὸν οὐδεὶς ἂν εὖ φρονῶν διοικεῖν ἐπιτρέψειεν; καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις μάλιστα τηρούντων τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ὅσια διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν κινδύνων, ἡμεῖς τὸν ἐπ' ἀσεβείᾳ διωνομασμένον ἐλπίζομεν καταλύσειν τὸν³ πόλεμον;

68. Καίτοι γε εἴ τις βούλεται τὰκριβὲς ζητεῖν, εὐρήσει Διονύσιον οὐχ ἥττον τοῦ πολέμου τὴν εἰρήνην εὐλαβούμενον. νῦν μὲν γὰρ διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φόβον νομίζει τοὺς Συρακοσίους μὴθὲν ἐπιχειρήσειν κατ' αὐτοῦ πράξαι, καταπονηθέντων δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀντιλήψεσθαι τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τῶν μὲν ὅπλων κυριεύοντας, διὰ δὲ
 2 τὰς πράξεις πεφρονηματισμένους. διὰ τοῦτο γάρ, οἶμαι, κατὰ μὲν τὸν πρῶτον πόλεμον προδοὺς Γέλαν καὶ Καμάριναν ταύτας ἀοικήτους ἐποίησεν, ἐν δὲ ταῖς συνθήκαις ἐκδότους τὰς πλείστας⁴ Ἑλ-
 3 ληνίδας πόλεις συνέθετο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐν εἰρήνῃ

¹ καὶ ἔρημοι suggested by Vogel.

² So Wesseling: πληρούμενοι.

³ τὸν added by Eichstädt.

yoke. For hitherto, while we were disarmed and 396 B.C. without allies and guarded by a multitude of mercenaries, we have, I dare say, yielded to the pressure of circumstances; but now, since we have arms in our hands and allies to give us aid as well as bear witness of our bravery, let us not yield but make it clear that it was circumstances, not cowardice, that made us submit to slavery. Are we not ashamed that we should have as commander in our wars the man who has plundered the temples of our city and that we choose as representative in such important matters a person to whom no man of good sense would entrust the management of his private affairs? And though all other peoples in times of war, because of the great perils they face, observe with the greatest care their obligations to the gods, do we expect that a man of such notorious impiety will put an end to the war?

68. "In fact, if a man cares to put a finer point on it, he will find that Dionysius is as wary of peace as he is of war. For he believes that, as matters stand, the Syracusans, because of their fear of the enemy, will not attempt anything against him, but that once the Carthaginians have been defeated they will claim their freedom, since they will have weapons in their hands and will be proudly conscious of their deeds. Indeed this is the reason, in my opinion, why in the first war he betrayed Gela and Camarina¹ and made these cities desolate, and why in his negotiations he agreed that most of the Greek cities should be given over to the enemy. After this he broke faith in time

¹ Cp. Book 13. 111.

² *δοκίμους* after *πλείους* deleted by Reiske.

Νάξον καὶ Κατάνην παρασπονδῶν ἐξανδραποδίσ-
 σάμενος ἦν μὲν κατέσκαψεν, ἦν δὲ τοῖς ἐξ Ἰταλίας
 4 Καμπανοῖς οἰκητήριον ἔδωκεν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκείνων
 ἀπολομένων οἱ περιλειφθέντες πολλάκις ἐπεβάλοντο
 καταλῦσαι τὴν τυραννίδα, πάλιν τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις
 πόλεμον κατήγγειλεν· οὐ γὰρ οὕτως εὐλαβεῖτο λῦ-
 σαι τὰς συνθήκας παρὰ τοὺς ὅρκους, ὥς ἐφοβεῖτο
 τὰ περιλελειμμένα¹ συστήματα τῶν Σικελιωτῶν.

Καὶ δὴ φαίνεται διὰ παντὸς ἐπηγρυπνηκῶς τῇ
 5 τούτων ἀπωλείᾳ. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν περὶ Πάνορ-
 μον δυνάμενος παρατάξασθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἀπο-
 βαίνοντων ἐκ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τὰ σώματα κακῶς
 ἐχόντων διὰ τὸν σάλον, οὐκ ἠβουλήθη· μετὰ δὲ
 ταῦτα τὴν Μεσσήνην ἐπικαίρον καὶ τηλικαύτην
 πόλιν ἀβοήθητον περιδὼν εἴασε κατασκαφῆναι,
 ὅπως μὴ μόνον ὥς πλείστοι διαφθείρωνται τῶν
 Σικελιωτῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ Καρχηδόνιοι τὰς ἐξ Ἰταλίας
 βοηθείας καὶ τοὺς ἐκ Πελοποννήσου στόλους ἐμφρά-
 6 ξωσιν. τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον ἐν τῷ Καταναίων αἰγιαλῷ
 διηγωνίσατο, παρεῖς πρὸς τῇ πόλει τὴν μάχην
 συστήσασθαι πρὸς τὸ τοὺς ἐλαττουμένους κατα-
 φεύγειν εἰς τοὺς οἰκείους λιμένας. μετὰ δὲ τὴν
 ναυμαχίαν, μεγάλων πνευμάτων ἐπιγενομένων καὶ
 τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀναγκασθέντων νεωλκῆσαι τὸν
 7 στόλον, καιρὸν εἶχε τοῦ νικᾶν κάλλιστον· τὸ μὲν
 γὰρ πεζὸν στράτευμα τῶν πολεμίων οὕτω κατην-
 τηκὸς ἦν, τὸ δὲ μέγεθος τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐπὶ τὸν
 αἰγιαλὸν αὐτοῖς τὰς ναῦς ἐξέβραττεν. τότε συν-
 επιθεμένων ἡμῶν πεζῇ πάντων ἠναγκάσθησαν ἄν²

of peace with Naxos and Catanê and sold the inhabitants into slavery, razing one to the ground and giving the other to the Campanians from Italy to dwell in. And when, after the destruction of these peoples, the rest of Sicily made many attempts to overthrow his tyranny, he again declared war upon the Carthaginians; for his scruple against breaking his agreement in violation of the oaths he had taken was not so great as his fear of the surviving concentrations of the Sicilian Greeks.

"Moreover, it is obvious that he has been at all times on the alert to effect their destruction. First of all at Panormus, when the enemy were disembarking and were in bad physical condition after the stormy passage, he could have offered battle, but did not choose to do so. After that he stood idly by and sent no help to Messenê, a city strategically situated and of great size, but allowed it to be razed, not only in order that the greatest possible number of Sicilian Greeks should perish, but also that the Carthaginians might intercept the reinforcements from Italy and the fleets from the Peloponnesus. Last of all, he joined battle offshore at Catanê, careless of the advantage of pitching battle near the city, where the vanquished could find safety in their own harbours. After the battle, when strong winds sprang up and the Carthaginians were forced to haul their fleet up on land, he had a most favourable opportunity for victory; for the land forces of the enemy had not yet arrived and the violent storm was driving the enemy's ships on the shore. At that time, if we had all attacked on land, the only outcomes left the enemy would have been, either to be captured with

¹ So Reiske: παραλειμμένα.

² *av* added by Reiske.

ἀποβαίνοντες ἀλίσκεσθαι ῥαδίως ἢ πρὸς τὰ κύματα βιαζόμενοι τὸν αἰγιαλὸν πληρῶσαι ναυαγίων.

69. Ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν Διονυσίου κατηγορεῖν ἐν Συρακοσίοις ἐπὶ πλεῖον οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι νομίζω. εἰ γὰρ οἱ δι' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων ἀνήκεστα παθόντες οὐκ ἐγείρονται τοῖς θυμοῖς, ἥπου τοῖς λόγοις προαχθήσονται πρὸς τὴν κατὰ τοῦτου τιμωρίαν, καὶ ταῦτ' ἰδόντες αὐτὸν πολίτην μὲν γεγονότα πονηρότατον, τύραννον δὲ πικρότατον, στρατηγὸν δὲ
- 2 πάντων ἀγενέστατον; ὅσάκις μὲν γὰρ σὺν τούτῳ παρεταξάμεθα, τοσαυτάκις ἠττήθημεν· νυνὶ δὲ καθ' αὐτοὺς ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ τὴν πᾶσαν τῶν πολεμίων δύναμιν κατεναυμαχήσαμεν. διόπερ ἕτερον ἡγεμόνα ζητητέον, ὅπως μὴ τὸν σεσυληκότα τοὺς τῶν θεῶν ναοὺς στρατηγὸν ἔχοντες ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ θεο-
- 3 μαχῶμεν. φανερώς γὰρ τὸ δαιμόνιον ἀντιπράττει τοῖς τὸν ἀσεβέστατον προχειρισαμένοις ἐπὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν. τὸ γὰρ μετὰ μὲν τούτου πάσας τὰς δυνάμεις ἠττήσθαι, χωρὶς δὲ τούτου καὶ βραχὺ μέρος ἱκανὸν εἶναι καταπολεμῆσαι Καρχηδονίους, πῶς οὐ πᾶσιν ὁρατὴν ἔχει τὴν τῶν θεῶν ἐπιφά-
- 4 νειαν; διόπερ, ὦ ἄνδρες, εἴαν μὲν ἐκὼν ἀποτίθεται τὴν ἀρχήν, ἐάσωμεν αὐτὸν ἀπαλλάττεσθαι μετὰ τῶν ἰδίων ἐκ τῆς πόλεως· εἴαν δὲ μὴ βούληται, καιρὸν ἔχομεν κάλλιστον τὸν παρόντα πρὸς τὸ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι. πάντες συνεληλύθαμεν, κύριοι τῶν ὅπλων ἐσμέν, συμμάχους ἔχομεν παρόντας οὐ μόνον τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας Ἑλ-
- 5 ληνας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου. τὴν δὲ

ease, if they left their ships, or to strew the coast with 396 B.C.
wreckage, if they matched their strength against the waves.

69. " But to lodge accusations against Dionysius at greater length among Syracusans is, I should judge, not necessary. For if men who have suffered in very deed such irretrievable ruin are not roused to rage, will they, forsooth, be moved by words to wreak vengeance upon him—men too who have seen his behaviour as the worst of citizens, the harshest of tyrants, the most ignoble of all generals? For as often as we have stood in line of battle under his command, so often have we been defeated, whereas but just now, when we fought independently, we defeated with a few ships the enemy's entire force. We should, therefore, seek out another leader, to avoid fighting under a general who has pillaged the shrines of the gods and so finding ourselves engaged in a war against the gods; for it is manifest that heaven opposes those who have selected the worst enemy of religion to be their commander. Noting that when he is present our armies in full force suffer defeat, whereas, when he is absent, even a small detachment is sufficient to defeat the Carthaginians, should not all men see in this the visible presence of the gods? Therefore, fellow citizens, if he is willing to lay down his office of his own accord, let us allow him to leave the city with his possessions; but if he does not choose to do so, we have at the present moment the fairest opportunity to assert our freedom. We are all gathered together; we have weapons in our hands; we have allies about us, not only the Greeks from Italy but also those from the Peloponnesus. The chief command must be

ἡγεμονίαν δοτέον κατὰ τοὺς νόμους πολίταις ἢ τοῖς κατὰ τὴν μητρόπολιν οἰκοῦσι Κορινθίοις ἢ τοῖς ἀφηγουμένοις τῆς Ἑλλάδος Σπαρτιάταις.

70. Τοιούτοις τοῦ Θεοδώρου χρησαμένου λόγοις, οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι μετέωροι ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἐγένοντο καὶ πρὸς τοὺς συμμάχους ἀπέβλεπον, Φαρακίδου δὲ τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου ναυαρχοῦντος τῶν συμμάχων¹ παρελθόντος ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα, πάντες προσεδόκων
 2 ἀρχηγὸν ἔσεσθαι τῆς ἐλευθερίας. ὁ δὲ τὰ πρὸς τὸν τύραννον ἔχων οἰκείως ἔφησεν αὐτὸν ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀπεστάλθαι Συρακοσίοις καὶ Διονυσίῳ συμμαχεῖν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους, ἀλλ' οὐ Διονυσίου τὴν ἀρχὴν καταλύειν. παρὰ δὲ τὴν προσδοκίαν γενομένης τῆς ἀποφάσεως, οἱ μὲν μισθοφόροι συνέδραμον πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον, οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καταπλαγέντες τὴν ἡσυχίαν εἶχον, πολλὰ τρεῖς
 3 Σπαρτιάταις καταρώμενοι· καὶ γὰρ τὸ πρότερον Ἀρέτης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἀντιλαμβανόμενος² αὐτῶν τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἐγένετο προδότης, καὶ τότε Φαρακίδας ἐνέστη ταῖς ὁρμαῖς τῶν Συρακοσίων. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος τότε μὲν ἐγένετο περίφοβος καὶ διέλυσε τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα φιλανθρώποις λόγοις χρησάμενος καθωμίλει τῷ πλήθει,³ καὶ τινὰς μὲν δωρεαῖς ἐτίμα, τινὰς δ' ἐπὶ τὰ συσσίτια παρελάμβανε.
 4 Καρχηδονίοις δὲ μετὰ τὴν κατάληψιν⁴ τοῦ προαστείου καὶ τὴν σύλησιν τοῦ τε τῆς Δήμητρος καὶ Κόρης ἱεροῦ ἐνέπεσεν εἰς τὸ στράτευμα νόσος· συνεπλάβετο δὲ καὶ τῇ τοῦ δαιμονίου συμφορᾷ τὸ⁵

¹ καὶ after συμμάχων deleted by Hertlein.

given, according to the laws, either to citizens, or to 396 B.C.
the Corinthians who dwell in our mother-city, or to
the Spartans who are the first power in Greece."

70. After this speech by Theodorus the Syracusans were in high spirits and kept their eyes fixed on their allies; and when Pharacidas the Lacedaemonian, the admiral of the allies, stepped up to the platform, all expected that he would take the lead for liberty. But he was on friendly terms with the tyrant and declared that the Lacedaemonians had dispatched him to aid the Syracusans and Dionysius against the Carthaginians, not to overthrow the rule of Dionysius. At this statement so contrary to expectation the mercenaries flocked about Dionysius, and the Syracusans in dismay made no move, although they called down many curses on the Spartans. For on a previous occasion Aretes¹ the Lacedaemonian, at the time that he was asserting the right of the Syracusans to freedom, had betrayed them, and now at this time Pharacidas vetoed the movement of the Syracusans. For the moment Dionysius was in great fear and dissolved the assembly, but later he won the favour of the multitude by kindly words, honouring some of them with gifts and inviting some to general banquets.

After the Carthaginians had seized the suburb and pillaged the temple of Demeter and Corê, a plague struck the army. Over and above the disaster sent by influence of the deity, there were contributing

¹ Cp. chap. 10 above, where he is called Aristus.

² ἀντιλαμβανόμενος] ἀντιλαμβανομένων Reiske, Vogel.

³ τῷ πλήθει] τὰ πλήθη Reiske, Vogel.

⁴ So Wesseling: κατέλυσιν.

⁵ τὸ added by Eichstädt.

μυριάδας εἰς ταῦτό συναθροισθῆναι καὶ τὸ τῆς ὥρας εἶναι πρὸς τὰς νόσους ἐνεργότατον, ἔτι δὲ τὸ ἔχειν
 5 ἐκεῖνο τὸ θέρος καύματα παρηλλαγμένα. ἔοικε δὲ καὶ ὁ τόπος αἰτιος γεγονέναι πρὸς τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς συμφορᾶς· καὶ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι πρότερον τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχοντες παρεμβολὴν πολλοὶ διεφθάρησαν ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου, ἐλώδους ὄντος τοῦ τόπου καὶ κοίλου.
 6 πρῶτον μὲν πρὶν ἥλιον ἀνατεῦλαι διὰ τὴν ψυχρότητα τὴν ἐκ τῆς αὔρας τῶν ὑδάτων φρίκη κατεῖχε τὰ σώματα· κατὰ δὲ τὴν μεσημβρίαν ἢ θερμότης ἐπνιγεν, ὥς ἂν τοσοῦτου πλήθους ἐν στενῷ τόπῳ συνηθροισμένου.

71. Ἦφατο μὲν οὖν ἡ νόσος πρῶτον τῶν Λιβύων, ἐξ ὧν πολλῶν ἀποθνησκόντων τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔθαπτον τοὺς τετελευτηκότας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διὰ τε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ διὰ τὸ τοὺς νοσοκομοῦντας ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου διαρπάζεσθαι, οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμα προσιέναι τοῖς κάμνουσιν. παραιρεθείσης οὖν καὶ
 2 τῆς θεραπείας ἀβοήθητος ἦν ἡ συμφορά. διὰ γὰρ τὴν τῶν ἀθάπτων δυσωδίαν καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐλῶν σηπεδόνα πρῶτον μὲν ἤρχετο τῆς νόσου κατάρρους, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐγένετο περὶ τὸν τράχηλον οἰδήματα· ἐκ δὲ τοῦ² κατ' ὀλίγον ἠκολούθουν πυρετοὶ καὶ περὶ τὴν ράχιν νεύρων πόνοι καὶ τῶν σκελῶν βαρύντητες· εἴτ' ἐπεγίνοντο δυσεντερία καὶ φλύκταιναι
 3 περὶ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν ὅλην τοῦ σώματος. τοῖς μὲν οὖν πλείστοις τοιοῦτον ἦν τὸ πάθος, τινὲς δ' εἰς μανίαν καὶ λήθην τῶν ἀπάντων ἐπιπτον, οἱ περιπορευόμενοι τὴν παρεμβολὴν ἐξεστώτες τοῦ φρονεῖν ἔτυπτον τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας. καθόλου δὲ συνέβη καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἱατρῶν βοήθειαν ἄπρακτον εἶναι

¹ ἢ] omitted P, Vogel.

² So Elchstädt: τούτου.

causes: that myriads of people were gathered together, that it was the time of the year which is most productive of plagues, and that the particular summer had brought unusually hot weather. It also seems likely that the place itself was responsible for the excessive extent of the disaster; for on a former occasion the Athenians too, who occupied the same camp, had perished in great numbers from the plague,¹ since the terrain was marshy and in a hollow. First, before sunrise, because of the cold from the breeze over the waters, their bodies were struck with chills, but in the middle of the day the heat was stifling, as must be the case when so great a multitude is gathered together in a narrow place.

71. Now the plague first attacked the Libyans, and, as many of them perished, at first they buried the dead, but later, both because of the multitude of corpses and because those who tended the sick were seized by the plague, no one dared approach the suffering.² When even nursing was thus omitted, there was no remedy for the disaster. For by reason of the stench of the unburied and the miasma from the marshes, the plague began with a catarrh; then came a swelling in the throat; gradually burning sensations ensued, pains in the sinews of the back, and a heavy feeling in the limbs; then dysentery supervened and pustules upon the whole surface of the body. In most cases this was the course of the disease; but some became mad and totally lost their memory; they circulated through the camp, out of their mind, and struck at anyone they met. In general, as it turned out, even help by physicians was

¹ Cp. Book 13. 12.

² Perhaps the text added: "or the dead."

καὶ διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ πάθους καὶ τὴν ὀξύτητα τοῦ
θανάτου· πεμπταῖοι γὰρ ἢ τὸ πλείστον ἑκταῖοι
μετήλλαττον, δεινὰς ὑπομένοντες τιμωρίας, ὥσθ'
ὑπὸ πάντων μακαρίζεσθαι τοὺς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ
4 τετελευτηκότας. καὶ γὰρ οἱ τοῖς κάμνουσι παρ-
εδρεύοντες ἐνέπιπτον εἰς τὴν νόσον ἅπαντες, ὥστε
δεινὴν εἶναι τὴν συμφορὰν τῶν ἀρρωστούντων, μη-
δενὸς θέλοντος ὑπηρετεῖν τοῖς ἀτυχοῦσιν· οὐ γὰρ
μόνον οἱ μηδὲν προσήκοντες ἀλλήλους ἐγκατέλει-
πον, ἀλλ' ἀδελφοὶ μὲν ἀδελφούς, φίλοι δὲ τοὺς
συνήθεις ἠναγκάζοντο προΐεσθαι διὰ τὸν ὑπὲρ
αὐτῶν φόβον.

72. Διονύσιος δ' ἐπειδὴ τὴν περὶ Καρχηδονίους
συμφορὰν ἤκουσεν, ὀγδοήκοντα μὲν ναῦς πληρώσας
Φαρακίδα καὶ Λεπτίνη τοῖς ναυάρχοις ἐπέταξεν
ἅμ' ἡμέρα τὸν ἐπίπλουν ταῖς πολεμίαις ναυσὶ
ποιήσασθαι, αὐτὸς δ' ἀσελήνου τῆς νυκτὸς οὔσης
περιήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ περιελθὼν ἐπὶ τὸ τῆς
Κυάνης ἱερὸν ἔλαθε τοὺς πολεμίους ἅμ' ἡμέρα
2 προσιῶν τῇ παρεμβολῇ. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἱππεῖς καὶ
μισθοφόρων πεζοὺς χιλίους προαπέστειλεν εἰς τὸ
πρὸς τὴν μεσόγειον ἀνατεῖνον μέρος τῆς τῶν Καρ-
χηδονίων στρατοπεδείας. οὗτοι δ' ἦσαν οἱ μισθο-
φόροι τῷ Διονυσίῳ παρὰ πάντας ἀλλοτριώτατοι
καὶ πλεονάκις στάσεις¹ καὶ ταραχὰς ποιοῦντες.
3 διόπερ ὁ μὲν Διονύσιος τοῖς ἱππεῦσιν ἦν παρηγ-
γελκῶς, ὅταν ἐξάπτωνται τῶν πολεμίων, φεύγειν

¹ καὶ deleted by Dindorf, Vogel.

² So Dindorf: ἀποστάσεις.

of no avail both because of the severity of the disease 390 A.C. and the swiftness of the death ; for death came on the fifth day or on the sixth at the latest, amidst such terrible tortures that all looked upon those who had fallen in the war as blessed. In fact all who watched beside the sick were struck by the plague, and thus the lot of the ill was miserable, since no one was willing to minister to the unfortunate. For not only did any not akin abandon one another, but even brothers were forced to desert brothers, friends to sacrifice friends out of fear for their own lives.¹

72. When Dionysius heard of the disaster that had struck the Carthaginians, he manned eighty ships and ordered Pharacidas and Leptines the admirals to attack the enemy's ships at daybreak, while he himself, profiting by a moonless night, made a circuit with his army and, passing by the temple of Cyanê,² arrived near the camp of the enemy at daybreak before they were aware of it. The cavalry and a thousand infantry from the mercenaries were dispatched in advance against that part of the Carthaginian encampment which extended toward the interior. These mercenaries were the most hostile, beyond all others, to Dionysius and had engaged time and again in factional quarrels and uproars. Consequently Dionysius had issued orders to the cavalry that as soon as they came to blows with the enemy they should flee and leave the mercenaries

¹ Hans Zinsser (*Rats, Lice and History*, pp. 124-127) thinks that this plague was "the severe, confluent type of smallpox in which death on the fifth or sixth day is not exceptional," despite the fact that there is almost general agreement among scholars that smallpox was not known in the Greek and Roman classical period.

² Cp. Book 5. 4.

καὶ τοὺς μισθοφόρους ἐγκαταλιπεῖν· ὧν ποιησάν-
των τὸ προσταχθέν οὗτοι μὲν ἅπαντες κατεκό-
πησαν, ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἅμα τὴν τε παρεμβολὴν καὶ
τὰ φρούρια πολιορκεῖν ἐπεχείρησε· καὶ τῶν βαρ-
βάρων διὰ τὸ παράδοξον καταπεπληγμένων καὶ
παραβοηθούντων τεταραγμένως, αὐτὸς μὲν φρού-
ριον τὴν καλουμένην Πολίχναν εἶλε κατὰ κράτος,
ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους οἱ ἵππεῖς καὶ τινες τῶν
τριήρων προσπλεύσασαι τὸ πρὸς τῷ Δάσκωνι χω-
4 ρίον ἐξεπολιόρκησαν. εὐθὺ δ' αἱ τε ναῦς ἅπασαι
τὸν ἐπίπλουν ἐποίησαντο, καὶ κατὰ τὰς τῶν φρου-
ρίων ἀλώσεις ἐπαλαλάξαντος τοῦ στρατοπέδου
περιδεεῖς οἱ βάρβαροι καθειστήκεισαν. ἐξ ἀρχῆς
μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τὸ πεζὸν στράτευμα πάντες συνέδρα-
μον, ἀμυνόμενοι· τοὺς τὴν παρεμβολὴν πολιορ-
κοῦντας· ὥς δὲ καὶ τὸν τῶν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν εἶδον,
πάλιν ἐξεβοήθουν ἐπὶ τὸν ναύσταθμον· κατατα-
χούμενοι δ' ὑπὸ τῆς ὀξύτητος τοῦ καιροῦ τὴν ἐαυ-
5 τῶν σπουδὴν εἶχον ἄπρακτον. ἔτι γὰρ αὐτῶν
ἀναβαινόντων ἐπὶ τὰ καταστρώματα καὶ πληρούν-
των τὰς τριήρεις, αἱ πολέμιαι ναῦς ταῖς εἰρεσίαις
ἐλαυνόμεναι πλαγίαις ἐνέσειον πολλάκις.² ἐκ μὲν
οὖν μιᾶς ἐπικαίρου πληγῆς κατέδυνον τὰς τιτρω-
σκομένας ναῦς· αἱ δὲ πλείοσιν ἐμβολαῖς ἀναρ-
ρήττουσαι τὰς συγγεγομφωμένας σανίδας δεινὴν
6 ἐκπληξιν τοῖς ἀντιταττομένοις παρείχοντο. πάντα
δὲ τῶν ἐξοχωτάτων νεῶν θραυομένων, αἱ μὲν
ἐκ τῶν ἐμβολῶν ἀναρρηττόμεναι λακίδες ἐξαίσιον
ἐποιοῦντο ψόφον, ὁ δὲ παρὰ τὴν μάχην παρήκων
αἰγιαλὸς ἔγεμε νεκρῶν.

73. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τῷ προτερήματι συμφιλο-
τιμούμενοι κατὰ πολλὴν σπουδὴν ἀλλήλους ἔφθανον

in the lurch ; when this order had been carried out 390 B.C. and the mercenaries had been slain to a man, Dionysius set about laying siege to both the camp and the forts. While the barbarians were still dismayed at the unexpected attack and bringing up reinforcements in disorderly fashion, he on his part took by storm the fort known as Polichna ; and on the opposite side the cavalry, aided in an attack by some of the triremes, stormed the area around Dascon. At once all the warships joined in the attack, and when the army raised the war-cry at the taking of the forts, the barbarians were in a state of panic. For at the outset they had rushed in a body against the land troops in order to ward off the assailants of the camp ; but when they saw the fleet also coming up to attack, they turned back to give help to the naval station. The swift course of events, however, outstripped them and their haste was without result. For even as they were mounting the decks and manning the triremes, the enemy's vessels, driven on by rowers, struck the ships athwart in many cases. Now one well-delivered blow would sink a damaged ship ; but blows in repeated rammings, which broke through the nailed timbers, struck terrible dismay into the opponents. Since all about the mightiest ships were being shattered, the rending of the vessels by the crushing blows raised a great noise and the shore extending along the scene of the battle was strewn with corpses.

73. The Syracusans, eagerly co-operating in their success, rivalled one another in great zeal to be the

¹ ἐπὶ after ἀμυνόμενοι deleted by Wesseling.

² πολλάκις Post: μόγις.

ἐπιπηδῶντες ταῖς πολεμίαις ναυσί, καὶ τοὺς βαρ-
 2 βάρους καταπεπληγμένους τὸ μέγεθος τῆς περι-
 πείῃ τῷ ναυστάθμῳ προσβάλλοντες ἐλείποντο τῆς
 τούτων σπουδῆς· ἐν οἷς συνέβαινεν εἶναι καὶ αὐτὸν
 τὸν Διονύσιον, παριππευκότα πρὸς τὸ κατὰ Δά-
 σκωνα μέρος. εὐρόντες γὰρ πεντηκοντόρους τετ-
 3 τάρακοντα νενεωλκημένας, καὶ κατὰ τὸ συνεχές
 ναὺς παρορμούσας ὀλκάδας καὶ τινὰς τῶν τριήρων,
 πῦρ εἰς αὐτὰς ἐνήκαν. ταχὺ δὲ τῆς φλογὸς εἰς
 ὕψος ἀρθείσης καὶ χεομένης ἐπὶ πολὺν τόπον
 ἐφλέγετο τὰ σκάφη, καὶ τῶν ἐμπόρων τε καὶ
 ναυκλήρων οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο παραβοηθῆσαι διὰ τὸ
 πλῆθος τοῦ πυρός. ἐπιγενομένου δὲ¹ μεγάλου
 4 πνεύματος ἐκ τῶν νενεωλκημένων σκαφῶν ἐφέρετο
 τὸ πῦρ ἐπὶ τὰς ὀρμούσας ὀλκάδας. τῶν δ' ἀνδρῶν
 ἐκκολυμβώντων διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς πνιγὸς² φόβον,
 καὶ τῶν ἀγκυρίων ἀποκαιομένων, διὰ τὸν κλύδωνα
 συνέκρουον αἱ ναὺς, καὶ τινὲς μὲν ὑπ' ἀλλήλων
 συντριβόμεναι διεφθείροντο, τινὲς δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύ-
 5 ματος ὠθούμεναι, αἱ³ πλείσται⁴ δ' ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρός
 ἀπώλλυντο. ἔνθα δὴ τῶν φορτηγῶν πλοίων ἀνα-
 φερομένης τῆς φλογὸς διὰ τῶν ιστίων⁵ καὶ τὰς
 κεραίας καταφλεγούσης, τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως
 θεατρικὴν συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι τὴν θέαν καὶ τοῖς
 δι' ἀσέβειαν κεραυνωθείσι φαίνεσθαι παραπλησίαν
 τὴν ἀπώλειαν τῶν βαρβάρων.

74. Διόπερ τοῖς εὐτυχήμασι μετεωριζόμενοι τὰ
 πορθμεῖα συνεπλήρουν οἱ τε πρεσβύτατοι τῶν παί-

first to board the enemy's ships, and surrounding the 300 B.C.
 barbarians, who were terror-stricken at the magnitude
 of the peril they faced, put them to death. Nor did
 the infantry who were attacking the naval station
 show less zeal than the others, and among them, it
 so happened, was Dionysius himself, who had ridden
 on horseback to the section about Dascon. Finding
 there forty ships of fifty oars, which had been drawn
 up on the beach, and beside them merchant ships
 and some triremes at anchor, they set fire to them.
 Quickly the flame leaped up into the sky and, spread-
 ing over a large area, caught the shipping, and none
 of the merchants or owners was able to bring any
 help because of the violence of the blaze. Since a
 strong wind arose, the fire was carried from the ships
 drawn up on land to the merchantmen lying at anchor.
 When the crews dived into the water from fear of
 suffocation and the anchor cables were burnt off, the
 ships came into collision because of the rough seas,
 some of them being destroyed as they struck one
 another, and others as the wind drove them about,
 but the majority of them were victims of the fire.
 Thereupon, as the flames swept up through the sails
 of the merchant-ships and consumed the yard-arms,
 the sight was like a scene from the theatre to the
 inhabitants of the city and the destruction of the
 barbarians resembled that of men struck by lightning
 from heaven for their impiety.

74. Forthwith, elated by the Syracusan successes,
 both the oldest youths and such aged men as were

¹ δὲ added by Stephanus.

² πνιγὸς Eichstädt, πνιγῆς Reiske, Vogel, φλογός Wesseling :
 πληγῆς.

⁴ So Wesseling : πλείστον.

³ αἱ added by Reiske.

⁵ So Wurm : ἰστών.

- δων καὶ τῶν παρηκμακότων ταῖς ἡλικίαις οἱ μὴ
τελείως ὑπὸ τοῦ γήρως καταπονούμενοι· πρὸς δὲ
τὰς κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ναῦς ὡς ἔτυχε προσπλέοντες
ἄθροοι τὰς μὲν προδιεφθαρμένας ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς
διήρπαζον, ἐκλέγοντες τῶν χρησίμων τὰ δυνάμενα
βοηθείας τυχεῖν, τὰς δ' ἀκεραίους ἐξαπτόμενοι
2 κατήγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν. οὕτως οὐδὲ οἱ τῶν κατὰ
πόλεμον ἀφιέμενοι¹ διὰ τὰς ἡλικίας καρτερεῖν ἐδύ-
ναντο, διὰ δὲ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς χαρᾶς ἢ φιλοτιμία
τῆς ψυχῆς κατίσχυε² τὴν ἡλικίαν. τοῦ δὲ περὶ τὴν
νίκην λόγου διαρρυνέντος κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, τὰς οἰκίας
ἐξέλειπον ὁμοῦ τοῖς οἰκέταις παῖδες καὶ γυναῖκες,
καὶ πάντων σπενδόντων ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη πᾶς τόπος
3 ἔγεμε τῶν θεωμένων. τούτων δ' οἱ μὲν εἰς τὸν
οὐρανὸν τὰς χεῖρας ἐκτείναντες εὐχαρίστουν τοῖς
θεοῖς, οἱ δὲ τῆς τῶν ἱερῶν συλήσεως ἔφασαν εἰλη-
φέναι τοὺς βαρβάρους τὴν παρὰ τοῦ δαιμονίου
4 τιμωρίαν. ἐφαίνετο γὰρ διὰ μακροῦ θεομαχία
παραπλήσιος ἢ θέα, τοσούτων μὲν νεῶν πυρπολου-
μένων, τῆς δὲ φλογὸς διὰ τῶν ἱστίων εἰς ὕψος
ἀναφερομένης, καὶ τῶν μὲν Ἑλλήνων καθ' ἕκαστον
τῶν προτερημάτων ἐπισημαινομένων ἐξαισίῳ βοῇ,
τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων διὰ τὴν ἔκπληξιν τοῦ δεινοῦ
πολὺν θόρυβον καὶ κραυγὴν σύμμικτον ποιούντων.
5 οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τότε μὲν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης ἡ
μάχη διελύθη, καὶ Διονύσιος ἐπεστρατοπέδευσε τοῖς
βαρβάροις πρὸς τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἱερὸν παρεμβολὴν
ποιησάμενος.

75. Οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι κατὰ γῆν ἅμα καὶ κατὰ
θάλατταν ἡττημένοι διεπρεσβεύσαντο πρὸς Διονύ-
σιον λάθρα τῶν Συρακοσίων· ἡξίου δὲ αὐτὸν
ἀφιέναι τοὺς περιλειπομένους εἰς Λιβύην δια-
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not yet entirely incapacitated by years manned ^{396 B.C.} lighters, and approaching without order all together made for the ships in the harbour. Those which the fire had ruined they plundered, stripping them of anything that could be saved, and such as were undamaged they took in tow and brought to the city. Thus even those who by age were exempt from war duties were unable to restrain themselves, but in their excessive joy their ardent spirit prevailed over their age. When the news of the victory ran through the city, children and women, together with their households, left their homes, everyone hurrying to the walls, and the whole extent was crowded with spectators. Of these some raised their hands to heaven and returned thanks to the gods, and others declared that the barbarians had suffered the punishment of heaven for their plundering of the temples. For from a distance the sight resembled a battle with the gods, such a number of ships going up in fire, the flames leaping aloft among the sails, the Greeks applauding every success with great shouting, and the barbarians in their consternation at the disaster keeping up a great uproar and confused crying. But as night came the battle ceased for the time, and Dionysius kept to the field against the barbarians, pitching a camp near the temple of Zeus.

75. Now that the Carthaginians had suffered defeat on land as well as on sea, they entered into negotiations with Dionysius without the knowledge of the Syracusans. They asked him to allow their remaining troops to cross back to Libya and promised to give

¹ ἀφαιμένοι] ἀφαιμένοι Dindorf.

² So Wurm: κατήρχε.

- κομισθῆναι, καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν παρεμβολὴν αὐτοῖς
 2 ὄντα τριακόσια τάλαντα δώσειν ἐπηγγέλλοντο. ὁ
 δὲ Διονύσιος ἅπαντας μὲν ἀδύνατον εἶναι φυγεῖν
 ἀπεφαίνετο, τοὺς δὲ¹ πολιτικούς συνεχώρησε μόνους
 νυκτὸς ἀπελθεῖν λάθρα κατὰ θάλατταν· ἦδει γὰρ
 τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους οὐκ ἐπι-
 τρέψοντας αὐτῷ περὶ τούτων συγχωρεῖν τοῖς
 3 πολεμίοις. ταῦτα δ' ἔπραττεν ὁ Διονύσιος οὐ βου-
 λόμενος τελείως ἀπολέσθαι τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων
 δύναμιν, ὅπως οἱ Συρακόσιοι διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ τούτων
 φόβον μηδέποτε σχολὴν λάβωσιν ἀντέχεσθαι τῆς
 ἐλευθερίας. ὁ μὲν οὖν Διονύσιος συνθέμενος εἰς
 ἡμέραν τετάρτην ὑπὸ² νύκτα τὴν φυγὴν τοῖς Καρ-
 χηδονίοις, τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀπήγαγεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
 4 Ὁ δ' Ἰμίλκων νυκτὸς παρακομίσας εἰς τὴν ἀκρό-
 πολιν τὰ τριακόσια τάλαντα παρέδωκε τοῖς ἐν τῇ
 Νήσῳ τεταγμένοις ὑπὸ τοῦ τυράννου, αὐτὸς δ',
 ἐπεὶ παρῆν ὁ συγκείμενος χρόνος, νυκτὸς ἐπλήρωσε
 τετταράκοντα τριήρεις τῶν πολιτικῶν καὶ καταλι-
 πὼν τὸ λοιπὸν ἅπαν στρατόπεδον ὥρμησε φεύγειν.
 5 ἤδη δ' αὐτοῦ τὸν λιμένα διεκπεπλευκότος ἦσθοντό
 τινες τῶν Κορινθίων τὸν δρασμόν, καὶ ταχέως
 ἀπήγγειλαν τῷ Διονυσίῳ. τοῦ δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας
 τε³ καλοῦντος εἰς τὰ ὅπλα καὶ κατὰ σχολὴν τοὺς
 ἡγεμόνας ἀθροίζοντος, οὐκ ἀνέμειναν αὐτὸν οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι, ταχὺ δ' ἀναχθέντες ἐπὶ τοὺς Καρχηδο-
 νίους καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐν ταῖς εἰρεσίαις φιλοτι-
 μούμενοι τὰς ἐσχάτας Φοινίσσας ναῦς κατέλαβον,
 6 ὥς τοῖς ἐμβόλοις συντρίψαντες κατέδυσαν. μετὰ δὲ
 ταῦτα Διονύσιος μὲν ἐξήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, οἱ δὲ

him the three hundred talents which they had there ^{306 B.C.} in their camp. Dionysius replied that he would not be able to allow the whole army to escape, but he consented to their citizen troops alone withdrawing secretly at night by sea; for he knew that the Syracusans and their allies would not allow him to make any such terms with the enemy. Dionysius acted as he did to avoid the total destruction of the Carthaginian army, in order that the Syracusans, by reason of their fear of the Carthaginians, should never find a time of ease to assert their freedom. Accordingly Dionysius agreed that the flight of the Carthaginians should take place by night on the fourth day hence and led his army back into the city.

Himilcon during the night conveyed the three hundred talents to the acropolis and delivered them to the persons stationed on the island by the tyrant, and then himself, when the time agreed upon had arrived, manned forty triremes during the night with the citizens of Carthage and began his flight, abandoning all the rest of his army. He had already made his way across the harbour, when some of the Corinthians observed his flight and speedily reported it to Dionysius. Since Dionysius took his time in calling the soldiers to arms and gathering the commanders, the Corinthians did not wait for him but speedily put out to sea against the Carthaginians, and vying with each other in their rowing they caught up with the last Phoenician ships, which they shattered with their rams and sent to the bottom. After this Dionysius led out the army, but the Siceli, who were serving

¹ Καρχηδονίους after δὲ deleted by Eichstädt.

² So Reiske: ἐνί.

³ τε Dindorf: τότε.

- συμμαχοῦντες τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις Σικελοὶ φθάσαν-
 τες τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἔφυγον διὰ τῆς μεσογείου
 καὶ σχεδὸν πάντες διεσώθησαν εἰς τὰς πατρίδας.
 7 καὶ Διονύσιος μὲν τὰς ὁδοὺς διαλαβὼν φυλακαῖς
 ἀπήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν πολεμίων
 στρατοπεδεῖαν ἔτι νυκτὸς οὔσης· οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι
 καταλειφθέντες ὑπὸ τε τοῦ στρατηγοῦ καὶ τῶν
 Καρχηδονίων, ἔτι δὲ τῶν Σικελῶν, ἠθύμῃσαν καὶ
 8 καταπλαγέντες ἔφευγον. οἱ μὲν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ταῖς
 προφυλακαῖς ἐμπίπτοντες συνελαμβάνοντο, οἱ δὲ
 πλείστοι τὰ ὄπλα ῥίπτοῦντες συνήντων, δεόμενοι
 φείσασθαι τοῦ βίου· μόνοι δὲ Ἰβηρες ἠθροισμένοι
 μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο περὶ συμμαχίας.
 9 Διονύσιος δὲ πρὸς μὲν τούτους σπεισάμενος κατ-
 ἔταξε τοὺς Ἰβηρας εἰς τοὺς μισθοφόρους, τὸ δὲ
 λοιπὸν πλῆθος ἐζώγρησε καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν¹ ἀπο-
 σκευὴν ἐφήκε τοῖς στρατιώταις διαρπάσαι.

76. Οὕτως μὲν οὖν τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ἡ τύχη
 ταχεῖαν² τὴν μεταβολὴν ἐποίησε, καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώ-
 ποις ἔδειξεν, ὥς οἱ μείζον τοῦ καθήκοντος ἐπαιρό-
 μενοι ταχέως ἐξελέγχουσι τὴν ἰδίαν ἀσθένειαν.
 2 ἐκεῖνοι γὰρ τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν πόλεων³ σχεδὸν
 ἀπασῶν πλὴν Συρακουσῶν κρατοῦντες, καὶ ταύ-
 τὴν ἀλώσεσθαι προσδοκῶντες, ἐξαίφνης ὑπὲρ τῆς
 ἰδίας πατρίδος ἀγωνιᾷ ἠναγκάσθησαν, καὶ τοὺς
 τάφους τῶν Συρακοσίων ἀνατρέψαντες πεντεκαί-
 δεκα μυριάδας ἐπέιδον ἀτάφους διὰ τὸν λοιμὸν
 σεσωρευμένους, πυρπολήσαντες δὲ τὴν χώραν τῶν
 Συρακοσίων ἐκ μεταβολῆς εὐθὺς εἶδον τὸν ἴδιον

¹ λοιπὴν deleted by Dindorf, Vogel.

² So Dindorf: τάχιον.

³ πόλεων added by Dindorf.

in the army of the Carthaginians, forestalling the 396 B.C. Syracusans, fled through the interior and, almost to a man, made their way in safety to their native homes. Dionysius stationed guards at intervals along the roads and then led his army against the enemy's camp, while it was still night. The barbarians, abandoned as they were by their general, by the Carthaginians, and by the Siceli as well, were dispirited and fled in dismay. Some were taken captive as they fell in with the guards on the roads, but the majority threw down their arms, surrendered themselves, and asked only that their lives be spared. Some Iberians alone massed together with their arms and dispatched a herald to treat about taking service with him. Dionysius made peace with the Iberians and enrolled them in his mercenaries,¹ but the rest of the multitude he made captive and whatever remained of the baggage he turned over to the soldiers to plunder.

76. With such swiftness did Fortune work a change in the affairs of the Carthaginians, and point out to all mankind that those who become elated above due measure quickly give proof of their own weakness. For they who had in their hands practically all the cities of Sicily with the exception of Syracuse and expected its capture, of a sudden were forced to be anxious for their own fatherland; they who overthrew the tombs of the Syracusans gazed upon one hundred and fifty thousand dead lying in heaps and unburied because of the plague; they who wasted with fire the territory of the Syracusans now in their turn saw their own fleet of a sudden go up in flames;

¹ These Iberians turn up later among the troops sent by Dionysius to aid the Lacedaemonians in 369 B.C. (Book 15. 70; Xenophon, *Hell.* 7. 1. 20).

στόλον ἐμπυρισθέντα, εἰς δὲ τὸν λιμένα πάσῃ τῇ
δυνάμει καταπλέοντες ὑπερηφάνως, καὶ τοῖς Συρα-
κοσίοις ἐπιδεικνύμενοι τὰς ἑαυτῶν εὐτυχίας, ἡγνό-
ουν ἑαυτοὺς μέλλοντας νυκτὸς ἀποδράσεσθαι καὶ
τοὺς συμμάχους ἐκδότους καταλιπεῖν τοῖς πολεμίοις.

3 αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ στρατηγὸς ὁ ποιησάμενος σκηνὴν μὲν
τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἱερόν,¹ πρόσοδον δὲ τὸν ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν
συληθέντα πλοῦτον, αἰσchrῶς μετ' ὀλίγων εἰς Καρ-
χηδόνα διέφυγεν, ὅπως μὴ τὸν ὀφειλόμενον τῇ
φύσει θάνατον ἀποδοὺς ἀθῶως γένηται τῶν ἀσεβη-
μάτων, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ πατρίδι περιβόητον ἔχῃ τὸν βίον
4 ὑπὸ πάντων ὀνειδιζόμενος. εἰς τοσοῦτο δ' ἦλθεν
ἀτυχίας, ὥστε μετὰ τῆς εὐτελεστάτης ἐσθῆτος
περιφέρει τοὺς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ναοὺς κατηγορῶν τῆς
ιδίας ἀσεβείας καὶ περὶ τῶν εἰς θεοὺς ἀμαρτημάτων
ὁμολογουμένην διδοὺς τιμωρίαν τῷ δαιμονίῳ. τὸ
δὲ τέλος ἑαυτοῦ καταγνοὺς θάνατον ἀπεκαρτέρησε,
πολλὴν τοῖς πολίταις ἀπολιπὼν δεισιδαιμονίαν·
εὐθὺ γὰρ καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον αὐτοῖς
ἡ τύχη συνήθροισεν.

77. Τῆς γὰρ συμφορᾶς διακηρυχθείσης κατὰ τὴν
Λιβύην, οἱ σύμμαχοι καὶ πάλαι μὲν² μισοῦντες τὸ
βάρος τῆς τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἡγεμονίας, τότε δὲ
διὰ τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐν Συρακούσαις προδοσίαν
πολὺ μᾶλλον, ἐξέκαυσαν τὸ κατ' αὐτῶν μῖσος.
2 δίοπερ ἅμα μὲν ὑπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς προαχθέντες,³ ἅμα
δὲ καταφρονήσαντες αὐτῶν διὰ τὴν ἀτυχίαν, ἀντεί-
χοντο τῆς ἐλευθερίας. διαπρεσβευσάμενοι δὲ πρὸς
ἀλλήλους ἤθροισαν δύναμιν, καὶ προελθόντες ἐν ὑπ-

they who so arrogantly sailed with their whole armada ³⁹⁶ H.O. into the harbour and flaunted their successes before the Syracusans had little thought that they were to steal away by night and leave their allies at the mercy of their enemy. The general himself, who had taken the temple of Zeus for his headquarters and the pillaged wealth of the sanctuaries for his own possession, slipped away in disgrace to Carthage with a few survivors, in order that he might not by dying and paying a debt to nature go unscathed for his acts of impiety, but should in his native land lead a life that was notorious, while reproaches were heaped on him on every hand. Indeed, so calamitous was his lot that he went about the temples of the city in the cheapest clothing, charging himself with impiety and offering acknowledged retribution to heaven for his sins against the gods. In the end he passed sentence of death upon himself and starved himself to death. And he bequeathed to his fellow citizens a deep respect for religion, for straightway Fortune heaped upon them the other calamities of war as well.

77. When the news of the Carthaginian disaster had spread throughout Libya, their allies, who had long hated the oppressive rule of the Carthaginians and even more at this time because of the betrayal of the soldiers at Syracuse, were inflamed against them. Consequently, being led on partly by anger and partly by contempt for them because of the disaster they had suffered, they endeavoured to assert their independence. After exchanging messages with one another they collected an army, moved

¹ μὲν τὸ τ. Δ. ἱερὸν Dindorf: ἐν τῷ τ. Δ. ἱερῷ.

² μὲν and δὲ below deleted by Vogel.

³ So Wesseling: προσαχθέντες.

- 3 αἶθρῳ κατεστρατοπέδευσαν. ταχὺ δ' οὐ μόνον ἐλευ-
 θέρων, ἀλλὰ καὶ δούλων συντρεχόντων, ἐν ὀλίγῳ
 χρόνῳ μυριάδες εἴκοσι συνηθροίσθησαν. καταλαβό-
 μενοι δὲ Τύννητα, πόλιν οὐ μακρὰν τῆς Καρχηδόνης
 κειμένην, ἐκ ταύτης παρετάττοντο, καὶ πλεονεκ-
 τοῦντες ἐν ταῖς μάχαις τειχήρεις τοὺς Φοίνικας
 4 συνείχον. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι φανερώς ὑπὸ τῶν
 θεῶν πολεμούμενοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κατ' ὀλίγους¹
 ξυνιόντες ἐξεταράττοντο καὶ τὸ δαιμόνιον ἰκέτευον
 λῆξαι τῆς ὀργῆς· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πᾶσαν τὴν
 πόλιν δεισιδαιμονία κατέσχε καὶ δέος, ἐκάστου
 τὸν τῆς πόλεως ἀνδραποδισμόν τῇ διανοίᾳ προ-
 λαμβάνοντος. διόπερ ἐψηφίσαντο παντὶ τρόπῳ
 5 τοὺς ἀσεβηθέντας θεοὺς ἐξιλάσασθαι. οὐ παρειλη-
 φότες δ' ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οὔτε Κόρην οὔτε Δήμητρα,
 τούτων ἱερεῖς τοὺς ἐπισημοτάτους τῶν πολιτῶν
 κατέστησαν, καὶ μετὰ πάσης σεμνότητος τὰς θεὰς
 ἰδρυσάμενοι τὰς θυσίας τοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡθεσιν
 ἐποιοῦν, καὶ τῶν παρ' αὐτοῖς ὄντων Ἑλλήνων
 τοὺς χαριεστάτους ἐπιλέξαντες ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν θεῶν
 θεραπείαν ἔταξαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ναὺς τε κατ-
 εσκευάζον καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἐπιμελῶς
 ἡτοίμαζον.
 6 Οἱ δ' ἀποστάται μυγάδες ὄντες οὐδ' ἡγεμόνας
 ἀξιοχρέους εἶχον, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, αὐτοῖς μὲν διὰ
 τὸ πλῆθος ἐξέλειπον αἱ τροφαί, τοῖς δὲ Καρχη-
 δονίοις κατὰ θάλατταν ἐκ Σαρδοῦς παρεκομίζοντο,
 καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐστασίαζον περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας,
 καὶ τινες αὐτῶν χρήμασιν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων δια-
 φθαρέντες ἐγκατέλειπον τὰς κοινὰς ἐλπίδας. ὅθεν
 διὰ τε τὴν σπάνιν τῆς τροφῆς καὶ τινων προδοσίαν,

¹ So Reiske: ὀλίγων.

forward, and pitched camp in the open. Since they 396 B.C.
 were speedily joined not only by freemen but also
 by slaves, there was gathered in a short time a body
 of two hundred thousand men. Seizing Tynes, a city
 situated not far from Carthage, they based their line
 of battle on it, and since they had the better of the
 fighting, they confined the Phoenicians within their
 walls. The Carthaginians, against whom the gods
 were clearly fighting, at first gathered in small groups
 and in great confusion and besought the deity to put
 an end to its wrath ; thereupon the entire city was
 seized by superstitious fear and dread, as every man
 anticipated in imagination the enslavement of the
 city. Consequently they voted by every means to propi-
 tiate the gods who had been sinned against. Since
 they had included neither Corê nor Demeter in their
 rites, they appointed their most renowned citizens
 to be priests of these goddesses, and consecrating
 statues of them with all solemnity, they conducted
 their rites, following the ritual used by the Greeks.
 They also chose out the most prominent Greeks who
 lived among them and assigned them to the service
 of the goddesses. After this they constructed ships
 and made careful provision of supplies for the war.

Meanwhile the revoltors, who were a motley mass,
 possessed no capable commanders, and what was of
 first importance, they were short of provisions because
 they were so numerous, while the Carthaginians
 brought supplies by sea from Sardinia. Furthermore,
 they quarrelled among themselves over the supreme
 command and some of them were bought off with
 Carthaginian money and deserted the common cause.
 As a result, both because of the lack of provisions
 and because of treachery on the part of some, they

οὔτοι μὲν διαλυθέντες εἰς τὰς πατρίδας ἀπήλλαξαν τοῦ μεγίστου φόβου Καρχηδονίους.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Λιβύην ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

78. Διονύσιος δὲ θεωρῶν τοὺς μισθοφόρους ἄλλοτριώτατα πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔχοντας, καὶ φοβούμενος μὴ διὰ τούτων καταλυθῇ, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Ἀριστοτέλην
2 τὸν ἀφηγούμενον αὐτῶν συνέλαβε, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ πλήθους συντρέχοντος μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων καὶ τοὺς μισθοὺς πικρότερον ἀπαιτούντων, τὸν μὲν Ἀριστοτέλην ἔφησεν ἀποστέλλειν εἰς Λακεδαιμόνα κρίσιν ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις πολίταις ὑφέξοντα, τοῖς δὲ μισθοφόροις ὡς μυρίοις οὔσι τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἔδωκεν
3 ἐν τοῖς μισθοῖς τὴν τῶν Λεοντίνων πόλιν τε καὶ χώραν. ἀσμένως¹ δ' αὐτῶν ὑπακουσάντων διὰ τὸ κάλλος τῆς χώρας, οὔτοι μὲν κατακληρουχήσαντες ὥκουν ἐν Λεοντινίοις, ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἄλλους μισθοφόρους ξενολογήσας, τούτοις τε καὶ τοῖς ἡλευθερωμένοις οἰκέταις ἐνεπίστευσε τὴν ἀρχήν.

4 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων συμφορὰν οἱ διασωζόμενοι τῶν ἐξηνδραποδισμένων κατὰ Σικελίαν πόλεων ἠθροίζοντο, καὶ τὰς ἰδίας κομιζόμενοι
5 πατρίδας ἑαυτοὺς ἀνελάμβανον. Διονύσιος δ' εἰς Μεσσήνην κατῴκισε χιλίους μὲν Λοκρούς, τετρακισχιλίους δὲ Μεδμαίους, ἑξακοσίους δὲ τῶν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου Μεσσηνίων, ἔκ τε Ζακύνθου καὶ Ναυπάκτου φευγόντων. θεωρῶν δὲ τοὺς Λακεδαιμόνιους προσκόποντας ἐπὶ τῷ τοὺς ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν ἐκβεβλημένους Μεσσηνίους ἐν ἐπισήμῳ πόλει κατοικίεσθαι, μετήγαγεν ἐκ Μεσσήνης αὐτούς, καὶ χωρίον τι παρὰ θάλατταν δοὺς τῆς Ἀβακαινίνης χώρας ἀπετέμετο καὶ προσώρισεν ὅσον αὐτὸς μέ-

¹ ἀσμένως Vogel: ὡς.

broke up and scattered to their native lands, thus 306 B.C. relieving the Carthaginians of the greatest fear.

Such was the state of affairs in Libya at this time.

78. Dionysius, seeing that the mercenaries were most hostile to him and fearing that they might depose him, first of all arrested Aristotle, their commander. At this, when the body of them ran together under arms and demanded their pay with some sharpness, Dionysius declared that he was sending Aristotle to Lacedaemon to face trial among his fellow citizens, and offered to the mercenaries, who numbered about ten thousand, in lieu of their pay the city and territory of the Leontines. To this they gladly agreed because the territory was good land, and after portioning it out in allotments they made their home in Leontini. Dionysius then recruited other mercenaries and trusted in them and his freedmen to maintain the government.

After the disaster which the Carthaginians had suffered, the survivors from the cities of Sicily that had been enslaved gathered together, gained back their native lands, and revived their strength. Dionysius settled in Messenê a thousand Locrians, four thousand Medmaeans,¹ and six hundred Messenians from the Peloponnesus who were exiles from Zacynthus and Naupactus. But when he observed that the Lacedaemonians were offended that the Messenians whom they had driven out were settled in a renowned city, he removed them from Messenê, and giving them a place on the sea, he cut off some of the area of Abacaenê and annexed it to their territory.

¹ From Medma, a city of Bruttium, founded by the Locrians (Strabo, 6. 1. 5).

6 ρος ἀπετέμετο. οἱ δὲ Μεσσήνιοι τὴν μὲν πόλιν ὠνόμασαν Τυνδαρίδα, πολιτευόμενοι δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς εὐνοϊκῶς καὶ¹ πολλοὺς πολιτογραφοῦντες ταχὺ πλείους πεντακισχιλίων ἐγένοντο.

7 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰς τὴν τῶν Σικελῶν χώραν πλεονάκεις στρατεύσας Μέναινον² μὲν καὶ Μοργαντῖνον εἶλε, πρὸς Ἀγυριν δὲ τὸν Ἀγυριναίων τύραννον καὶ Δάμωνα τὸν δυναστεύοντα Κεντοριπίνων, ἔτι δ' Ἑρβιταίους τε καὶ Ἀσσωρίνους συνθήκας ἐποιήσατο· παρέλαβε δὲ διὰ προδοσίας Κεφαλοίδιον καὶ Σολοῦντα καὶ τὴν Ἑνναν· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις πρὸς Ἑρβησσίνους εἰρήνην ἐποιήσατο.³

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

79. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Λακεδαιμόνιοι προορώμενοι τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ πρὸς Πέρσας πολέμου, τὸν ἕτερον τῶν βασιλέων Ἀγησίλαον ἐπέστησαν τοῖς πράγμασιν. οὗτος δ' ἑξακισχιλίους στρατιώτας ἐπιλέξας, τριάκοντα δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν εἰς τὸ συνέδριον τοὺς ἀρίστους κατατάξας, διεβίβασε τὴν⁴
2 δύναμιν ἐκ⁵ τῆς Αὐλίδος⁶ εἰς Ἐφεσον. ἐκεῖ δὲ στρατολογήσας τετρακισχιλίους, προήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς ὕπαιθρον, οὖσαν πεζῶν μὲν μυρίων, ἵππέων δὲ τετρακοσίων· ἠκολούθει δ' ἀγοραῖος αὐτοῖς ὄχλος καὶ τῆς ἀρπαγῆς χάριν οὐκ ἐλάττων
3 τοῦ προειρημένου. διεξιὼν δὲ τὸ Καῦστριον πεδίον, διέφθειρε τὴν χώραν τὴν ὑπὸ τοὺς Πέρσας οὖσαν,

¹ καὶ added by Dindorf.

² στρατεύσας Μέναινον Wesseling: ἐστράτευσαν ἀμένειον.

³ So Wesseling: εἶλον . . . ἐποίησαντο . . . παρέλαβον . . . ἐποίησαντο.

⁴ τὴν added by Eichstädt.

⁵ ἐκ deleted by Dindorf, Vogel.

⁶ Αὐλίδος suggested by Vogel (Xen. *Hell.* 3. 4. 3), Ἀσίας ΠΑΗ, Εὐρώπης *cel.*

The Messenians named their city Tyndaris, and by ³⁹⁶ A.C. living in concord together and admitting many to citizenship, they speedily came to number more than five thousand citizens.

After this Dionysius waged a number of campaigns against the territory of the Siceli, in the course of which he took Menaenum and Morgantimum and struck a treaty with Agyris, the tyrant of the Agyrinaeans, and Damon, the lord of the Centoripans, as well as with the Herbitaeans and the Assorini. He also gained by treachery Cephaloedium, Solûs, and Enna, and made peace besides with the Herbesini.

Such was the state of affairs in Sicily at this time.

79.¹ In Greece the Lacedaemonians, foreseeing how great their war with the Persians would be, put one of the two kings, Agesilaûs, in command. After he had levied six thousand soldiers and constituted a council of thirty of his foremost fellow citizens,² he transported the armament from Aulis³ to Ephesus. Here he enlisted four thousand soldiers and took the field with his army, which numbered ten thousand infantry and four hundred cavalry. They were also accompanied by a throng of no less number which provided a market and was intent upon plunder. He traversed the Plain of Cayster and laid waste the territory held by the Persians until he arrived at

¹ The narrative is resumed from chapter 39.

² Obviously a staff of administrators for him to use in important posts in the conduct of the war, as is clear, *e.g.*, from Xenophon, *Hell.* 3. 4. 20.

³ Agesilaûs fancies himself a second Agamemnon, leading the Greeks in a new Trojan War, and would repeat Agamemnon's farewell sacrifices at Aulis. See Plutarch, *Agesilaûs*, 6. 4-6; Xenophon, *Hell.* 3. 4. 3; 5. 5.

μέχρι ὅτου κατήντησεν εἰς Κύμην. ἐκεῖθεν δ' ὀρμηθεὶς τὸ πλεῖστον τοῦ θέρουσ τήν τε Φρυγίαν καὶ τὰ συνεχῇ διετέλεσε πορθῶν, καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐμπλήσας ὠφελείας ὑπὸ τὸ φθινόπωρον ἀνέκαμψεν εἰς Ἑφέσον.

- 4 Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς Νεφερέα τὸν Αἰγύπτου βασιλέα περὶ συμμαχίας, ὃς ἀντὶ τῆς βοηθείας ἔδωκε σκευὴν τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις ἑκατὸν τριήρεσι σίτου δὲ μυριάδας πεντήκοντα. Φάραξ δὲ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχος ἀναχθεὶς ἐκ Ῥόδου ναυσὶν ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι κατέπλευσε τῆς Καρίας πρὸς Σάσανδα, φρούριον ἀπέχον τῆς Καύνου σταδίου
- 5 ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα. ἐκεῖθεν δὲ ὀρμώμενος ἐπολιόρκει τὴν Καῦνον καὶ Κόνωνα μὲν τὸν τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στόλου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντα, διατρίβοντα δ' ἐν Καύνῳ μετὰ νεῶν τεσσαράκοντα. Ἄρταφέρνους δὲ καὶ Φαρναβάζου μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως παραβοηθήσαντος τοῖς Καυνίοις ὁ Φάραξ ἔλυσεν τὴν πολιορκίαν καὶ μετὰ τοῦ στόλου παντὸς
- 6 ἀπῆρεν εἰς Ῥόδον. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Κόνων μὲν ἀθροίσας ὀγδοήκοντα τριήρεις ἔπλευσεν εἰς Χερρόνησον, Ῥόδιοι δ' ἐκβαλόντες τὸν τῶν Πελοποννησίων στόλον ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τὸν Κόνωνα προσεδέξαντο μετὰ τοῦ στόλου παντὸς
- 7 εἰς τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου τὸν δωρηθέντα σῖτον κατακομίζοντες Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὴν ἀπόστασιν τῶν Ῥοδίων ἀγνοοῦντες τεθαρρηκότες προσέπλεον τῇ νήσῳ. Ῥόδιοι δὲ καὶ Κόνων ὁ τῶν Περσῶν ναύαρχος καταγαγόντες τὰς ναῦς εἰς τοὺς
- 8 λιμένας ἐπλήρωσαν σίτου τὴν πόλιν. παρεγενήθησαν δὲ τῷ Κόνωνι τριήρεις ἐνενήκοντα, δέκα μὲν

Cymê. From this as his base he spent the larger part 396 B.C. of the summer ravaging Phrygia and neighbouring territory; and after sating his army with pillage he returned toward the beginning of autumn to Ephesus.

While these events were taking place, the Lacedaemonians dispatched ambassadors to Nephereus,¹ the king of Egypt, to conclude an alliance; he, in place of the aid requested, made the Spartans a gift of equipment for one hundred triremes and five hundred thousand measures of grain. Pharax, the Lacedaemonian admiral, sailing from Rhodes with one hundred and twenty ships, put in at Sasanda in Caria, a fortress one hundred and fifty stades from Caunus. From this as his base he laid siege to Caunus and blockaded Conon, who was commander of the King's fleet and lay at Caunus with forty ships. But when Artaphernes and Pharnabazus came with strong forces to the aid of the Caunians, Pharax lifted the siege and sailed off to Rhodes with the entire fleet. After this Conon gathered eighty triremes and sailed to the Chersonesus, and the Rhodians, having expelled the Peloponnesian fleet, revolted from the Lacedaemonians² and received Conon, together with his entire fleet, into their city. Now the Lacedaemonians, who were bringing the gift of grain from Egypt, being unaware of the defection of the Rhodians, approached the island in full confidence; but the Rhodians and Conon, the Persian admiral, brought the ships into the harbours and stored the city with grain. There also came to Conon ninety triremes, ten of them from

¹ Manetho calls him Nephrites.

² Pausanias (6. 7. 6) states that they were persuaded to do so by Conon.

¹ So Dindorf, ἀπὸ γυναικός, ἀπὸ γυναικός.

ἀπὸ Κιλικίας, ὀγδοήκοντα δ' ἀπὸ Φοινίκης, ὧν ὁ Σιδωνίων δυνάστης εἶχε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν.

80. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἀγησίλαος μὲν ἐξαγαγὼν τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τὸ Καῦστρου πεδῖον καὶ τὴν περὶ Σίπυλον χώραν, ἐδῆωσε τὰς τῶν ἐγχωρίων κτήσεις· Τισσαφέρνης δὲ μυρίους μὲν ἵππεῖς πεντακισμυρίους δὲ πεζοὺς ἀθροίσας ἐπηκολούθει τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοὺς ἀποσπωμένους τῆς τάξεως ἐν ταῖς προνομαῖς ἀνήρει. Ἀγησίλαος δὲ εἰς πλινθίον συντάξας τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀντείχετο τῆς παρὰ τὸν Σίπυλον παρωρείας,¹ ἐπιτηρῶν καιρὸν εὐθετον εἰς
- 2 τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἐπίθεσιν. ἐπελθὼν δὲ τὴν χώραν μέχρι Σάρδεων ἔφθειρε τοὺς τε κήπους καὶ τὸν παράδεισον τὸν Τισσαφέρνους, φυτοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πολυτελῶς πεφιλοτεχνημένον εἰς τρυφὴν καὶ τὴν ἐν εἰρήνῃ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀπόλαυσιν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐπιστρέψας, ὥς ἀνὰ μέσον ἐγενήθη τῶν τε Σάρδεων καὶ Θυβάρνων, ἀπέστειλε Ξενοκλέα τὸν Σπαρτιάτην μετὰ χιλίων καὶ τετρακοσίων στρατιωτῶν νυκτὸς εἰς τινα δασὺν τόπον, ὅπως ἐνεδρεύσῃ
- 3 τοὺς βαρβάρους. αὐτὸς δ' ἅμ' ἡμέρᾳ πορευόμενος μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, ἐπειδὴ τὴν μὲν ἐνέδραν παρήλλαξεν, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι προσπίπτοντες ἀτάκτως τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς οὐραγίας ἐξήπτοντο, παραδόξως ἐξαίφνης ἐπέστρεψεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας. γενομένης δὲ καρτερᾶς μάχης, καὶ τοῦ συσσήμου τοῖς κατὰ τὴν ἐνέδραν οὖσιν ἀρθέντος, ἐκεῖνοι μὲν παιανίσαντες ἐπεφέροντο τοῖς πολεμίοις, οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι θεωροῦντες αὐτοὺς ἀπολαμβανομένους εἰς μέσον κατεπλά-
- 4 γησαν καὶ παραχρῆμα ἔφευγον. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον μέχρι μὲν τινος ἐπιδιώξαντες ἀνείλαν μὲν ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἑξακισχιλίους, αἰχμαλώτων δὲ πολὺ

Cilicia and eighty from Phoenicia, under the command 396 B.C.
of the lord of the Sidonians.

80. After this Agesilaüs led forth his army into the Plain of Cayster and the country around Sipylus and ravaged the possessions of the inhabitants. Tissaphernes, gathering ten thousand cavalry and fifty thousand infantry, followed close on the Lacedaemonians and cut down any who became separated from the main body while plundering. Agesilaüs formed his soldiers in a square and clung to the foothills of Mt. Sipylus, awaiting a favourable opportunity to attack the enemy. He overran the countryside as far as Sardis and ravaged the orchards and the pleasure-park belonging to Tissaphernes, which had been artistically laid out at great expense with plants and all other things that contribute to luxury and the enjoyment in peace of the good things of life. He then turned back, and when he was midway between Sardis and Thybarnae, he dispatched by night the Spartan Xenocles with fourteen hundred soldiers to a thickly wooded place to set an ambush for the barbarians. Then Agesilaüs himself moved at day-break along the way with his army. And when he had passed the place of ambush and the barbarians were advancing upon him without battle order and harassing his rearguard, to their surprise he suddenly turned about on the Persians. When a sharp battle followed, he raised the signal to the soldiers in ambush and they, chanting the battle song, charged the enemy. The Persians, seeing that they were caught between the forces, were struck with dismay and turned at once in flight. Pursuing them for some distance, Agesilaüs slew over six thousand of them,

¹ So Wesseling: *παρωπας*.

- πλήθος ἤθροισαν, τὴν δὲ παρεμβολὴν διήρπασαν,
 5 γέμουσαν πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς μάχης
 Τισσαφέρνης μὲν εἰς Σάρδεις ἀπεχώρησε κατα-
 πεπληγμένος τὴν τόλμαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων,
 Ἀγησίλαος δ' ἐπεχείρησε μὲν εἰς τὰς ἄνω σατρα-
 πείας, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἱεροῖς οὐ δυνάμενος καλλιερῆσαι
 πάλιν ἀπήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ θάλατταν.
 6 Ἀρταξέρξης δὲ ὁ τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεὺς τὰ τε
 ἐλαττώματα πυθόμενος καὶ κατορρωδῶν τὸν πρὸς
 τοὺς Ἕλληνας πόλεμον, δι' ὀργῆς εἶχε τὸν Τισ-
 σαφέρνην. τοῦτον γὰρ αἴτιον τοῦ πολέμου γε-
 γονέναι ὑπελάμβανε· καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς δὲ
 Παρυσάτιδος ἦν ἡξιωμένος τιμωρῆσθαι τὸν
 Τισσαφέρνην· εἶχε γὰρ αὕτη διαφόρως πρὸς αὐτὸν
 ἐκ τοῦ διαβεβληκέναι τὸν υἱὸν αὐτῆς Κῦρον, ὅτε
 7 τὴν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν στρατείαν ἐποιεῖτο. καταστή-
 σας οὖν Τιθραύστην ἡγεμόνα, τούτῳ μὲν παρήγγειλε
 συλλαμβάνειν Τισσαφέρνην, πρὸς δὲ τὰς πόλεις
 καὶ τοὺς σατράπας ἔπεμψεν ἐπιστολὰς ὅπως¹ πάν-
 8 τες τούτῳ ποιῶσι τὸ προσταττόμενον. ὁ δὲ
 Τιθραύστης παραγενόμενος εἰς Κολοσσὰς τῆς Φρυ-
 γίας συνέλαβε τὸν Τισσαφέρνην διὰ τινος Ἀριαίου²
 σατράπου λουόμενον, καὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποκόψας
 ἀπέστειλε πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα· αὐτὸς δὲ τὸν Ἀγησί-
 λαον πείσας εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν ἑξαμηνιαίους ἀνοχὰς
 ἐποιήσατο.

81. Τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον
 διωκημένων, Φωκεῖς πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς ἔκ τινων ἐγ-
 κλημάτων εἰς πόλεμον καταστάντες ἔπεισαν τοὺς
 Λακεδαιμονίους συμμαχεῖν κατὰ τῶν Βοιωτῶν.
 καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον αὐτοῖς ἀπέστειλαν Λύσανδρον
 μετὰ στρατιωτῶν ὀλίγων, ὃς εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὴν

gathered a great multitude of prisoners, and pillaged ^{396 B.C.} their camp which was stored with goods of many sorts. Tissaphernes, thunderstruck at the daring of the Lacedaemonians, withdrew from the battle to Sardis, and Agesilaüs was about to attack the satrapies farther inland, but led his army back to the sea when he could not obtain favourable omens from the sacrifices.

When Artaxerxes, the King of Asia, learned of the defeats, being alarmed by the war with the Greeks, he was angry at Tissaphernes, since he considered him to be responsible for the war. He had also been asked by his mother, Parysatis, to grant her revenge upon Tissaphernes, for she hated him for denouncing her son Cyrus, when he made his attack upon his brother.¹ Accordingly Artaxerxes appointed Tithraustes commander with orders to arrest Tissaphernes and sent letters to the cities and the satraps that all should perform whatever he commanded. Tithraustes, on arriving at Colossae in Phrygia, with the aid of Ariaeus, a satrap, arrested Tissaphernes while he was in the bath, cut off his head, and sent it to the King. Then he persuaded Agesilaüs to enter into negotiations and concluded with him a truce of six months.

81. While affairs in Asia were handled as we have described, the Phocians went to war with the Boeotians because of certain grievances and persuaded the Lacedaemonians to join them against the Boeotians. At first they sent Lysander to them with a few

¹ Cp. chaps. 19 ff.

¹ *av* after *σπας* deleted by Dindorf.

² *Ἀπιαλον* Palmer : *Λαρισσαλον*.

- Φωκίδα συνήγαγε δύναμιν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα καὶ
 Πausanias ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐξεπέμφθη μετὰ στρατιω-
 2 τῶν ἐξακισχιλίων. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ πείσαντες Ἀθη-
 ναίους συνεπιλαβέσθαι τοῦ πολέμου, τότε μὲν καθ'
 αὐτοὺς ὤρμησαν καὶ κατέλαβον Ἀλιάρτον ὑπὸ
 Λυσάνδρου καὶ Φωκέων πολιορκουμένην. γενο-
 μένης δὲ μάχης ὃ τε Λύσανδρος ἔπεσε καὶ τῶν
 Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων πολλοί, τῶν
 δὲ Βοιωτῶν ἡ μὲν ὅλη φάλαγξ ταχέως ἐπέστρεψεν
 ἀπὸ τοῦ διωγμοῦ, τῶν δὲ Θηβαίων ὡς διακόσιοι
 3 ἀνῆρέθησαν. ὁ μὲν οὖν πόλεμος οὗτος ἐκλήθη
 Βοιωτικός, Πausanias δὲ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων
 βασιλεὺς πυθόμενος τὴν ἥτταν ἀνοχὰς ἐποίησατο
 πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἀπήγαγε πρὸς
 Πελοπόννησον.
 4 Κόνων δ' ὁ τῶν Περσῶν ναύαρχος ἐπὶ μὲν
 τοῦ στόλου κατέστησεν Ἱερώνυμον καὶ Νικόδημον
 Ἀθηναίους ὄντας, αὐτὸς δὲ σπεύδων ἐντυχεῖν τῷ
 βασιλεῖ παρέπλευσεν εἰς Κιλικίαν, κακείθεν εἰς
 Θάψακον τῆς Συρίας πορευθεὶς ἀνὰ τὸν Εὐφράτην
 5 ποταμὸν ἔπλευσεν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα. ἐκεῖ δ' ἐντυχὼν
 τῷ βασιλεῖ καταναυμαχήσειν ἐπηγγείλατο τοὺς
 Λακεδαιμονίους, ἂν αὐτῷ χρήματα καὶ τὴν ἄλλην
 παρασκευὴν ἐτοιμάσῃ κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ προαίρεσιν.
 6 ὁ δ' Ἀρταξέρξης ἐπαινέσας αὐτὸν καὶ δωρεαῖς
 μεγάλας τιμήσας, συνέστησε ταμίαν τὸν χορηγῆ-
 στοντα χρημάτων πλῆθος ὅσον ἂν προστάτῃ Κόνων,
 καὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ λαβεῖν εἰς τὸν πό-
 λεμον συνηγησόμενον ὃν ἂν προαιρῆται Περσῶν.
 Κόνων μὲν οὖν Φαρνάβαζον ἐλόμενος τὸν σατράπην

¹ ἀνὰ] κατὰ Hertlein.

soldiers, who, on entering Phocis, gathered an army ; 396 B.C. but later the king, Pausanias, was dispatched there with six thousand soldiers. The Boeotians persuaded the Athenians to take part with them in the war, but at the time they took the field alone and found Haliartus under siege by Lysander and the Phocians. In the battle which followed Lysander fell together with many Lacedaemonians and their allies. The entire body of other Boeotians speedily turned back from the pursuit, but some two hundred Thebans advanced rather rashly into rugged terrain and were slain. This was called the Boeotian War. Pausanias, the king of the Lacedaemonians, on learning of the defeat, concluded a truce¹ with the Boeotians and led his army back to the Peloponnesus.

Conon, the admiral of the Persians, put the Athenians Hieronymus and Nicodemus in charge of the fleet and himself set forth with intent to interview the King. He sailed along the coast of Cilicia, and when he had gone on to Thapsacus in Syria, he then took boat by the Euphrates river to Babylon. Here he met the King and promised that he would destroy the Lacedaemonians' naval power if the King would furnish him with such money and other supplies as his plan required. Artaxerxes approved Conon, honoured him with rich gifts, and appointed a paymaster who should supply funds in abundance as Conon might assign them. He also gave him authority to take as his associate leader for the war any Persian he might choose. Conon selected the satrap

¹ In order to recover the body of Lysander (Plutarch, *Lysander*, 29).

κατέβαιναν εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, ἅπαντα διωκτικῶς κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ διάνοιαν.¹

82. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι μὲν τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔλαβε Διόφαντος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων ἕξ χιλίαρχοι τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διώκουσιν, Λεύκιος Οὐαλέριος, Μάρκος Φούριος, Κόιντος Σερουίλιος, Κόιντος Σουλπίκιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφότες Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Κορίνθιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι, συμμαχίαν
- 2 πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐποιήσαντο. μισουμένων γὰρ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων διὰ τὸ βάρος τῆς ἐπιστάσεως,² ὥντο ῥαδίως καταλύσειν αὐτῶν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις συμφρονούσας ἔχοντες. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν συνέδριον κοινὸν ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ συστήσαντες τοὺς βουλευσομένους³ ἔπεμπον καὶ κοινῶς διώκουσιν τὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πρέσβεις εἰς τὰς πόλεις ἀποστέλλοντες πολλοὺς συμμάχους ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀπέστησαν.
- 3 εὐθὺ γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἢ τε Εὐβοία ἅπασα προσέθετο καὶ Λευκάδιοι, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἀκαρνανές τε καὶ Ἀμβρακιῶται καὶ Χαλκιδεῖς οἱ πρὸς τῇ Θράκῃ.
- 4 ἐπεβάλλοντο δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ κατοικοῦντας πείθειν ἀποστήναι Λακεδαιμονίων, οὐδεὶς δ' αὐτοῖς ὑπήκουσεν· ἢ γὰρ Σπάρτη κατὰ τὰ πλευρὰ⁴ κειμένη καθάπερ τις ἀκρόπολις ἦν καὶ φρουρὰ πάσης Πελοποννήσου.
- 5 Μηδίου δὲ τοῦ τῆς Λαρίσσης τῆς ἐν Θετταλίᾳ δυναστεύοντος διαπολεμοῦντος πρὸς Λυκόφρονα τὸν Φερῶν τύραννον, καὶ δεομένου πέμψαι βοήθειαν,

¹ So Reiske: δύναμιν.

² So Dindorf: ἐπιστάσεως.

³ So Wesseling: βουλευμένους.

Pharnabazus and then returned to the sea, having 396 B.C.
arranged everything to suit his purpose.

82. At the close of this year, in Athens Diophantus 395 B.C.
entered upon the archonship, and in Rome, in place
of consuls, the consular magistracy was exercised by
six military tribunes, Lucius Valerius, Marcus Furius,
Quintus Servilius, and Quintus Sulpicius.¹ After
these men had assumed their magistracies the
Bocotians and Athenians, together with the Corin-
thians and the Argives, concluded an alliance with
each other. It was their thought that, since the
Lacedaemonians were hated by their allies because
of their harsh rule, it would be an easy matter to
overthrow their supremacy, given that the strongest
states were of one mind. First of all, they set up
a common Council in Corinth to which they sent
representatives to form plans, and worked out in
common the arrangements for the war. Then they
dispatched ambassadors to the cities and caused many
allies of the Lacedaemonians to withdraw from them ;
for at once all of Euboea and the Leucadians joined
them, as well as the Acarnanians, Ambraciots, and
the Chalcidians of Thrace. They also attempted to
persuade the inhabitants of the Peloponnesus to re-
volt from the Lacedaemonians, but no one listened to
them ; for Sparta, lying as it does along the side
of it, was a kind of citadel and fortress of the entire
Peloponnesus.

Medius, the lord of Larissa in Thessaly, was at war
with Lycophron, the tyrant of Pherae, and when he
asked for aid to be sent him, the Council dispatched

¹ Livy (5. 14. 5) adds M. Valerius and L. Furius.

² κατὰ τὰ πλευρὰ Dindorf, Bekker, κατάπλευρ P, κατὰ
πλευρὰν Vogel.

ἀπέστειλεν αὐτῷ τὸ συνέδριον στρατιώτας δισχι-
 6 λίους· ὁ δὲ Μήδιος τῆς συμμαχίας αὐτῷ παρα-
 γενομένης Φάρσαλον εἶλεν ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων
 φρουρουμένην καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ κατοικοῦντας
 ἐλαφυροπώλησεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ' οἱ Βοιωτοὶ μετ'
 Ἀργείων Ἡράκλειαν τὴν ἐν Τραχίνι κατελάβοντο,
 χωρισθέντες ἀπὸ Μηδίου· καὶ νυκτὸς ἐντὸς τῶν
 τειχῶν ὑπὸ τινων εἰσαχθέντες Λακεδαιμονίους μὲν
 τοὺς καταληφθέντας ἀπέσφαξαν, τοὺς δ' ἀπὸ Πε-
 7 λοποννήσου τὰ σφῶν ἔχοντας εἶσαν ἀπελθεῖν. εἰς
 δὲ τὴν πόλιν τοὺς Τραχινίους φεύγοντας ἐκ τῶν
 πατρίδων ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων μεταπεμπόμενοι,
 τούτοις ἔδωκαν τὴν πόλιν οἰκεῖν, οἱ καὶ παλαιότατοι
 τῆς χώρας ταύτης ἦσαν οἰκήτορες. μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ'
 ὁ τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀφηγούμενος Ἰσμηνίας τοὺς μὲν
 Ἀργείους ἐν τῇ πόλει κατέλιπε φυλακῆς ἕνεκα,
 αὐτὸς δὲ πείσας ἀποστῆναι ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων
 Αἰνιᾶνας καὶ Ἀθαμᾶνας ἤθροισε παρὰ τε τούτων
 καὶ τῶν συμμάχων στρατιώτας· τοὺς πάντας δ'
 ἔχων μικρὸν ἀπολείποντας τῶν ἑξακισχιλίων ἐστρά-
 8 τευσεν εἰς Φωκεῖς. καταστρατοπεδεύοντος δ' αὐ-
 τοῦ εἰς Νάρυκα τῆς Λοκρίδος, ἐξ ἧς φασὶ τὸν
 Αἴαντα γεγενῆσθαι, τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Φωκέων ἀπῆν-
 τησε μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων, τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντος
 9 Ἀλκισθένους τοῦ Λάκωνος. γενομένης δὲ μάχης
 ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἰσχυρᾶς ἐκράτησαν οἱ Βοιωτοί,
 καὶ μέχρι νυκτὸς διώξαντες τοὺς φεύγοντας ἀνείλυν
 οὐ πολὺ λείποντας τῶν χιλίων, τῶν δ' ἰδίων ἀπέβα-
 10 λον ἐν τῇ μάχῃ περὶ πεντακοσίους. μετὰ δὲ τὴν
 παράταξιν ἀμφοτέροι μὲν διέλυσαν τὸ στρατό-

to him two thousand soldiers. After the troops 395 B.C. had arrived Medius seized Pharsalus, in which there was a garrison of Lacedaemonians, and sold the inhabitants as booty. After this the Boeotians and Argives, parting company with Medius, seized Heracleia in Trachis; and on being admitted at night within the walls by certain persons, they put to the sword the Lacedaemonians whom they seized but allowed the other Peloponnesians to leave with their possessions. They then summoned to the city the Trachinians whom the Lacedaemonians had banished from their homes,¹ and gave them the city as their dwelling place; and indeed they were the most ancient settlers of this territory. After this Ismenias, the leader of the Boeotians, left the Argives in the city to serve as its garrison and himself persuaded the Aenianians and the Athamanians to revolt from the Lacedaemonians and gathered soldiers from among them and their allies. After he had recruited a little less than six thousand men, he took the field against the Phocians. While he was taking up quarters in Naryx in Locris, which men say was the birthplace of Ajax, the people of the Phocians came against him in arms under the command of Alcisthenes the Laconian. A sharp and protracted battle followed, in which the Boeotians were the victors. Pursuing the fugitives until nightfall, they slew not many less than a thousand, but lost of their own troops in the battle about five hundred. After the pitched battle both sides dismissed their armies to

¹ See chap. 38. 4-5.

¹ ἀμφότεροι μὲν διέλυσαν τ. σ. εἰς Vogel: ἀμφότεροι διαλύσαντες τ. σ. οἱ μὲν εἰς.

πεδον¹ εἰς τὰς ἰδίας πατρίδας· οἱ δ' εἰς Κόρινθον τὸ συνέδριον ἀγαγόντες, ἐπεὶ κατὰ νοῦν αὐτοῖς προεχώρει τὰ πράγματα, συνήγαγον ἐξ ἀπασῶν τῶν πόλεων στρατιώτας εἰς Κόρινθον, πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους μυρίων πεντακισχιλίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ περὶ πεντακοσίους.

83. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δ' ὄρωντες τὰς μεγίστας τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεων ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς συνισταμένας, ἐψηφίσαντο τὸν τε Ἀγησίλαον ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας μεταπέμψασθαι καὶ τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ δύναμιν, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐν τοσοῦτῳ παρά τε σφῶν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἀθροίσαντες πεζοὺς μὲν δισμυρίους τρισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ πεντακοσίους, ἀπήντησαν τοῖς
2 πολεμίοις. γενομένης δὲ παρατάξεως παρὰ τὸν Νεμέαν ποταμὸν μέχρι νυκτός, ἑκατέρων προετέρησε τὰ μέρη τοῦ στρατεύματος· καὶ τῶν μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἔπεσον ἑκατὸν πρὸς τοῖς χιλίοις, Βοιωτῶν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων περὶ δισχιλίους ὀκτακοσίους.

3 Ἀγησίλαος δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας διαβιβάσας εἰς τὴν Εὐρώπην, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Θρακῶν τινων ἀπαντησάντων αὐτῷ πολλῇ στρατιᾷ,² μάχῃ τε ἐνίκησε καὶ τοὺς πλείστους τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνείλε· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διὰ Μακεδονίας τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο, τὴν αὐτὴν διεξιὼν χώραν ἣν καὶ Ξέρξης ἐπορεύθη, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τοὺς
4 Ἕλληνας. Ἀγησίλαος μὲν οὖν διὰ Μακεδονίας καὶ Θετταλίας πορευθεὶς, ὡς διηλθε τὰ περὶ Θερμοπύλας στενά,³ . . . τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο.

Κόνων δὲ ὁ Ἀθηναῖος καὶ Φαρνάβαζος ἀφηγοῦντο

So Rhodoman : συνέδριον.

² πολλῇ στρατιᾷ Vogel, πολλῆς στρατιᾶς PA, μετὰ πολλῆς στρατιᾶς cel.

their native lands, and the members of the Council 395 B.C. in Corinth, since affairs were progressing as they desired, gathered to Corinth soldiers from all the cities, more than fifteen thousand infantry and about five hundred cavalry.

83. When the Lacedaemonians saw that the greatest cities of Greece were uniting against them, they voted to summon Agesilaüs and his army from Asia. In the meantime they gathered from their own levy and their allies twenty-three thousand infantry and five hundred cavalry and advanced to meet the enemy. The battle took place along the river Nemæa,¹ lasting until nightfall, and parts of both armies had the advantage, but of the Lacedaemonians and their allies eleven hundred men fell, while of the Boeotians and their allies about twenty-eight hundred.

After Agesilaüs had conveyed his army across from Asia to Europe, at first he was opposed by certain Thracians² with a large force; these he defeated in battle, slaying the larger number of the barbarians. Then he made his way through Macedonia, passing through the same country as Xerxes did when he made his campaign against the Greeks. When Agesilaüs had traversed Macedonia and Thessaly and made his way through the pass of Thermopylae, he continued. . . .³

Conon the Athenian and Pharnabazus were in

¹ The river formed the boundary between Sicyonia and Corinthia (Strabo, 8. 6. 25).

² The Trallians (Plutarch, *Agesilaüs*, 16. 1).

³ The Greek is defective; "through Phocis," "at top speed," and other suggestions have been made.

μὲν τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στόλου, διέτριβον δὲ περὶ Λώ-
 ρυμα τῆς Χερρονήσου, τριήρεις ἔχοντες πλείους
 5 τῶν ἐνεθήκοντα. πυθόμενοι δὲ ἐν Κνίδῳ τὸ ναυ-
 τικὸν τῶν πολεμίων εἶναι, τὰ πρὸς τὴν ναυμαχίαν
 παρεσκευάζοντο. Πείσανδρος δ' ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμο-
 νίων ναύαρχος ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Κνίδου τριήρεσιν
 6 ὀγδοήκοντα πέντε καὶ κατηνέχθη πρὸς Φύσκον τῆς
 Χερρονήσου. ἐκεῖθεν δ' ἐκπλεύσας περιέπεσε τῷ
 στόλῳ τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ ταῖς μὲν προπλευούσαις¹
 ναυσὶ συμβαλὼν προετέρει, τῶν δὲ Περσῶν² ἅμα
 ταῖς τριήρεσιν ἀθρόαις παραβοηθησάντων, ἐπειδὴ
 πάντες οἱ σύμμαχοι πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἔφυγον, τὴν ἰδίαν
 ναῦν ἐπέστρεψεν, αἰσχρὸν εἶναι νομίσας καὶ τῆς
 7 Σπάρτης ἀνάξιον τὸ φυγεῖν ἀγεννῶς. ἀγωνισάμε-
 νος δὲ λαμπρῶς καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἀνελών,
 τὸ τελευταῖον ἀξίως τῆς πατρίδος ἀνηρέθη μαχόμε-
 νος. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Κόνωνα μέχρι τῆς γῆς κατα-
 διώξαντες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πεντήκοντα μὲν
 τριήρων ἐκυρίευσαν, τῶν δ' ἀνδρῶν οἱ πλείστοι
 μὲν ἐκκολυμβήσαντες κατὰ γῆν ἔφυγον, ἐάλωσαν
 δὲ περὶ πεντακοσίους· αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ τριήρεις εἰς
 Κνίδον διεσώθησαν.

84. Ἀγησίλαος δὲ προσλαβόμενος ἐκ Πελοπον-
 νήσου στρατιώτας, ἐπειδὴ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπ-
 ἔβαιναν εἰς Βοιωτίαν, εὐθὺς οἱ Βοιωτοὶ μετὰ τῶν
 συμμάχων ἀπήντησαν εἰς Κορώνειαν. γενομένης
 δὲ παρατάξεως Θηβαῖοι μὲν τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς μέρος
 τρεψάμενοι μέχρι τῆς παρεμβολῆς κατεδίωξαν, οἱ
 δ' ἄλλοι μικρὸν ἀντισχόντες χρόνον ὑπ' Ἀγησιλάου
 2 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων φυγεῖν ἠναγκάσθησαν. διὸ καὶ

¹ So Reiske : προπλευούσαις.

² So Stephanus : Περσικῶν.

command of the King's fleet¹ and were tarrying in 395 B.C. Loryma of the Chersonesus² with more than ninety triremes. When they learned that the enemy's naval forces were at Cnidus, they made preparations for battle. Peisander, the Lacedaemonian admiral, set out from Cnidus with eighty-five triremes and put in at Physcus of the Chersonesus. On sailing from there he fell in with the King's fleet, and engaging the leading ships, he won the advantage over them; but when the Persians³ came to give aid with their triremes in close formation, all his allies fled to the land. But Peisander turned his own ship against them, believing ignoble flight to be disgraceful and unworthy of Sparta. After fighting brilliantly and slaying many of the enemy, in the end he was overcome, battling in a manner worthy of his native land. Conon pursued the Lacedaemonians as far as the land and captured fifty of their triremes. As for the crews, most of them leaped overboard and escaped by land, but about five hundred were captured. The rest of the triremes found safety at Cnidus.

84. Agesilaüs enlisted more soldiers from the Peloponnesus and then advanced with his army against Boeotia, whereupon the Boeotians, together with their allies, at once set out to Coroneia to meet him. In the battle which followed the Thebans defeated the forces opposed to them and pursued them as far as their camp, but the others held out only a short time and then were forced by Agesilaüs and his troops to take to flight. Therefore the Lacedae-

¹ Cp. chap. 81. 4 f.

² At the south-west tip of Asia Minor.

³ The part of the fleet under the command of Pharnabazus (Xenophon, *Hell.* 4. 3. 11).

νεκρικῆναι τῇ μάχῃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι διαλαβόντες ἔστησαν τρόπαιον καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοῖς πολεμίοις ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωκαν.¹ ἀπέθανον δὲ τῶν Βοιωτῶν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων πλείους τῶν ἑξακοσίων, Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ καὶ τῶν συναγωνισαμένων τριακόσιοι πεντήκοντα· καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀγησίλαος πολλοῖς περιπεπτωκὼς τραύμασιν εἰς Δελφοὺς ἐκομίσθη, κακεῖ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν τοῦ σώματος ἐποιεῖτο.

- 3 Φαρνάβαζος δὲ καὶ Κόνων μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἀνήχθησαν ἀπάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐπὶ τοὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων συμμάχους. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν Κῶους ἀπέστησαν, εἶτα Νισυρίους καὶ Τηίους. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Χῖοι τὴν φρουρὰν ἐκβαλόντες προσέθεντο τοῖς περὶ Κόνωνα· παραπλησίως δὲ μετέβαλον καὶ
4 Μιτυληναῖοι καὶ Ἐφέσιοι καὶ Ἐρυθραῖοι. τοιαύτη δὲ τῆς μεταστάσεως σπουδὴ² τις εἰς τὰς πόλεις ἐνέπεσεν, ὧν αἱ μὲν ἐκβάλλουσαι τὰς φρουρὰς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τὴν ἐλευθερίαν διεφύλαττον, αἱ δὲ τοῖς περὶ Κόνωνα προσετίθεντο. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου τὴν κατὰ θάλατταν ἀρχὴν ἀπέβαλον, οἱ δὲ περὶ Κόνωνα κρίναντες παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ πλεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἀνέζευξαν, καὶ τὰς Κυκλάδας νήσους προσαγαγόμενοι κατ-
5 ἐπλευσαν ἐπὶ Κύθηρα τὴν νῆσον. εὐθὺ δὲ ταύτης ἐξ ἐφόδου κυριεύσαντες τοὺς μὲν Κυθηρίους ὑποσπόνδους ἐξέπεμψαν εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν, αὐτοὶ δὲ καταλιπόντες τῆς πόλεως τὴν ἱκανὴν φρουρὰν ἔπλεον ἐπὶ Κορίνθου.³ ἐκεῖ δὲ καταπλεύσαντες τοῖς συνέδροις διελέχθησαν ὑπὲρ ὧν ᾗθελον, καὶ

¹ So Dindorf: ἔδωκαν.

² τοιαύτη δὲ τῆς μεταστάσεως σπουδὴ Reiske: τοιαύτης δὲ τῆς καταστάσεως οὐσης σπουδῇ.

³ So Dindorf: Κορινθίους.

monians, looking upon themselves as conquerors, set up a trophy and gave back the dead to the enemy under a truce. There fell of the Bocotians and their allies more than six hundred, but of the Lacedaemonians and their associates three hundred and fifty. Agesilaüs, who had suffered many wounds, was taken to Delphi, where he looked after his physical needs.¹

After the sea-fight Pharnabazus and Conon put out to sea with all their ships against the allies of the Lacedaemonians. First of all they induced the people of Cos to secede, and then those of Nisyros and of Teos. After this the Chians expelled their garrison and joined Conon, and similarly the Mitylenaeans and Ephesians and Erythraeans changed sides. Something like the same eagerness for change infected all the cities, of which some expelled their Lacedaemonian garrisons and maintained their freedom, while others attached themselves to Conon. As for the Lacedaemonians, from this time they lost the sovereignty of the sea. Conon, having decided to sail with the entire fleet to Attica, put out to sea, and after bringing over to his cause the islands of the Cyclades, he sailed against the island of Cythera. Mastering it at once on the first assault, he sent the Cytherians under a truce to Laconia, left an adequate garrison for the city, and sailed for Corinth. After putting in there he discussed with the members of the Council such points as they wished, made an

¹ A more adequate account of the battle of Coroncia is given in Xenophon, *Hell.* 4. 3. 15-20; Plutarch, *Agesilaüs*, 18.

συμμαχίαν ποιησάμενοι τούτοις μὲν χρήματα κατέλιπον, αὐτοὶ δ' εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐξέπλευσαν.

- 6 Περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Ἀέροπος ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησε νόσῳ, βασιλεύσας ἔτη ἕξ· τὴν δ' ἡγεμονίαν διαδεξάμενος Πausanίας υἱὸς
7 ἦρξεν ἐνιαυτὸν. Θεόπομπος δ' ὁ Χῖος τὴν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν σύνταξιν κατέστροφεν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ εἰς τὴν περὶ Κνίδον ναυμαχίαν, γράψας βύβλους δώδεκα. ὁ δὲ συγγραφεὺς οὗτος ἦρκεται μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς περὶ Κυνὸς σῆμα ναυμαχίας, εἰς ἣν Θουκυδίδης κατέληξε τὴν πραγματείαν, ἔγραψε δὲ χρόνον ἐτῶν δεκαεπτὰ.

85. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ ἐνιαυσιαῖος χρόνος διεληλύθει, Ἀθήνησι μὲν Εὐβουλίδης ἦρξεν, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διώκουσι χιλιάρχοι ἕξ, Λεύκιος Σέργιος, Αὔλος Ποστούμιος, Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος,
2 Κόντιος Μάνλιος. περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Κόνων τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στόλου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχων, ὀγδοήκοντα τριήρεσι καταπλεύσας εἰς τὸν Πειραιέα τοῖς πολίταις ὑπέσχετο τὸν περίβολον τῆς πόλεως ἀνοικοδομήσειν· τοῦ γὰρ Πειραιέως τὰ τείχη καὶ τὰ μακρὰ σκέλη καθήρητο κατὰ τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων συνθήκας, ὅτε κατεπονήθησαν ἐν τῷ Πελοπον-
3 νησιακῷ πολέμῳ. ὁ δ' οὖν Κόνων μισθωσάμενος πλῆθος τεχνιτῶν, καὶ τὸν ἐκ τῶν πληρωμάτων ὄχλον εἰς ὑπηρεσίαν παραδούς, ταχέως τὸ πλεῖστον μέρος τοῦ τείχους ἀνωκοδόμησε· καὶ γὰρ Θηβαῖοι πεντακοσίους τεχνίτας καὶ λιθοτόμους ἀπέστειλαν,
4 καὶ τινες ἄλλαι τῶν πόλεων παρεβοήθησαν. Τίρι-

alliance with them, left them money, and then sailed 395 B.C.
off to Asia.¹

At this time Aëropus, the king of the Macedonians, died of illness after a reign of six years, and was succeeded in the sovereignty by his son Pausanias, who ruled for one year. Theopompus of Chios ended with this year and the battle of Cnidus his *Hellenic History*, which he wrote in twelve books. This historian began with the battle of Cynossema,² with which Thucydides ended his work, and covered in his account a period of seventeen years.³

85. At the conclusion of the year, in Athens 394 B.C. Eubulides was archon and in Rome the consular magistracy was administered by six military tribunes, Lucius Sergius, Aulus Postumius, Publius Cornelius, and Quintus Manlius.⁴ At this time Conon, who held the command of the King's fleet, put in at the Peiræus with eighty triremes and promised the citizens to rebuild the fortifications of the city; for the walls of the Peiræus and the long walls had been destroyed in accordance with the terms the Athenians had concluded with the Lacedæmonians when they were reduced in the Peloponnesian War. Accordingly Conon hired a multitude of skilled workers, and putting at their service the general run of his crews, he speedily rebuilt the larger part of the wall. For the Thebans too sent five hundred skilled workers and masons, and some other cities also gave assistance.

¹ These negotiations were in fact the work of Pharnabazus, who was in supreme command of the fleet (Xenophon, *Hell.* 4. 8. 6 ff.) and who alone could speak for the King of Persia.

² See Book 13. 40. 5 f. and note.

³ 410-394 B.C.

⁴ The names differ greatly from those of Livy, 5. 16. 1.

βαζος δ' ὁ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν πεζῶν δυνάμεων ἀφηγούμενος ἐφθόνει ταῖς τοῦ Κόνωνος εὐπραξίαις, καὶ πρόφασιν μὲν λαβὼν ὅτι ταῖς βασιλικαῖς δυνάμεσι τὰς πόλεις Ἀθηναίοις κατακτᾶται, προαγαγόμενος¹ δ' αὐτὸν εἰς Σάρδεις συνέλαβε καὶ δῆσας εἰς φυλακὴν κατέθετο.

86. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Κορίνθῳ τινὲς τῶν ἐπιθυμούντων δημοκρατίας² συστραφέντες ἀγώνων ὄντων ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ φόνον ἐποίησαν καὶ στάσεως ἐπλήρωσαν τὴν πόλιν· συνεπιλαβομένων δὲ αὐτοῖς τῆς τόλμης Ἀργείων, ἑκατὸν μὲν καὶ εἴκοσι τῶν πολιτῶν ἀπ-
 2 ἐσφαξαν, πεντακοσίους δ' ἐφυγάδευσαν. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ παρασκευαζομένων κατάγειν καὶ δύναμιν ἀθροίζοντων, Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Βοιωτοὶ παρεβοήθουν τοῖς σφαγεῦσιν, ὅπως τὴν πόλιν ἐξιδιοποιήσωνται.
 3 καὶ οἱ μὲν φυγάδες μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἐπὶ τὸ Λέχαιον καὶ τὸν ναῖσταθμον ἐπελθόντες νικτὸς κατὰ κράτος εἶλαν· τῇ δ' ὕστεραία τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπεξελθόντων, ὧν Ἰφικράτης ἡγείτο, συνέβη γενέσθαι μάχην, ἐν ᾗ Λακεδαιμόνιοι νικήσαντες οὐκ ὀλίγους ἀπέκτειναν.
 4 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ τε Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Κορίνθιοι πάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει παρελθόντες εἰς τὸ Λέχαιον, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πολιορκήσαντες τὸ χωρίον τὸ³ ἐντὸς τοῦ διατειχίσματος εἰσεβιάζοντο· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων

¹ So Eichstädt: προαγόμενος.

² ἐπιθυμούντων δημοκρατίας Wurm: ἐπιθυμῆα κρατούντων.

But Tiribazus, who commanded the land forces in 304 B.C. Asia, was envious of Conon's successes,¹ and on the plea that Conon was using the King's armaments to win the cities for the Athenians, he lured him to Sardis, where he arrested him, threw him in chains, and remanded him to custody.

86. In Corinth certain men who favoured a democracy, banding together while contests were being held in the theatre, instituted a slaughter and filled the city with civil strife; and when the Argives gave them their support in their venture, they put to the sword one hundred and twenty of the citizens and drove five hundred into exile. While the Lacedaemonians were making preparations to restore the exiles and gathering an army, the Athenians and Boeotians came to the aid of the murderers, in order that they might secure the adhesion of the city. The exiles, together with the Lacedaemonians and their allies, attacked Lechaeum² and the dock-yard by night and seized them by storm; and on the next day, when the troops of the city, which Iphicrates commanded, came out against them, a battle followed in which the Lacedaemonians were victorious and slew no small number of their opponents. After this the Boeotians and Athenians, and with them the Argives and Corinthians, came with all their forces to Lechaeum, and at the outset they laid siege to the place and forced their way into the corridor between the walls; but afterward the Lacedaemonians

¹ He was aroused against Conon by the Lacedaemonians (Xenophon, *Hell.* 4. 8. 12 f.).

² The harbour of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf, connected with Corinth by long walls.

³ τὸ deleted by Eichstädt, Vogel.

καὶ τῶν φυγάδων λαμπρῶς ἀγωνισαμένων ἐξεώσθη-
σαν οἱ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτῶν ἅπαντες. οὗτοι
5 εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀπεχώρησαν. εὐθὺ δὲ τῶν Ἰσθμίων
ἐπελθόντων διεφέροντο περὶ τῆς θέσεως τοῦ ἀγῶ-
νος· καὶ πολλὰ φιλονεικησάντων ἐκράτησαν οἱ
Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἐποίησαν θεῖναι
6 τὸν ἀγῶνα. τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον δεινῶν
σχεδόν τι περὶ τὴν Κόρινθον γενομένων ὁ πόλεμος
οὗτος ἐκλήθη Κορινθιακός, καὶ διέμεινεν ἔτη ὀκτώ.

87. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Ῥηγῖνοι κατηγοροῦν-
τες Διονυσίου ὅτι Μεσσήνην τειχίζων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς
κατασκευάζεται, πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς ὑπὸ Διονυσίου
φυγαδευομένους καὶ τάναντία πράττοντας ὑπεδέ-
ξαντο, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Ναξίων καὶ Καταναίων
τοὺς ὑπολειπομένους εἰς Μύλας κατοικίσαντες, δύ-
ναμιν παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ στρατηγὸν Ἐλωριν ἐξ-
2 ἐπέμψαν πολιορκήσοντα Μεσσήνην. τούτου δὲ τὴν
ἐπίθεσιν κατὰ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ποιησαμένου παρα-
βόλως, οἱ κατέχοντες τὴν πόλιν Μεσσήνιοι καὶ
Διονυσίου μισθοφόροι συστραφέντες ἀπήντησαν.
γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐνίκων οἱ Μεσσήνιοι καὶ
3 πλείους τῶν πεντακοσίων ἀπέκτειναν. εὐθὺ δ' ἐπὶ
τὰς Μύλας ἐπελθόντες εἶλον τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τοὺς
οἰκισθέντας ἐν αὐτῇ Ναξίους ὑποσπόνδους ἀφήκαν.
οὗτοι¹ μὲν οὖν εἰς τε Σικελοὺς καὶ² τὰς Ἑλληνίδας
πόλεις ἀπελθόντες ἄλλοι κατ' ἄλλους τόπους κατ-
4 ὥκησαν· ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος, τῶν περὶ τὸν³ πορθμὸν
αὐτῷ τόπων κατεσκευασμένων φιλίων, διενοεῖτο

¹ So Eichstädt: αὐτοί.

² τὰς ἄλλας after καὶ deleted by Wurm.

³ τὸν added by Reiske.

and the exiles put up a brilliant fight and forced out 894 B.C.
the Boeotians and all who were with them. They then, having lost about a thousand soldiers, returned to the city. And since the Isthmian Games were now at hand, there was a quarrel over who should conduct them. After much contention the Lacedaemonians had their way and saw to it that the exiles conducted the festival. Since the severe fighting in the war took place for the most part about Corinth, it was called the Corinthian War, and it continued for eight years.

87.¹ In Sicily the people of Rhegium, bringing the charge against Dionysius that in fortifying Messenê he was making preparations against them, first of all offered asylum to those who were expelled by Dionysius and were active against him, and then settled in Mylae the surviving Naxians and Catanians, prepared an army, and dispatched as its general Heloris² to lay siege to Messenê. When Heloris made a reckless attack upon the acropolis, the Messenians and the mercenaries of Dionysius, who were holding the city, closed ranks and advanced against him. In the battle that followed the Messenians were victorious and slew more than five hundred of their opponents. Marching straightway against Mylae, they seized the city and let the Naxians who had been settled there go free under a truce. These, accordingly, departed to the Siceli and the Greek cities and made their dwelling some in one place and others in another. Dionysius, now that the regions about the Straits had been brought to friendly terms with him, planned

¹ The narrative is resumed from chapter 78.

² Heloris had been exiled from Syracuse by Dionysius (chap. 103. 5; cp. chap. 8. 5).

μὲν ἐπὶ Ῥήγιον στρατιὰν ἄγειν, παρηνωχλεῖτο δ' ὑπὸ τῶν τὸ Ταυρομένιον κατειληφόντων Σικελῶν.
 5 διόπερ κρίνας συμφέρειν τούτοις ἐπιθέσθαι πρῶτοις, ἐξήγαγεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ στρατοπεδεύσας ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς τὴν Νάξον μέρους προσεκαρτέρει τῇ πολιορκίᾳ τὸν χειμῶνα, νομίζων τοὺς Σικελοὺς ἐκλείβειν τὸν λόφον διὰ τὸ μὴ πάλαι κατωκηκέναι.

88. Οἱ δὲ Σικελοὶ παρὰ τῶν πατέρων ἐκ παλαιοῦ παρειληφότες ὅτι τὰ μέρη ταῦτα τῆς νήσου Σικελῶν κατεχόντων Ἕλληνες πρῶτως καταπλεύσαντες ἔκτισαν μὲν Νάξον, ἐξέβαλον δ' ἐκ τούτου τοῦ λόφου τοὺς τότε κατοικοῦντας Σικελοὺς· διὸ δὴ φάσκοντες πατρώαν ἀνακτήσασθαι χώραν καὶ περὶ ὧν εἰς τοὺς ἑαυτῶν προγόνους ἐξήμαρτον Ἕλληνες ἀμύνεσθαι δικαίως, ἐφιλοτιμοῦντο κατασχεῖν τὸν
 2 λόφον. ὑπερβαλλούσης δὲ φιλονεικίας παρ' ἀμφοτέροις οὔσης, ἔτυχον μὲν οὔσαι τροπαὶ χειμεριναί, καὶ διὰ τοὺς ἐπιγινομένους χειμῶνας ὁ περὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τόπος πλήρης ἦν χιόνος. ἐνταῦθα δὲ Διονύσιος τοὺς Σικελοὺς διὰ τὴν ὀχυρότητα καὶ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τοῦ τείχους ῥαθυμοῦντας περὶ τὴν κατὰ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν φυλακὴν εὐρών, ὥρμησε νυκτὸς ἀσελήνου καὶ χειμερίου πρὸς τοὺς ἀνωτάτω
 3 τόπους. πολλὰ δὲ κακοπαθήσας διὰ τε τὴν τῶν κρημνῶν δυσχέρειαν καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῆς χιόνος, μᾶς μὲν ἀκροπόλεως ἐκυρίευσε, καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον ἐξήλκωσε καὶ τὰς ὄψεις ἔβλαιψε διὰ τὸ ψῦχος· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰς τὸ ἕτερον μέρος παρεισπεσὼν εἰσήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. τῶν δὲ Σικελῶν ἀθρόων¹ βοηθησάντων ἐξεώσθησαν οἱ μετὰ τοῦ

¹ So Dindorf: ἀθρόως.

to lead an army against Rhegium, but he had trouble ^{391 B.C.} with the Siceli who held Tauromenium. Deciding, therefore, that it would be to his advantage to attack them first, he led out his forces against them, pitched a camp on the side toward Naxos, and persisted in the siege during the winter, in the belief that the Siceli would desert the hill since they had not been dwelling there long.

88. The Siceli, however, had an ancient tradition, handed down from their ancestors, that these parts of the island had been the possession of the Siceli, when Greeks first landed there and founded Naxos, expelling from that very hill the Siceli who were then dwelling on it. Maintaining, therefore, that they had only recovered territory that belonged to their fathers and were justly righting the wrongs which the Greeks had committed against their ancestors, they put forth every effort to hold the hill. While extraordinary rivalry was being displayed on both sides, the winter solstice occurred, and because of the consequent winter storms the area about the acropolis was filled with snow. Thereupon Dionysius, who had discovered that the Siceli were careless in their guard of the acropolis because of its strength and the unusual height of the wall, advanced on a moonless and stormy night against the loftiest sectors. After many difficulties both because of the obstacles offered by the crags and because of the great depth of the snow he occupied one peak, although his face was frosted and his vision impaired by the cold. After this he broke through to the other side and led his army into the city. But when the Siceli came up in a body, the troops of Dionysius were thrust out and

Διονυσίου, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν τῇ φυγῇ τυπτόμενος εἰς
τὸν θώρακα περιεκυλίσθη, καὶ παρ' ὀλίγον συν-
4 ἐλήφθη ζῶν. τῶν δὲ Σικελῶν ἐπικειμένων ἐξ ὑπερ-
δεξίων τόπων, ἀηγρήθησαν μὲν τῶν μετὰ Διονυσίου
πλείους τῶν ἑξακοσίων, ἀπέβαλον δὲ τὰς πανοπλίας
οἱ πλείστοι· καὶ αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Διονύσιος μόνον τὸν
5 θώρακα διέσωσεν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀτυχίαν ταύτην
Ἀκραγαντῖνοι καὶ Μεσσήνιοι τοὺς τὰ Διονυσίου
φρονούντας μεταστησάμενοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀντ-
ειχοντο καὶ τῆς τοῦ τυράννου συμμαχίας ἀπέστη-
σαν.

89. Πausanίας δὲ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασι-
λεὺς ἐγκαλούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν ἔφυγεν, ἄρξας
ἔτη δεκατέτταρα· τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος
ὁ υἱὸς Ἀγησίπολις ἤρξε τὸν ἴσον τῷ πατρὶ χρόνον.
2 ἐτελεύτησε δὲ καὶ Πausanίας ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων
βασιλεὺς, ἀναιρεθεὶς ὑπὸ Ἀμύντου δόλῳ, ἄρξας
ἐνιαυτόν· τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν κατέσχεν Ἀμύντας, καὶ
ἤρξεν ἔτη εἴκοσι τέσσαρα.

90. Τοῦ δὲ ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι
μὲν παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν Δημόστρατος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ
δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διώκουν χιλίαρχοι ἑξ, Λεύ-
2 κιος Τιτίνιος, Πόπλιος Λικίνιος, Πόπλιος Με-
λαῖος, Κόιντος Μάλλιος, Γναῖος Γενύκιος, Λεύκιος
Ἀτίλιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφόντων
Μάγων ὁ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατηγὸς διέτριβε
μὲν ἐν Σικελίᾳ, τὰ δὲ πράγματα τῶν Καρχηδονίων
3 ἀπὸ τῆς γεγενημένης συμφορᾶς ἀνελάμβανε· ταῖς
τε γὰρ ὑποτεταγμέναις πόλεσι φιλανθρώπως προσ-
εφέρετο καὶ τοὺς ὑπὸ Διονυσίου πολεμουμένους
ὑπεδέχετο. ἐποιήσατο δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς πλείστους
τῶν Σικελῶν συμμαχίας, καὶ δυνάμεις ἀθροίσας

Dionysius himself was struck on the corslet in the 394 B.C. flight, sent scrambling, and barely escaped being taken alive. Since the Siceli pressed upon them from superior ground, more than six hundred of Dionysius' troops were slain and most of them lost their complete armour, while Dionysius himself saved only his corslet. After this disaster the Acragantini and Messenians banished the partisans of Dionysius, asserted their freedom, and renounced their alliance with the tyrant.

89. Pausanias, the king of the Lacedaemonians, was accused by his fellow citizens and went into exile after a reign of fourteen years, and his son Agesipolis succeeded to the kingship and reigned for the same length of time as his father. Pausanias too, the king of the Macedonians, died after a reign of one year, being assassinated by Amyntas, who seized the kingship and reigned twenty-four years.

90. At the conclusion of this year, in Athens 393 B.C. Demostratus took over the archonship, and in Rome the consular magistracy was administered by six military tribunes, Lucius Titinius, Publius Licinius, Publius Melaeus, Quintus Mallius, Gnaeus Genycius, and Lucius Atilius. After these magistrates had entered office, Magon, the Carthaginian general, was stationed in Sicily. He set about retrieving the Carthaginian cause after the disaster they had suffered, for he showed kindness to the subject cities and received the victims of Dionysius' wars. He also formed alliances with most of the Siceli and, after gathering armaments, launched an attack upon the

ἐστράτευσεν εἰς τὴν Μεσσηνίαν. λεηλατήσας δὲ
τὴν χώραν καὶ πολλῆς ὠφελείας ἐγκρατὴς γενό-
μενος ἀνέζευξε καὶ πρὸς Ἀβακαίνῃ πόλει συμμαχίδι
4 κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. Διονυσίου δὲ ἐπελθόντος
μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως παρετάχθησαν, καὶ γενομένης
καρτερᾶς μάχης ἐνίκησαν οἱ περὶ Διονύσιον. καὶ
οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι πλείους ὀκτακοσίων ἀποβα-
λόντες ἔφυγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν, Διονύσιος δὲ τότε μὲν
εἰς Συρακούσας ἀνέζευξε, μετὰ δὲ τινας ἡμέρας
ἐκατὸν τριῆρεις πληρώσας ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Ῥη-
5 γίνους. ἀπροσδοκῆτως δὲ νυκτὸς ἐπιφανεῖς τῇ
πόλει τὰς πύλας ἐνέπρησε καὶ τοῖς τείχεσι προσ-
ῆρσε κλίμακας. οἱ δὲ Ῥηγῖνοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
ὀλίγοι προσβοηθήσαντες ἐπεχείρουν σβεννύναι τὴν
φλόγα, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἐλώριδος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ
παραγενομένου καὶ συμβουλευσάντος τὰναντία πράτ-
6 τειν ἔσωσαν τὴν πόλιν. σβεννύντες μὲν γὰρ τὸ
πῦρ οὐκ ἂν ἴσχυσαν Διονύσιον κωλύσαι εἰσελθεῖν,
ὀλίγοι παντελῶς ὄντες, ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἐγγύς οἰκῶν
ἐνέγκαντες φρύγανα καὶ ξύλα τὴν φλόγα κατ-
εσκεύαζον μείζονα, μέχρι ὅτου τὸ πλῆθος ἐν τοῖς
7 ὅπλοις ἀθροισθὲν παρεβοήθησεν. Διονύσιος δὲ τῆς
ἐπιβολῆς ἀποτυχὼν ἐπῆλθε τὴν χώραν ἐμπυρί-
ζων καὶ δενδροτομῶν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐνιαυσίους¹
ἀνοχὰς ποιησάμενος ἐξέπλευσεν ἐπὶ Συρακου-
σῶν.

91. Οἱ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν κατοικοῦντες Ἕλληνες
εἰρῶν μὲν μέχρι τῆς ἑαυτῶν χώρας προβαίνουσιν
τὴν Διονυσίου πλεονεξίαν, συμμαχίαν δὲ πρὸς ἄλ-
λῆλους ἐποίησαντο καὶ συνέδριον ἐγκατεσκεύαζον.
ἤλπιζον γὰρ τὸν Διονύσιον ῥαδίως ἀμυνεῖσθαι καὶ

¹ ἐνιαυσίους PL, ἐνιαυσιαίους cet.

territory of Messenê. After ravaging the countryside ^{393 B.C.} and seizing much booty he marched from that place and went into camp near the city of Abacaenê, which was his ally. When Dionysius came up with his army, the forces drew up for battle, and after a sharp engagement Dionysius was the victor. The Carthaginians fled into the city after a loss of more than eight hundred men, while Dionysius withdrew for the time being to Syracuse; but after a few days he manned one hundred triremes and set out against the Rhegians. Arriving unexpectedly by night before the city, he put fire to the gates and set ladders against the walls. The Rhegians, coming up in defence as they did at first in small numbers, endeavoured to put out the flames, but later, when their general Heloris arrived and advised them to do just the opposite, they saved the city. For if they had put out the fire, they would not have been strong enough to prevent Dionysius from entering, being far too small a number; but by bringing firewood and timbers from the neighbouring houses they made the flames higher, until the main body of their troops could assemble in arms and come to the defence. Dionysius, who had failed of his design, traversed the countryside, wasting it in flames and cutting down orchards, and then concluded a truce for a year and sailed off to Syracuse.

91. The Greek inhabitants of Italy, when they saw the encroachments of Dionysius advancing as far as their own lands, formed an alliance among themselves and established a Council. It was their hope to defend themselves with ease against Dionysius

τοῖς παροικοῦσι Λευκανῶν ἀντιτάξεσθαι· καὶ γὰρ οὗτοι τότε διεπολέμουν πρὸς αὐτοὺς.

- 2 Οἱ δὲ τὸ Λέχαιον τῆς Κορινθίας κατέχοντες φυγάδες νυκτὸς ὑπὸ τινων εἰσαχθέντες ἐνεχείρησαν μὲν καταλαμβάνειν τὰ τεῖχη, τῶν δὲ μετ' Ἴφικράτους ἐκβοηθησάντων τριακοσίους ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀποβαλόντες ἔφυγον ἐπὶ τὸν ναύσταθμον. μετὰ δέ τινας ἡμέρας τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων μέρος τῆς στρατιᾶς διήει διὰ τῆς Κορινθίας χώρας, οἷς Ἴφικράτης καὶ τινες τῶν ἐν Κορίνθῳ συμμάχων ἐπιπεσόντες
- 3 τοὺς πλείστους ἀνείλον. Ἴφικράτης δὲ μετὰ τῶν πελταστῶν ἐπὶ Φλιασίαν στρατεύσας, καὶ μάχην τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως συνάψας, τούτων μὲν πλείους τριακοσίων ἀπέκτεινε· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπὶ Σικυνῶνα αὐτοῦ πορευθέντος, οἱ Σικυνῶνιοι παραταξάμενοι πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἀπέβαλον περὶ πεντακοσίους καὶ συνέφυγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

92. Τούτων δὲπραχθέντων Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ τῶν ὀπλων πανδημεὶ στρατεύσαντες εἰς Κόρινθον τὴν τ' ἀκρόπολιν κατελάβοντο καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐξιδιοποιησάμενοι τὴν Κορινθίων χώραν Ἀργεῖαν ἐποίησαν.

2 ἐπεβάλετο δὲ καὶ Ἴφικράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος καταλαβέσθαι τὴν πόλιν,¹ ἐπιτήδειον οὔσαν εἰς τὴν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡγεμονίαν· τοῦ δὲ δήμου κωλύσαντος οὗτος μὲν ἀπέθετο τὴν ἀρχήν, οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι Χαβρίαν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ στρατηγὸν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον ἐξέπεμψαν.

- 3 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Ἀμύντας ὁ Φιλίππου πατὴρ Ἰλλυριῶν ἐμβαλόντων εἰς Μακεδονίαν ἐξέπιπτεν ἐκ τῆς χώρας²· ἀπογνοὺς δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν Ὀλυν-

¹ So Dindorf: χώραν.

² χώρας Dindorf: πόλεως.

and to resist the neighbouring Leucani; for these last were also at war with them at this time. 398 B.C.

The exiles who held Lechaëum in Corinthian territory, being admitted into the city¹ in the night, endeavoured to get possession of the walls, but when the troops of Iphicrates came up against them, they lost three hundred of their number and fled back to the ship station. Some days later a contingent of the Lacedæmonian army was passing through Corinthian territory, when Iphicrates and some of the allies in Corinth fell on them and slew the larger number. Iphicrates with his peltasts advanced against the territory of Phlius,² and joining battle with the men of the city, he slew more than three hundred of them. Then, when he advanced against Sicyon, the Sicyonians offered battle before their walls but lost about five hundred men and found refuge within their city.

92. After these events had taken place, the Argives took up arms in full force and marched against Corinth, and after seizing the acropolis and securing the city for themselves, they made the Corinthian territory Argive. The Athenian Iphicrates also had the design to seize the city, since it was advantageous for the control of Greece; but when the Athenian people opposed it, he resigned his position. The Athenians appointed Chabrias general in his place and sent him to Corinth.

In Macedonia Amyntas, the father of Philip, was driven from his country by Illyrians who invaded Macedonia, and giving up hope for his crown, he made a present to the Olynthians of his territory

¹ Corinth.

² Some ten miles south-west of Corinth.

θίοις μὲν τὴν σύνεγγυς χώραν ἔδωρήσατο, αὐτὸς δὲ τότε μὲν ἀπέβαλε τὴν βασιλείαν, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ χρόνον ὑπὸ Θετταλῶν καταχθεὶς ἀνεκτήσατο τὴν
 4 ἀρχήν, καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη εἴκοσι τέτταρα. ἔνιοι δὲ φασὶ μετὰ τὴν ἔκπτωσιν τὴν Ἀμύντου διετῇ χρόνον Ἀργαῖον βασιλεῦσαι τῶν Μακεδόνων, καὶ τότε τὸν Ἀμύνταν ἀνακτήσασθαι τὴν βασιλείαν.

93. Περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον καὶ Σάτυρος ὁ Σπαρτάκου μὲν υἱός, βασιλεὺς δὲ Βοσπόρου, ἐτελεύτησεν, ἄρξας ἔτη τετταράκοντα². τὴν ἡγεμονίαν δὲ διεδέξατο ὁ υἱὸς Λεύκων ἐπ' ἔτη τετταράκοντα.
 2 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαῖοι πολιορκοῦντες ἐνδέκατον ἔτος Βηίους κατέστησαν αὐτοκράτορα μὲν Μάρκον Φούριον, ἵππαρχον δὲ Πόπλιον Κορνήλιον. οὗτοι δὲ ἀναλαβόντες τὰς δυνάμεις Βηίους ἐξεπολιόρκησαν διώρυγα κατασκευάσαντες, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐξανδραποδισάμενοι τοὺς τε ἄνδρας καὶ τὴν
 3 ἄλλην λείαν ἐλαφυροπώλησαν. ὁ μὲν οὖν αὐτοκράτωρ θρίαμβον ἤγαγεν, ὁ δὲ τῶν Ῥωμαίων δῆμος ἐκ τῶν λαφύρων δεκάτην ἐξελόμενος χρυσοῦν κατεσκεύασε κρατῆρα καὶ εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀνέθηκεν.
 4 οἱ δὲ κομίζοντες αὐτὸν πρεσβευταὶ λησταῖς Λιπαραίοις περιέπεσον, καὶ πάντες αἰχμαλωτισθέντες κατήχθησαν εἰς Λιπάραν. Τιμασίθεος δ' ὁ τῶν Λιπαραίων στρατηγὸς γνοὺς τὸ γεγενημένον, τοὺς τε πρεσβευτὰς ἀνέσωσε καὶ τὸ χρυσίον ἀποδοὺς εἰς Δελφοὺς τοὺς πρέσβεις ἀποκατέστησεν. οἱ δὲ τὸν κρατῆρα κομίζοντες, ἀναθέντες αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν τῶν Μασσαλιητῶν θησαυρόν, εἰς Ῥώμην ἀνέστρεψαν.
 5 διόπερ ὁ δῆμος τῶν Ῥωμαίων πυθόμενος

¹ βασιλεῦσαι τῶν Reiske : βασιλεύσαντα.

² τέτταρα after τετταράκοντα deleted by Vogel (cp. 12. 36. 1).

which bordered on theirs. For the time being he lost ^{393 B.C.} his kingdom, but shortly he was restored by the Thessalians, recovered his crown, and ruled for twenty-four years. Some say, however, that after the expulsion of Amyntas the Macedonians were ruled by Argæus for a period of two years, and that it was after that time that Amyntas recovered the kingship.

93. The same year Satyrus, the son of Spartacus and king of Bosphorus, died after a reign of forty years, and his son Leucon succeeded him in the rulership for a period of forty years.

In Italy the Romans, who were in the eleventh year of their siege of the Veians, appointed Marcus Furius to be dictator and Publius Cornelius to be master of the horse. These restored the spirit of the troops and captured Veii¹ by constructing an underground passage; the city they reduced to slavery, selling the inhabitants with the other booty. The dictator then celebrated a triumph, and the Roman people, taking a tenth of the spoil, made a gold bowl and dedicated it to the oracle at Delphi. The ambassadors who were taking it fell in with pirates from the Lipari islands, were all taken prisoners, and brought to Lipara. But Timasitheüs, the general of the Liparæans, on learning what had taken place, rescued the ambassadors, gave them back the vessel of gold, and sent them on their way to Delphi. The men who were conveying the bowl dedicated it in the Treasury² of the Massalians and returned to Rome. Consequently the Roman people, when they

¹ The fullest account of the capture of this city after a ten-year siege is in Livy, 5. 19 ff.

² Delphi was filled with such small buildings erected by individual Greek cities to house their dedications to the oracle.

τὴν τοῦ Τιμασιθέου καλοκάγαθίαν, παραχρήμα αὐ-
τὸν ἐτίμησε δημόσιον δοῦς. κατάλυμα, καὶ μετὰ
ταῦτ' ἔτεσιν ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα ἑπτὰ τὴν Λιπάραν
ἀφελόμενος τῶν Καρχηδονίων τοὺς ἐγγόνους τοῦ
Τιμασιθέου τῶν τε εἰσφορῶν ἀτελεῖς ἀφῆκε καὶ
ἐλευθέρους ἐποίησεν.

94. Ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ ἐνιαύσιος διεληλύθει χρόνος, Ἀθή-
νησι μὲν ἦρχε Φιλοκλῆς, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν
ἀρχὴν μετέλαβον ἑξ χιλίαρχοι, Πόπλιος καὶ Κορ-
νήλιος, Καίσων Φάβιος, Λεύκιος Φούριος, Κόιντος
Σερουίλιος, Μάρκος Οὐαλέριος· ἤχθη δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμ-
πίας κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἑβδόμη πρὸς ταῖς
2 ἐνενηήκοντα, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα Τερίρης. κατὰ δὲ τού-
τους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀθηναῖοι στρατηγὸν ἐλόμενοι
Θρασύβουλον ἐξέπεμψαν μετὰ τριήρων τετταρά-
κοντα. οὗτος δὲ πλεύσας εἰς Ἰωνίαν καὶ χρήματα
λαβὼν παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων ἀνέζευξε, καὶ δια-
τρίβων περὶ Χερρόνησον Μήδοκον καὶ Σεύθην τοὺς
3 τῶν Θρακῶν βασιλεῖς συμμάχους ἐποίησατο. μετὰ
δὲ τινα χρόνον ἐξ Ἑλλησπόντου πλεύσας εἰς Λέσ-
βον ἐν τῷ παρὰ τὴν Ἐρεσον αἰγιαλῷ καθώρμει.
ἐπιγενομένων δὲ πνευμάτων μεγάλων εἴκοσι μὲν
καὶ τρεῖς τριήρεις διεφθάρησαν· μετὰ δὲ τῶν λοιπῶν
διασωθεῖς ἐπήει τὰς κατὰ τὴν Λέσβον πόλεις
προσαγόμενος· ἀφειστήκεισαν γὰρ πᾶσαι πλην
4 Μιτυλήνης. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Μέθυμναν παρα-
γενόμενος ἐπισυνῆψε μάχην τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως,
ὧν ἦρχε Θηρίμαχος ὁ Σπαρτιάτης. ἀγωνισάμενος
δὲ λαμπρῶς αὐτόν τε τὸν Θηρίμαχον ἀνείλε καὶ
τῶν Μεθυμναίων οὐκ ὀλίγους, τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς
συνέκλεισεν ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν, καὶ τὴν μὲν τῶν

¹ καθ' added by Dindorf.

learned of this generous act of Timasitheüs, honoured 392 B.C. him at once by conferring the right to public hospitality, and one hundred and thirty-seven years later, when they took Lipara from the Carthaginians, they relieved the descendants of Timasitheüs of the payment of taxes and gave them freedom.

94. When the year had ended, in Athens Philocles 392 B.C. became archon, and in Rome the consular magistracy was assumed by six military tribunes, Publius and Cornelius, Caeso Fabius, Lucius Furius, Quintus Servilius, and Marcus Valerius¹; and this year the Ninety-seventh Olympiad was celebrated, that in which Terires was victor.² In this year the Athenians chose Thrasybulus general and sent him to sea with forty triremes. He sailed to Ionia, collected funds from the allies, and proceeded on his way; and while tarrying at the Chersonesus he made allies of Medocus and Seuthes, the kings of the Thracians. After some time he sailed from the Hellespont to Lesbos and anchored off the coast at Eresus. But strong winds arose and twenty-three triremes were lost. Getting off safe with the other ships he advanced against the cities of Lesbos, with the intention of winning them over; for they had all revolted with the exception of Mitylenê. First he appeared before Methymna and joined battle with the men of the city, who were commanded by the Spartan Therimachus. In a brilliant fight he slew not only Therimachus himself but no small number of the Methymnaeans and shut up the rest of them within their walls; he also

¹ This list is hopelessly defective. Livy (5. 24. 1) gives the names as Publius Cornelius Cossus, Publius Cornelius Scipio, Marcus Valerius Maximus, Caeso Fabius Ambustus, Lucius Furius Medullinus, and Quintus Servilius.

² In the "stadion."

τὴν τοῦ Τιμασιθέου καλοκάγαθίαν, παραχρῆμα αὐτὸν ἐτίμησε δημόσιον δοῦς. κατάλυμα, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' ἔτεσιν ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα ἑπτὰ τὴν Λιπάραν ἀφελόμενος τῶν Καρχηδονίων τοὺς ἐγγόνους τοῦ Τιμασιθέου τῶν τε εἰσφορῶν ἀτελεῖς ἀφῆκε καὶ ἐλευθέρους ἐποίησεν.

94. Ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ ἐνιαύσιος διεληλύθει χρόνος, Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦρχε Φιλοκλῆς, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν μετέλαβον ἕξ χιλιάρχοι, Πόπλιος καὶ Κορνήλιος, Καίσιων Φάβιος, Λεύκιος Φούριος, Κόιντος Σερουίλιος, Μάρκος Οὐαλέριος· ἤχθη δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπιάς κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἑβδόμη πρὸς ταῖς
 2 ἐνενηήκοντα, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα Τερίρης. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀθηναῖοι στρατηγὸν ἐλόμενοι Θρασύβουλον ἐξέπεμψαν μετὰ τριήρων τετταράκοντα. οὗτος δὲ πλεύσας εἰς Ἰωνίαν καὶ χρήματα λαβὼν παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων ἀνέξευξε, καὶ διατρίβων περὶ Χερρόνησον Μήδοκον καὶ Σεύθην τοὺς
 3 τῶν Θρακῶν βασιλεῖς συμμάχους ἐποίησατο. μετὰ δέ τινα χρόνον ἕξ Ἑλλησπόντου πλεύσας εἰς Λέσβον ἐν τῷ παρὰ τὴν Ἐρεσον αἰγιαλῷ καθώρμει. ἐπιγενομένων δὲ πνευμάτων μεγάλων εἴκοσι μὲν καὶ τρεῖς τριήρεις διεφθάρησαν· μετὰ δὲ τῶν λοιπῶν διασωθεῖς ἐπῆει τὰς κατὰ τὴν Λέσβον πόλεις
 4 προσαγόμενος· ἀφειστήκεισαν γὰρ πᾶσαι πλην Μιτυλήνης. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Μέθυμναν παραγενόμενος ἐπισυνῆψε μάχην τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, ὧν ἦρχε Θηρίμαχος ὁ Σπαρτιάτης. ἀγωνισάμενος δὲ λαμπρῶς αὐτόν τε τὸν Θηρίμαχον ἀνείλε καὶ τῶν Μεθυμναίων οὐκ ὀλίγους, τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς συνέκλεισεν ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν, καὶ τὴν μὲν τῶν

¹ καθ' added by Dindorf.

learned of this generous act of Timasitheüs, honoured 893 B.C.
him at once by conferring the right to public hospitality, and one hundred and thirty-seven years later, when they took Lipara from the Carthaginians, they relieved the descendants of Timasitheüs of the payment of taxes and gave them freedom.

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² In the "stadion."

Μεθυμναίων χώραν ἔφθειρε, τὴν δ' Ἑρεσον καὶ τὴν Ἀντισσαν καθ' ὁμολογίαν παρέλαβεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα παρά τε Χίων καὶ Μιτυληναίων συμμάχων ἀθροίσας ναῦς ἔπλευσεν ἐπὶ Ῥόδον.

95. Καρχηδόνιοι δὲ βραδέως ἑαυτοὺς ἐκ τῆς περὶ Συρακούσας συμφορᾶς ἀναλαβόντες, ἔγνωσαν ἀντέχεσθαι τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν πραγμάτων. κρίναντες δὲ διαγωνίζεσθαι, ναυσὶ μὲν μακραῖς ὁλίγαις διέβησαν, δύναμιν δὲ συνήγαγον ἀπὸ τε Λιβύης καὶ Σαρδοῦς, ἔτι δὲ τῶν ἐξ Ἰταλίας βαρβάρων. πάντας δ' ἐπιμελῶς καθοπλίσαντες μετὰ τῆς οἰκείας χορηγίας ἐπεραιώθησαν εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν, οὐκ ἐλάττους ὄντες τῶν ὀκτὼ μυριάδων, ὧν ἡγεῖτο Μάγων.

2 οὗτος μὲν οὖν διὰ Σικελῶν πορευθεὶς, καὶ τὰς πλείστας πόλεις ἀποστήσας τοῦ Διονυσίου, κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἐν τῇ τῶν Ἀγυριναίων χώρα παρὰ τὸν Χρῦσαν ποταμὸν ἐγγὺς τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς φερούσης εἰς Μοργαντίναν· τοὺς γὰρ Ἀγυριναίους οὐ δυνάμενος εἰς συμμαχίαν προσλαβέσθαι, τῆς εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν ἀπέστη πορείας, ἀκούων τοὺς πολεμίους ἐκ Συρακουσῶν ὠρμηκέναι.

3 Διονύσιος δὲ πυνθόμενος τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διὰ τῆς μεσογείου τὴν πορείαν ποιουμένους, ταχὺ συλλέξας οὓς ἡδύνατο τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ τῶν μισθοφόρων ὤρμησε, τοὺς πάντας ἔχων οὐκ ἐλάττους

4 δισμυρίων. παραγενόμενος δ' ἐγγὺς τῶν πολεμίων διεπρεσβεύσατο πρὸς Ἀγυριν τὸν δυναστεύοντα τῶν Ἀγυριναίων. οὗτος δὲ τῶν τότε τυράννων τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ μεγίστην εἶχε δύναμιν μετὰ Διονυσίῳ· τῶν τε γὰρ περικειμένων ἐρυμάτων σχεδὸν

ravaged the territory of the Methymnacans and received the surrender of Eresus and Antissa. After this he gathered ships from the Chian and Mitylenaeans allies and sailed to Rhodes. 392 B.C.

95. The Carthaginians, after a slow recovery from the disaster they had suffered at Syracuse,¹ resolved to keep their hand in Sicilian affairs. Having decided upon war, they crossed over with only a few warships, but brought together troops from Libya and Sardinia as well as from the barbarians of Italy. The soldiers were all carefully supplied with equipment to which they were accustomed and brought over to Sicily, being no less than eighty thousand in number and under the command of Magon. This commander accordingly made his way through the Siceli, detaching most of the cities from Dionysius, and went into camp in the territory of the Agrinacans² on the banks of the Chrysas River near the road that leads to Morgantina. For since he was unable to bring the Agrinacans to enter an alliance with him, he refrained from marching farther, since he had news that the enemy had set out from Syracuse.

Dionysius, on learning that the Carthaginians were making their way through the interior, speedily collected as many Syracusans and mercenaries as he could and set forth, having in all not less than twenty thousand soldiers. When he came near the enemy he sent an embassy to Agyris, the lord of the Agrinacans. This man possessed the strongest armament of any of the tyrants of Sicily at that time after Dionysius, since he was lord of practically all

¹ Cp. chap. 75.

² Agyrium was the birthplace of Diodorus.

¹ So Hertlein: *ἐνέορη*.

² *τε* Eichstädt: *τότε*.

ἀπάντων ἐκυρίευσ¹ καὶ τῆς πόλεως τῶν Ἀγυριναίων
 ἦρχε πολυοχλουμένης κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς καιροὺς·
 5 εἶχε γὰρ πολίτας οὐκ ἐλάττους διςμυρίων. ἦν δὲ
 καὶ εἰς τοῦτο τὸ πλῆθος ἐν τῇ πόλει συνηθροισ-
 μένον² χρημάτων πολλῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν
 παράθεσις, ἦν Ἀγυρις ἠθροίκει πεφονευκῶς τοὺς
 6 εὐπορωτάτους τῶν πολιτῶν. ἀλλ' ὁ Διονύσιος
 μετ' ὀλίγων³ εἰσελθὼν ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους ἔπεισε
 τὸν Ἀγυριν συμμαχῆσαι γνησίως, καὶ πολλὴν
 ἐπηγγείλατο χώραν τῆς ὁμόρου δωρήσεσθαι⁴ κατ-
 7 ὀρθωθέντος τοῦ πολέμου. ὁ δ' Ἀγυρις πρῶτον
 μὲν πάσῃ τῇ Διονυσίου δυνάμει σίτον καὶ τᾶλλα
 ὅσα ἦν χρεῖα προθύμως ἐδωρήσατο, καὶ πανδημεὶ
 τὴν δύναμιν ἐξαγαγὼν ἐστράτευσε μετὰ Διονυσίου
 καὶ κοινῇ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους διεπολέμει.

96. Μάγων δ' ἐν πολεμία χώρα στρατοπεδεύων,
 καὶ τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἐνδεὴς αἰεὶ μᾶλλον γινόμενος, οὐ
 μετρίως ἡλαττοῦτο· καὶ γὰρ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγυριν
 τῆς χώρας ἔμπειροι καθεστῶτες ἐν ταῖς ἐνέδραις
 ἐπλεονέκτου καὶ τὰς ἀγορὰς τῶν πολεμίων ἀφη-
 2 ροῦντο. λεγόντων δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων διὰ μάχης
 κρίνειν ὡς τάχιστα τὰ πράγματα, Διονύσιος ἠναν-
 τιοῦτο λέγων χωρὶς κινδύνων τῷ χρόνῳ καὶ τῇ
 σπάνει καταφθαρῆσεσθαι τοὺς βαρβάρους· ἐφ' οἷς
 παροργισθέντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι κατέλιπον τὸν Διο-
 3 νύσιον. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εὐλαβούμενος ἐπ'
 ἐλευθερίαν ἐκάλει τοὺς οἰκέτας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα δια-
 πρεσβευσασμένων τῶν Καρχηδονίων ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης
 ὑπακούσας ἀναπομπίμους τοῖς κυρίοις ἐποίησε,
 πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους εἰρήνην ἐποίησατο.

¹ So Eichstädt: ἐκυρίευσε.

² So Rhodoman: συνηθροισμένον.

the neighbouring fortified communities and ruled the city of the Agrinaeans which was well peopled at that time, for it had no less than twenty thousand citizens. There was also laid up on the acropolis for this multitude which had been gathered together in the city a large store of money which Agyris had collected after he had murdered the wealthiest citizens. But Dionysius, after entering the city with a small company, persuaded Agyris to join him as a genuine ally and promised to make him a present of a large portion of neighbouring territory if the war ended successfully. At the outset, then, Agyris readily provided the entire army of Dionysius with food and whatever else it needed, led forth his troops in a body, joined with Dionysius in the campaign, and fought together with him in the war against the Carthaginians. 392 B.C.

96. Magon, since he was encamped in hostile territory and was ever more and more in want of supplies, was at no little disadvantage; for the troops of Agyris, being familiar with the territory, held the advantage in laying ambushes and were continually cutting off the enemy's supplies. The Syracusans were for deciding the issue by battle as soon as possible, but Dionysius opposed them, saying that time and want would ruin the barbarians without fighting. Provoked to anger at this the Syracusans deserted him. In his first concern Dionysius proclaimed freedom for the slaves, but later, when the Carthaginians sent embassies to discuss peace, he negotiated with them, sent back the slaves to their masters, and made peace with the Carthaginians. The conditions

³ So Rhodoman: ὀλίγον.

⁴ So Dindorf: δωρήσασθαι.

- 4 ἦσαν δ' αἱ² συνθήκαι τὰ μὲν ἄλλα παραπλήσιαι ταῖς πρότερον, Σικελούς δὲ δεῖν ὑπὸ Διονύσιον τετάχθαι καὶ παραλαβεῖν αὐτὸν τὸ Ταυρομένιον. μετὰ δὲ τὰς συνθήκας Μάγων μὲν ἀπέπλευσε, Διονύσιος δὲ παραλαβὼν τὸ Ταυρομένιον τοὺς μὲν πλείστους τῶν ἐκεῖ Σικελῶν ἐξέβαλεν, τῶν δ' ἰδίων μισθοφόρων τοὺς ἐπιτηδαιοτάτους ἐπιλέξας κατώκισεν.
- 5 Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαῖοι Φαλίσκον πόλιν ἐκ τοῦ Φαλίσκων ἔθνους ἐξεπόρθησαν.

97. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦν ἄρχων Νικοτέλης, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διώκουν χιλίαρχοι τρεῖς, Μάρκος Φούριος, Γάιος Αἰμίλιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφότων οἱ λακωνίζοντες τῶν Ῥοδίων ἐπαναστάντες τῷ δήμῳ τοὺς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φρονούντας

2 ἐξέβαλον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. συνδραμόντων δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις καὶ πειρωμένων ἀντέχεσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων, ἐπεκράτησαν οἱ Λακεδαιμονίοι² συμμαχοῦντες, καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν ἐφόνευσαν, τοὺς δὲ διαφυγόντας ἐξέκήρυξαν. εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Λακεδαίμονα περὶ βοηθείας, εὐλα-

3 βούμενοι μὴ τινες τῶν πολιτῶν νεωτερίσωσιν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δ' αὐτοῖς ἀπέστειλαν ἑπτὰ τριήρεις καὶ τοὺς ἀφηγησομένους τῶν πραγμάτων τρεῖς ἄνδρας, Εὐδόκιμον καὶ Φιλόδοκον καὶ Διφίλαν. οὗτοι δὲ πρῶτον εἰς Σάμον κομισθέντες ἀπέστησαν τὴν πόλιν Ἀθηναίων, ἔπειτα καταπλεύσαντες εἰς Ῥόδον τῶν ἐνταῦθα πραγμάτων εἶχον τὴν ἐπι-

4 μέλειαν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, προχωρούντων αὐ-

were like the former ¹ except that the Siceli were ^{392 B.C.} to be subject to Dionysius and that he was to receive Tauromenium. After the conclusion of the treaty Magon sailed off, and Dionysius, on taking possession of Tauromenium, banished most of the Siceli who were in it and selected and settled there the most suitable members of his own mercenary troops.

Such was the state of affairs in Sicily ; and in Italy the Romans pillaged the city of Faliscus of the tribe of the Falisci.

97. At the close of this year, in Athens Nicoteles ^{391 B.C.} was archon, and in Rome the consular magistracy was administered by three military tribunes, Marcus Furius and Gaius Aemilius.² After these magistrates had entered office, the philo-Lacedaemonians among the Rhodians rose up against the party of the people and expelled from the city the partisans of the Athenians. When these banded together under arms and endeavoured to maintain their interests, the allies of the Lacedaemonians got the upper hand, slaughtered many, and formally banished those who escaped. They also at once sent ambassadors to Lacedaemon to get aid, fearing that some of the citizens would rise in revolt. The Lacedaemonians dispatched to them seven triremes and three men to take charge of affairs, Eudocimus,³ Philodocus, and Diphilas. They first reached Samos and brought that city over from the Athenians, and then they put in at Rhodes and assumed the oversight of affairs there. The Lacedaemonians, now that their affairs were

¹ See Book 13. 114. 1.

² Livy (5. 26) gives six names including these two.

³ Called Ecdicus in Xenophon, *Hell.* 4. 8. 20.

¹ δ' αὖ Eichstädt: 34.

² So Wesseling: Λακεδαιμόνιοι.

τοῖς τῶν πραγμάτων, ἔγνωσαν ἀντέχεσθαι τῆς θαλάττης καὶ πάλιν ἐκ τοῦ κατ' ὀλίγον ἐκράτουν τῶν συμμάχων ἀθροίσαντες ναυτικόν. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν εἰς τε Σάμον καὶ Κνίδον καὶ Ῥόδον κατέπλευσαν, καὶ πανταχόθεν ναῦς τε καὶ τοὺς ἀρίστους καταγράφοντες¹ ἐπιβάτας ἐξήρτυον πολυτελῶς τριῆρεις εἴκοσιν ἐπτά.

- 5 Ἀγησίλαος δ' ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς, ἀκούων τοὺς Ἀργεῖους περὶ τὴν Κόρινθον διατρίβοντας, ἐξήγαγε τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πανδημεὶ πλὴν μιᾶς μόρας. ἐπελθὼν δὲ τὴν Ἀργεῖαν πᾶσαν τὰς μὲν κτήσεις διήρπασεν, τὴν δὲ χώραν δενδροτομήσας εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην ἀπεχώρησεν.

98. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Κύπρον Εὐαγόρας ὁ Σαλαμί-
νιος, ὃς ἦν μὲν εὐγενέστατος, τῶν γὰρ κτισάντων
τὴν πόλιν ἦν ἀπόγονος, πεφευγὼς δ' ἐν τοῖς ἔμ-
προσθεν χρόνοις διὰ τινος στάσεις, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα
κατελθὼν μετ' ὀλίγων, τὸν μὲν δυναστεύοντα τῆς
πόλεως Ἀβδήμονα τὸν Τύρσιον² ἐξέβαλε, φίλον ὄντα
τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως, αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν πόλιν κατα-
σχὼν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐβασίλευσε τῆς Σαλαμῖνος,
μεγίστης οὔσης καὶ δυνατωτάτης τῶν ἐν Κύπρῳ
πόλεων· ταχὺ δὲ χρημάτων³ πολλῶν εὐπορήσας
καὶ δύναμιν προχειρισάμενος ἐπεχείρησεν ἅπασαν
2 τὴν νῆσον σφετερίσασθαι. τῶν δὲ πόλεων ἃς μὲν
βία χειρωσάμενος, ἃς δὲ πειθοῖ προσλαβόμενος,
τῶν μὲν ἄλλων πόλεων ταχὺ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν παρέ-
λαβεν, Ἀμαθούσιοι δὲ καὶ Σόλιοι καὶ Κιτιεῖς ἀντ-

¹ So Vogel: κατέγραφον.

² So Rhodoman: Τύριον.

³ πλήθος after χρημάτων deleted by Dindorf.

prospering, resolved to get control of the sea, and after gathering a naval force they again little by little began to get the upper hand over their allies. So they put in at Samos and Cnidus and Rhodes ; and gathering ships from every place and enrolling the choicest marines, they equipped lavishly twenty-seven triremes. 391 B.C.

Agesilaüs,¹ the king of the Lacedaemonians, on hearing that the Argives were engaged about Corinth, led forth the Lacedaemonians in full force with the exception of one regiment. He visited every part of Argolis, pillaged the homesteads, cut down the trees over the countryside, and then returned to Sparta.

98. In Cyprus Evagoras of Salamis, who was of most noble birth, since he was descended from the founders of the city,² but had previously been banished because of some factional quarrels and had later returned in company with a small group, drove out Abdemon of Tyre, who was lord of the city and a friend of the King of the Persians. When he took control of the city, Evagoras was at first king only of Salamis, the largest and strongest of the cities of Cyprus ; but when he soon acquired great resources and mobilized an army, he set out to make the whole island his own. Some of the cities he subdued by force and others he won over by persuasion. While he easily gained control of the other cities, the peoples of Amathus,

¹ This was more likely Agesipolis (Xenophon, *Hell.* 4. 7. 8).

² Evagoras traced his ancestry to Teucer, the founder of Salamis (Pausanias, 1. 3. 2 ; 8. 15. 7). In addition to the further facts of Evagoras' career given by Diodorus (chap. 110. 5 ; Book 15. 2-4, 8-9, 47), this distinguished king and faithful friend of Athens is well known from the panegyric bearing his name composed by Isocrates about 365 B.C.

- έχοντες τῷ πολέμῳ πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν. πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλέα περὶ βοηθείας· καὶ τοῦ μὲν Εὐαγόρου κατηγοροῦν, ὅτι τὸν Ἀγυριν βασιλέα σύμμαχον ὄντα Περσῶν ἀνείλε, τὴν δὲ νῆσον ὠμολόγησαν αὐτῷ συγκατακτήσασθαι.
- 3 ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς, οὐ βουλόμενος ἅμα μὲν τὸν Εὐαγόραν ἐπὶ πλεῖον προκόπτειν, ἅμα δὲ διανοούμενος τὴν Κύπρον εὐφυῶς εἶναι κειμένην¹ καὶ ναυτικὴν δύναμιν² μεγάλην ἔχειν, ἥ δυνήσεται προπολεμεῖν τῆς Ἀσίας, ἔκρινε συμμαχεῖν, καὶ τούτους μὲν ἐξέπεμψεν, αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὰς ἐπιθαλαττίους πόλεις καὶ τοὺς ἀφηγουμένους τῶν πόλεων σατράπας ἔπεμψεν ἐπιστολὰς ναυπηγεῖσθαι τριήρεις καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὸν στόλον χρήσιμα ὄντα κατὰ σπουδὴν παρασκευάζεσθαι, Ἑκατόμνῳ δὲ τῷ Καρίας δυνάστη προσέταξε πολεμεῖν τῷ Εὐαγόρᾳ. οὗτος³ δὲ τὰς ἐν ταῖς ἄνω σατραπείαις πόλεις ἐπιπορευόμενος μεγάλαις δυνάμεσι διαβαίνει εἰς τὴν Κύπρον.
- 5 Τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸς Φαλίσκους εἰρήνην ποιησάμενοι, πρὸς δὲ Αἰκίκλους⁴ πόλεμον τὸ τέταρτον, καὶ Σούντριον μὲν ᾤκισαν,⁵ ἐκ δὲ Οὐερρηγίνος πόλεως ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐξεβλήθησαν.

99. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν ἤρχε Δημόστρατος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ὑπατοὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειλήφεισαν Λεύκιος Λουκρήτιος καὶ Σερουίλιος. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀρταξέρξης μὲν Σπρούθαν στρατηγὸν κατέπεμψεν⁶ ἐπὶ θάλατταν μετὰ δυνάμεως Λακεδαιμονίοις πολεμήσοντα, Σπαρτιάται δὲ τὴν παρουσίαν αὐτοῦ πυθό-

¹ εἶναι κειμένην Vogel, omitted A, διακειμένην cet.

² δύνασθαι after δύναμιν deleted by Reiske.

Soli, and Citium resisted him with arms and dispatched 391 B.C. ambassadors to Artaxerxes the King of the Persians to get his aid. They accused Evagoras of having slain King Agyris, an ally of the Persians, and promised to join the King in acquiring the island for him. The King, not only because he did not wish Evagoras to grow any stronger, but also because he appreciated the strategic position of Cyprus and its great naval strength whereby it would be able to protect Asia in front, decided to accept the alliance. He dismissed the ambassadors and for himself sent letters to the cities situated on the sea and to their commanding satraps to construct triremes and with all speed to make ready everything the fleet might need; and he commanded Hecatomnus, the ruler of Caria, to make war upon Evagoras. Hecatomnus traversed the cities of the upper satrapies and crossed over to Cyprus in strong force.

Such was the state of affairs in Asia. In Italy the Romans concluded peace with the Falisci and waged war for the fourth time on the Aequi; they also sent a colony to Sutrium but were expelled by the enemy from the city of Verrugo.

99. At the close of this year Demostratus was 390 B.C. archon in Athens, and in Rome the consuls Lucius Lucretius and Servilius¹ took office. At this time Artaxerxes sent Struthas as general to the coast with an army to make war on the Lacedaemonians, and the Spartans, when they learned of his arrival, dis-

¹ Servilius Sulpicius Camerinus (Livy, 5. 29).

² So Dindorf: αὐτός.

³ So Cluver: Αἰτωλούς.

⁴ So Wurm: ὥρμησαν.

⁵ So Vogel: καταπέμφας ἐπέμψα.

- μενοι Θίβρωνα στρατηγὸν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐξέπεμψαν.
ὃς κατελάβετο χωρίον Ἰονδα καὶ Κόρνισσον ὄρος
ύψηλόν, τῆς Ἐφέσου ἀπέχον σταδίου τετταρά-
2 κοντα. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ὀκτακισχιλίους ἔχων στρα-
τιώτας σὺν τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἀθροισθεῖσιν
ἐπήει τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως χώραν φθείρων, Στρούθας
δὲ σὺν ἵππῳ τε βαρβαρικῇ πολλῇ καὶ στρατιώταις
ὀπλίταις μὲν πεντακισχιλίοις, ψιλοῖς δὲ πλείοσι
δισμυρίων, οὐ μακρὰν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων κατ-
3 εστρατοπέδευσεν. τέλος δὲ τοῦ Θίβρωνος μετὰ
μέρους τῆς δυνάμεως ἐξελθόντος καὶ πολλὴν περι-
βαλομένου λείαν, ἐπελθὼν ὁ Στρούθας τὸν τε
Θίβρωνα μαχόμενον ἀνείλε, καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν
τοὺς μὲν πλείστους ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐζώγησεν,
ὀλίγοι δ' εἰς τὸ Κνιδίνιον φρούριον διεσώθησαν.
- 4 Θρασύβουλος δ' ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς
ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου κομιζόμενος μετὰ τοῦ στόλου πρὸς
Ἀσπενδον, ὥρμισε τὰς τριήρεις εἰς τὸν Εὐρυμέ-
δοντα ποταμόν. χρήματα δ' εἰληφότος αὐτοῦ παρὰ
τῶν Ἀσπενδίων, ὅμως τινὲς τῶν στρατιωτῶν
ἐδήλωσαν τὴν χώραν. γενομένης δὲ νυκτὸς οἱ μὲν
Ἀσπένδιοι χαλεπῶς ἐνεγκόντες ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀδικήμασιν
ἐπέθεντο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τὸν τε Θρασύβουλον
καὶ τινὰς τῶν ἄλλων ἀνείλαν· οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων
τριήραρχοι περιδεεῖς γενόμενοι καὶ ταχὺ πληρώ-
5 σαντες τὰς ναῦς, εἰς Ῥόδον ἐξέπλευσαν. ἀφεστη-
κυίας δὲ τῆς πόλεως, καὶ τῶν φυγάδων φρούριόν
τι κατειληφόντων, μετὰ τούτων διεπολέμουν πρὸς
τοὺς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι πυθόμενοι
τὴν Θρασυβούλου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τελευτήν, Ἀγύ-
ριον στρατηγὸν ἐξέπεμψαν.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

patched Thibron as general to Asia. Thibron seized ^{390 B.C.} the stronghold of Ionda and a high mountain, Cornissus,¹ forty stades from Ephesus. He then advanced with eight thousand soldiers together with the troops gathered from Asia, pillaging the King's territory. Struthas, with a strong force of barbarian cavalry, five thousand hoplites, and more than twenty thousand light-armed troops, pitched his camp not far from the Lacedaemonians. Eventually, when Thibron once set out with a detachment of his troops and had seized much booty, Struthas attacked and slew him in battle, killed the larger number of his troops, and took captive others. A few found safety in Cnidinium, an outpost.

Thrasybulus, the Athenian general, went with his fleet from Lesbos to Aspendus and moored his triremes in the Eurymedon River. Although he had received contributions from the Aspendians, some of the soldiers, nevertheless, pillaged the countryside. When night came, the Aspendians, angered at such unfairness, attacked the Athenians and slew both Thrasybulus and a number of the others; whereupon the captains of the Athenian vessels, greatly alarmed, speedily manned the ships and sailed off to Rhodes. Since this city was in revolt, they joined the exiles who had seized a certain outpost and waged war on the men who held the city. When the Athenians learned of the death of their general Thrasybulus, they sent out Agyrus as general.

Such was the state of affairs in Asia.

¹ Ionda should be Isinda, and Cornissus is more likely Solmissus; so B. D. Meritt, *Athenian Tribute Lists*, p. 493.

¹ Κόμισσος P.

100. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων
 τύραννος Διονύσιος σπεύδων τῇ κατὰ τὴν νῆσον
 δυναστείᾳ¹ καὶ τοὺς κατ' Ἱταλίαν Ἕλληνας προσλα-
 βέσθαι, τὴν μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνους κοινὴν στρατείαν εἰς
 ἕτερον καιρὸν ἀνεβάλετο, κρίνας δὲ συμφέρειν ἐπι-
 χειρεῖν πρώτη τῇ τῶν Ῥηγίνων πόλει διὰ τὸ προ-
 πολεμητήριον αὐτὴν εἶναι τῆς Ἱταλίας, ὥρμησεν
 2 ἐκ Συρακουσῶν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως. εἶχε δὲ πε-
 ζοὺς μὲν δισμυρίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ χιλίους, ναῦς δ'
 ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι. περαιώσας δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τοὺς
 ὄρους τῆς Λοκρίδος, ἐκεῖθεν διὰ τῆς μεσογείου τὴν
 πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο, τέμνων καὶ πυρπολῶν τὴν τῶν
 Ῥηγίνων χώραν· συμπαρέπλευσε δὲ καὶ ὁ στόλος
 ἐπὶ θάτερα μέρη τῆς θαλάττης,² καὶ πάσῃ τῇ
 3 δυνάμει περὶ τὸν πορθμὸν κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. οἱ
 δ' Ἱταλοὶ πυθόμενοι τὴν τοῦ Διονυσίου διάβασιν
 ἐπὶ τὸ Ῥήγιον, ἀπέστειλαν ἐκ Κρότωνος ναῦς
 ἐξήκοντα, σπεύδοντες παραδοῦναι τοῖς Ῥηγίνοις.
 μετεώρων δὲ πλεουσῶν αὐτῶν ὁ Διονύσιος πεντή-
 κοντα ναῦς ἔχων ἐπέπλευσε,³ καὶ φυγόντων αὐτῶν
 ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν οὐδὲν ἤττον ἐπέκειτο, καὶ συνδήσας
 4 ἀπέσπα τὰς παρορμούσας⁴ τῇ γῇ. κινδυνευουσῶν
 δὲ τῶν ἐξήκοντα τριήρων ἀλῶναι Ῥηγίνοι πανδημεὶ
 παρεβοήθησαν, καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς τῷ πλήθει τῶν
 βελῶν ἀνείρξαν τὸν Διονύσιον. ἐπιγενομένων δὲ
 πνευμάτων μεγάλων οἱ μὲν Ῥηγίνοι τὰς ναῦς ἀνείλ-
 कुσαν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, Διονύσιος δ' ἰσχυρῶς χει-

¹ So Eichstädt: τὴν . . . δυναστείαν.

² So Eichstädt: τῇ θαλάττῃ.

100. In Sicily Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syra- 390 B.C.
 cusans, with intent to annex the Greeks of Italy as
 well to the overlordship that he held in the island,
 postponed the general war against them to another
 time. He judged rather that it was good policy to
 attack first the city of the Rhegians, because it was
 the advanced bastion of Italy, and so set out from
 Syracuse with his army. He had twenty thousand
 infantry, a thousand cavalry, and one hundred and
 twenty ships of war. He crossed with his troops to
 the borders of Locris and from there made his way
 through the interior, cutting down the trees and
 burning and destroying the territory of the Rhegians.
 His fleet sailed along to the other districts ¹ upon the
 sea and he encamped with his entire army at the
 Strait. When the Italians learned that Dionysius
 had crossed the sea to attack Rhegium, they dis-
 patched sixty ships from Croton, with intent to hand
 them over to the Rhegians. While this fleet was
 cruising on the high sea, Dionysius sailed against
 them with fifty ships, and when the fleet fled to land,
 he pressed his attack no less vigorously and began to
 make fast and haul off the ships that were lying
 off-shore. Since the sixty triremes were in danger
 of being captured, the Rhegians came to their aid
 in full force and held Dionysius off from the land by
 the multitude of their missiles. When a heavy storm
 arose, the Rhegians hauled up the ships high and dry
 on the land, but Dionysius lost seven ships in the

¹ i.e. of Rhegian territory not touched by Dionysius who
 was advancing through the interior. But the Greek is
 suspect.

² So Eichstädt: ἐπλευσε.

³ ἐν after παρορμούσας deleted by Post.

μασθεῖς¹ ἑπτὰ ναῦς ἀπώλεσε καὶ σὺν αὐταῖς ἄνδρας
 5 οὐκ ἐλάττους χιλίων πεντακοσίων. τούτων δ' ἅμα
 ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκβρασθέντων ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥηγίνην, οἱ
 Ῥηγῖνοι πολλοὺς τῶν ναυτῶν ἐζώγρησαν. Διονύ-
 σιος δ' ἐπὶ πεντήρους πλέων καὶ πολλάκις παρ'
 ὀλίγον ἐλθὼν ὑποβρύχιος, μόγις περὶ μέσας νύκτας
 εἰς τὸν ἐν Μεσσήνῃ λιμένα κατέφυγεν. ἤδη δὲ καὶ
 τῆς χειμερινῆς ὥρας ἐνισταμένης οὗτος μὲν πρὸς
 Λευκανοὺς συμμαχίαν ποιησάμενος ἀπήγαγε τὰς
 δυνάμεις εἰς Συρακούσας.

101. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Λευκανῶν τὴν Θουρίαν
 καταδραμόντων οἱ Θούριοι παρήγγειλαν τοῖς συμ-
 μάχοις κατὰ τάχος ἀπαντᾶν μετὰ τῶν ὀπλῶν· αἱ
 γὰρ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἑλληνίδες πόλεις ἐν² ταῖς
 συνθήκαις εἶχον οὕτως, ἵν' ἦτις ἂν ὑπὸ τῶν Λευ-
 κανῶν λεηλατηθῇ χώρα, πρὸς ταύτην ἅπαντες
 παραβοηθῶσιν· ἥς δ' ἂν πόλεως μὴ καταστῇ τὸ
 στρατόπεδον ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν, τεθνάναι τοὺς ἐκεί-
 2 νης τῆς πόλεως στρατηγούς. διόπερ τῶν Θουρίων
 τοὺς βιβλιαφόρους ἀποστειλάντων ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις
 πρὸς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων παρουσίαν, ἅπαντες παρε-
 σκευάζοντο πρὸς τὴν ἀνάζευξιν. αὐτοὶ δὲ προεξανα-
 στάντες ταῖς ὁρμαῖς καὶ τὸ τῶν συμμάχων πλήθος
 οὐκ ἀναμείναντες, ἀνέζευξαν ἐπὶ τοὺς Λευκανοὺς,
 ἔχοντες πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν μυρίων τετρα-
 3 κισχιλίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ σχεδὸν χιλίους. καὶ Λευκανοὶ
 μὲν ἀκούσαντες τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἔφοδον ἀπ-
 ἐχώρησαν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν χώραν· οἱ δὲ Θούριοι κατὰ
 σπουδὴν ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τὴν Λευκανίαν, τὸ μὲν
 πρῶτον φρούριον ἐξεῖλον, καὶ πολλῆς ὠφελείας
 κυριεύσαντες καθάπερ δέλεαρ ἔλαβον τῆς ἐαυτῶν

¹ So Kuhn : μαχεσθεῖς.

heavy gale and together with them no fewer than ^{390 B.C.} fifteen hundred men. Since the sailors were cast ashore together with their ships on Rhegian territory, many of them were taken prisoner by the Rhegians. Dionysius, who was on a quinquereme and many times narrowly escaped foundering, about midnight barely found safety in the harbour of Messenê. Since the winter season had already come, he drew up terms of alliance with the Leucani and led his forces back to Syracuse.

101. After this, when the Leucanians overran the territory of Thurii, the Thurians sent word to their allies to gather to them speedily under arms. For the Greek cities of Italy had an agreement among themselves to the effect that if any city's territory was being plundered by the Leucanians, they should all come to its aid, and that if any city's army did not take up a position to give aid, the generals of that city should be put to death. Consequently, when the Thurians dispatched messengers to the cities to tell of the approach of the enemy, they all made ready to march. But the Thurians, who were first off the mark in their actions, did not wait for the troops of their allies, but set forth against the Leucanians with above fourteen thousand infantry and about one thousand cavalry. The Leucanians, on hearing of the approach of the enemy, withdrew to their own territory, and the Thurians, falling in haste upon Leucania, captured the first outpost and gathered much booty, thus taking the bait, as it were, for their own de-

² $\tau\epsilon$ after $\epsilon\upsilon$ deleted by Reiske.

ἀπωλείας. φρονηματισθέντες γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ προτερή-
ματι καταπεφρονηκότως διὰ τινων στενῶν καὶ
ἀποκρήμνων ὁδῶν ἐπορεύθησαν, βουλόμενοι Λαῶν
4 πόλιν εὐδαίμονα πολιορκῆσαι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ παρ-
εγενήθησαν εἰς τι πεδίον κύκλῳ λόφοις ὑψηλοῖς
καὶ κρημνοῖς περιειλημμένον, ἐνταῦθα οἱ Λευκανοὶ
πάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει διέκλεισαν αὐτοὺς τῆς ἐπὶ τὰς
πατρίδας ἐπανόδου.¹ παράδοξον δ' ἐπὶ τῷ λόφῳ
καὶ φανεράν² ποιήσαντες τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἐπιφάνειαν
ἐξέπληξαν τοὺς Ἕλληνας διὰ τε τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ
στρατοπέδου καὶ τὴν τῶν τόπων δυσχωρίαν· εἶχον
γὰρ Λευκανοὶ τότε πεζοὺς μὲν τρισμυρίους, ἵππεῖς
δ' οὐκ ἐλάττους τετρακισχιλίων.

102. Τῶν δ' Ἑλλήνων ἀνελπίστως τηλικούτῳ
περιεχομένων κινδύνῳ, κατέβαινον εἰς τὸ πεδίον
οἱ βάρβαροι. γενομένης δὲ παρατάξεως, καὶ τῶν
Ἰταλιωτῶν καταπολεμηθέντων ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους
τῶν Λευκανῶν, ἔπεσον μὲν πλείους τῶν μυρίων·
παρήγγελλον γὰρ οἱ Λευκανοὶ μηθένα ζωγρεῖν· τῶν
δὲ λοιπῶν οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τινα πρὸς τῇ θαλάσῃ λόφον
ἔφυγον, οἱ δὲ θεωροῦντες ναῦς μακρὰς προσπλεύ-
σας καὶ νομίζοντες τὰς τῶν Ῥηγίνων εἶναι, συν-
ἔφυγον εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ διενήχοντο ἐπὶ τὰς
2 τριῆρεις. ἦν δὲ ὁ στόλος ὁ³ προσπλέων Διονυσίου
τοῦ τυράννου, καὶ ναύαρχος ὑπῆρχεν αὐτῷ Λεπτί-
νης ὁ ἀδελφός, ἀπεσταλμένος τοῖς Λευκανοῖς ἐπὶ
βοήθειαν. ὁ μὲν οὖν Λεπτίνης δεξάμενος φιλαν-
θρώπως τοὺς νηχομένους ὥς ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἀπεβίβασε
καὶ ἔπεισε τοὺς Λευκανοὺς ὑπὲρ ἐκάστου τῶν

¹ ἐπανόδου Wesseling: ἐλπίδα A, ἐλπίδος cet.

² καὶ φανεράν deleted by Vogel: καὶ φοβεράν Reiske.

³ ὁ στόλος ὁ Dindorf: ὁ στόλος.

struction. For having become puffed with pride at 390 H.C. their success, they advanced with light concern through some narrow and sheer paths, in order to lay siege to the prosperous city of Laüs. When they had arrived at a certain plain surrounded by lofty hills and precipitous cliffs, thereupon the Leucanians with their entire army cut them off from retreat to their native soil. Making their appearance, which was quite unexpected and unconcealed, on the height, they filled the Greeks with dismay, both because of the great size of the army and because of the difficulty of the terrain; for the Leucanians had at the time thirty thousand infantry and no less than four thousand cavalry.

102. When the Greeks were to their surprise caught in such hopeless peril as we have described, the barbarians descended into the plain. A battle took place and there fell of the Italian Greeks, overwhelmed as they were by the multitude of the Leucanians, more than ten thousand men, since the Leucanians gave orders to save no one alive. Of the survivors some fled to a height on the sea, and others, seeing warships sailing toward them and thinking they belonged to the Rhegians, fled in a body to the sea and swam out to the triremes. The approaching fleet belonged to Dionysius the tyrant, under command of his brother Leptines, and had been sent to the aid of the Leucanians. Leptines received the swimmers kindly, set them on land, and persuaded the Leucanians to accept a mina ¹ of silver for each

¹ c. \$18.00.

αἰχμαλώτων λαβεῖν ἀργυρίου μνᾶν· οὗτοι δ' ἦσαν
 3 τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὑπὲρ τοὺς χιλίους. γενόμενος δὲ τῶν
 χρημάτων ἐγγυητὴς καὶ διαλλάξας τοὺς Ἰταλιώτας
 τοῖς Λευκανοῖς ἔπεισεν εἰρήνην ποιήσασθαι, καὶ
 μεγάλης ἀποδοχῆς ἔτυχε παρὰ τοῖς Ἰταλιώταις,
 συμφερόντως αὐτῷ,¹ οὐ λυσιτελῶς δὲ Διονυσίῳ
 συντεθεικῶς τὸν πόλεμον. ἤλπιζε γὰρ ὁ Διονύσιος
 τῶν Ἰταλιωτῶν πολεμούντων πρὸς Λευκανοὺς
 ἐπελθὼν ῥαδίως ἂν κρατῆσαι τῶν κατ' Ἰταλίαν
 πραγμάτων, ἀπολελυμένων δὲ τηλικούτου πολέμου
 δυσχερῶς ἂν περιγενέσθαι.² διόπερ τοῦτον μὲν
 ἀπήλλαξε τῆς ναυαρχίας, Θεαρίδην δὲ τὸν ἕτερον
 ἀδελφὸν ἡγεμόνα τοῦ στόλου κατέστησεν.

4 Τούτων δὲπραχθέντων Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν τῶν Οὐε-
 ξίων χώραν κατεκληρούχησαν, κατ' ἄνδρα δόντες
 πλέθρα τέτταρα, ὥς δέ τινες, εἴκοσι ὀκτώ· καὶ πρὸς
 μὲν Αἰκούσους διαπολεμοῦντες Λίφλον πόλιν κατὰ
 κράτος εἶλον, Οὐελιτρίνων δ' ἀποστάντων πόλεμον
 πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐνεστήσαντο. ἀπέστη δὲ καὶ Σάτρικον
 ἀπὸ Ῥωμαίων, καὶ εἰς Κερκίους ἀποικίαν ἀπέστει-
 λαν.

103. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
 νησι μὲν ἦρχεν Ἀντίπατρος, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὴν
 ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διώκουν Λεύκιος Οὐαλέριος καὶ
 Αὔλος Μάλλις. περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους
 Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων δυνάστης φανερώς
 ἑαυτὸν ἀναδείξας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν στρατευσόμενον,
 μετὰ πλείστης δυνάμεως ὥρμησεν ἀπὸ³ Συρακου-
 2 σῶν. εἶχε δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν δισμυρίων,

¹ Post suggests αὐτοῖς, "to their advantage."

captive, the number of whom was over a thousand. ^{390 B.C.} Leptines went surety for the ransom money, reconciled the Italian Greeks with the Leucanians, and persuaded them to conclude peace. He won great acclaim among the Italian Greeks, having settled the war, as he had, to his own advantage, but without any profit to Dionysius. For Dionysius hoped that, if the Italian Greeks were embroiled in war with the Leucanians, he might appear and easily make himself master of affairs in Italy, but if they were rid of such a dangerous war, his success would be difficult. Consequently he relieved Leptines of his command¹ and appointed Thearides, his other brother, commander of the fleet.

Subsequent to these events the Romans portioned out in allotments the territory of the Veians, giving each holder four plethra, but according to other accounts, twenty-eight.² The Romans were at war with the Aequi and took by storm the city of Liphlus³; and they began war upon the people of Velitrae, who had revolted. Satricum also revolted from the Romans; and they dispatched a colony to Cereii.

103. When the year had ended, in Athens Anti-^{387 B.C.} pater was archon, and in Rome Lucius Valerius and Aulus Mallius administered the consular magistracy. This year Dionysius, the lord of the Syracusans, openly indicated his design of an attack on Italy and set forth from Syracuse with a most formidable force. He had more than twenty thousand infantry, some

¹ Leptines later went into exile for a time with the Thurians, who naturally showed him every courtesy (Book 15. 7. 3-4).

² A plethrum is 10,000 sq. ft., slightly less than one-quarter of an acre.

³ Otherwise unknown.

² So Wesseling: *παρὰ τὸν ὄντα*.

² So Rhodoman: *ἐπὶ*.

- ἱππεῖς δὲ περὶ τρισχιλίους, ναῦς δὲ μακρὰς μὲν τεσσαράκοντα, τὰς δὲ τὸν σῆτον κομιζούσας οὐκ ἐλάττους τριακοσίων. πεμπταῖος δὲ κατανύσας εἰς τὴν Μεσσήνην αὐτὸς μὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν δύναμιν ἀνελάμβανε, Θεαρίδην δὲ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐπὶ τὰς Λιπαραίων νήσους ἀπέστειλε μετὰ νεῶν τριάκοντα· πεπυσμένος γὰρ ἦν δέκα ναῦς τῶν Ῥηγίνων περὶ 3 ἐκείνους τοὺς τόπους οὖσας. ὁ δὲ Θεαρίδης ἐκπλεύσας καὶ καταλαβὼν τὴν Ῥηγίνων δεκαναῖαν ἐντισιν εὐθέτοις τόποις, αὐτάνδρων τῶν σκαφῶν ἐκυρίευσεν καὶ ταχέως εἰς Μεσσήνην πρὸς Διονύσιον ἐπέστρεψε. Διονύσιος δὲ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους εἰς δεσμὰ καταθέμενος τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις ἔδωκε φυλάττειν, αὐτὸς δὲ περαιώσας τὴν δύναμιν εἰς Καυλωνίαν περιεστρατοπέδευσε τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τὰς μηχανὰς προσερείσας πυκνὰς προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο.
- 4 Οἱ δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἕλληνες ὡς ἐπύθοντο τὰς τοῦ Διονυσίου δυνάμεις περαιουμένας τὸν διείργοντα πορθμὸν, καὶ αὐτοὶ στρατόπεδα συνήθροίζον. τῆς δὲ τῶν Κροτωνιατῶν πόλεως μάλιστα πολυοχλουμένης καὶ πλείστους ἐχούσης Συρακοσίους φυγάδας, τούτοις τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τοῦ πολέμου παρέ- 5 δωκαν· οἱ δὲ Κροτωνιάται τὰς πανταχόθεν δυνάμεις ἀθροίσαντες στρατηγὸν Ἑλωριν τὸν Συρακόσιον εἶλοντο. οὗτος δὲ πεφευγὼς Διονύσιον καὶ δοκῶν τόλμαν ἔχειν ἔμπρακτον, πιστότατα πρὸς τὸν τύραννον πολεμήσειν διὰ τὸ μῖσος ὑπέιληπτο. ὡς δὲ πάντες οἱ σύμμαχοι παρεγενήθησαν εἰς Κρότωνα,¹ κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ προαίρεσιν Ἑλωρις διατάξας ὤρμησεν μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ Καυλωνίας.
- 6 ἅμα γὰρ ἐνόμιζεν ἐπιφανεῖς λύσειν τὴν πολιορκίαν,

¹ καὶ after Κρότωνα deleted by Reiske.

three thousand cavalry, forty ships of war, and not 380 B.C.
 less than three hundred vessels transporting food
 supplies. On arriving at Messenê on the fifth day
 he rested his troops in the city, while he dispatched
 his brother Thearides with thirty ships to the islands
 of the Liparaeans, since he had learned that ten ships
 of the Rhegians were in those waters. Thearides,
 sailing forth and coming upon the ten Rhegian ships
 in a place favourable to his purpose, seized the ships
 together with their crews and speedily returned to
 Dionysius at Messenê. Dionysius threw the prisoners
 in chains and turned them over to the custody of
 the Messenians; then he transported his army to
 Caulonia, laid siege to the city, advanced his siege-
 engines, and launched frequent assaults.

When the Greeks of Italy learned that the arma-
 ments of Dionysius were starting to move across the
 strait which separated them, they in turn mustered
 their forces. Since the city of the Crotoniates was
 the most heavily populated and had the largest
 number of exiles from Syracuse, they gave over to
 them the command of the war, and the people of
 Croton gathered troops from every quarter and chose
 as general Heloris the Syracusan. Since this man
 had been banished by Dionysius and was considered
 by all to possess action and enterprise, it was believed
 that he could be best trusted, because of his hatred,
 to lead a war against the tyrant. When all the allies
 had gathered in Croton, Heloris disposed them to his
 liking and advanced with the entire army toward
 Caulonia. He calculated that he would by his appear-
 ance at the same time both relieve the siege and also

ἅμα δὲ καταπεπονημένους¹ τοὺς πολεμίους ὑπὸ τῶν καθ' ἡμέραν προσβολῶν διαγωνιέσθαι. εἶχε δὲ τοὺς ἅπαντας πεζοὺς μὲν περὶ δισμυρίου πεντακισχιλίου, ἵππεις δὲ περὶ δισχιλίου.

104. Διανυσάντων δ' αὐτῶν τὸ πλεῖστον τῆς ὁδοῦ καὶ στρατοπεδευσάντων πρὸς τὸν Ἑλέπορον² ποταμόν, ἀνέβησεν ὁ Διονύσιος ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως καὶ συνήντα τοῖς Ἰταλιώταις. ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἑλωρις μετὰ τῶν ἀρίστων πεντακοσίων προηγείτο τῆς δυνάμεως, ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἔτυχε μὲν ἀπὸ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων ἑστρατοπεδευκῶς τῶν ἐναντίων, διὰ δὲ τῶν κατασκόπων μαθὼν ἐγγὺς ὄντας τοὺς πολεμίους, ὀρθρου τὴν δύναμιν ἐγείρας προ-
² ἤγαγεν εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν. ἅμα δ' ἡμέρα τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἑλωριν ὀλίγοις οὖσιν ἀπαντήσας ἄφνω προσεμάχετο, καὶ διεσκευασμένην ἔχων τὴν δύναμιν
³ ἀνοχὴν οὐδ' ἡντινοῦν ἐδίδου τοῖς πολεμίοις. ὁ δ' Ἑλωρις εἰς πολλὴν ἐμπεσὼν ἀπορίαν, αὐτὸς μὲν μεθ' ὧν εἶχεν ὑπέστη τοὺς ἐπιφερομένους, τῶν δὲ φίλων τινὰς ἀπέστειλεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον, ἐπισπεῦσαι τὰ πλήθη παρακελευόμενος. ὧν ταχέως ποιησάντων τὸ προσταχθέν, οἱ μὲν Ἰταλιῶται πυθόμενοι τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ κινδυνεύοντας δρομαῖοι παρήσαν ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν, ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἀθρόα τῇ δυνάμει περιχυθεὶς τὸν θ' Ἑλωριν καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ γενναίως ἀγωνισα-
⁴ μένους σχεδὸν ἅπαντας ἀνείλε. τῶν δ' Ἰταλιωτῶν σποράδην διὰ τὴν σπουδὴν ἐκβοηθούντων, οἱ Σικελιώται τὰς τάξεις διαφυλάττοντες ῥαδίως τῶν πολεμίων περιεγίνοντο. οὐ μὲν ἄλλ' ἐπὶ μὲν τινα χρόνον οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἕλληνες ὑπέμενον τὸν κίνδυνον, καίπερ ἑαυτῶν πολλοὺς ὀρώντες ἀναιρου-

be in combat with the enemy worn out by their daily 339 B.C. assaults. In all he had about twenty-five thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry.

104. The Italian Greeks had accomplished the major part of their march and were encamped on the Eleporus River, when Dionysius drew off from the city and advanced to meet them. Now Heloris was in the van of his army with five hundred of his choicest troops and Dionysius, as it happened, was encamped forty stades from the enemy. On learning from his scouts that the enemy was near, he roused his army at early light and led it forward. Meeting at day-break the troops of Heloris, who were few in number, he engaged them in unexpected battle, and since he had his army ready for combat, he gave the enemy not a moment to recover themselves. Though Heloris found himself in desperate straits, he withstood the attackers with what troops he had, while he sent some of his friends to the camp, urging them to rush up the main body of soldiers. These speedily carried out their orders, and when the Italian Greeks learned of the danger facing their general and his troops, they came to their aid on the run. Meanwhile Dionysius, with his troops in close order, surrounded Heloris and his men and slew them almost to a man, though they offered a gallant resistance. Since the Italian Greeks in their haste entered the fighting in scattered groups, the Sicilian Greeks, who kept their lines intact, experienced no difficulty in overcoming the enemy. Nevertheless, the Greeks of Italy maintained the fight for some time, although they saw their comrades falling in great numbers. But when

¹ So Rhodoman: καταπεπολημένους.

² So Vogel: ἑλαριν.

μένους· ὡς δὲ τὴν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τελευτὴν ἐπύθοντο καὶ διὰ τὸν θόρυβον ἀλλήλοις ἐμπίπτοντες ἤλατοῦντο μέγας, τότε δὴ¹ τελέως ἀθυμήσαντες ἐτράπησαν.

105. Πολλῶν δ' ἀναιρουμένων ἐν τῇ κατὰ τὸ πεδῖον τροπῇ, κατέφυγε τὸ πλῆθος ἐπὶ τινα λόφον, ἐρυμνὸν μὲν² ὄντα πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν, ἄνδρον δὲ καὶ δυνάμενον ῥαδίως ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φυλάττεσθαι. ὃν ὁ Διονύσιος περιστρατοπεδεύσας τὴν τε ἡμέραν ἐκείνην καὶ τὴν νύκτα διηγρύπνησεν ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις, ἐπιμελῶς ταῖς φυλακαῖς χρησάμενος. τῇ δ' ὕστεραίᾳ διὰ τὸ καῦμα καὶ τὴν ἀνυδρίαν οἱ
² συμπεφευγότες κακῶς ἀπήλλαττον.³ ἐπικηρυκυσσάμενων δ' αὐτῶν πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον καὶ παρακαλοῦντων λύτρα πράξασθαι, οὐ μέτριος⁴ ἐν τοῖς εὐημερήμασι γενόμενος προσέταττεν ἀποθέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐγχειρίσαι τῷ κρατοῦντι. σκληροῦ δὲ τοῦ προστάγματος⁵ ὄντος, μέχρι μὲν τινος διεκαρτέρουν, ὡς δ' ὑπὸ τῆς φυσικῆς ἀνάγκης κατεβαροῦντο, παρέδωκαν αὐτοὺς περὶ ὀγδόην
³ ὥραν, ἤδη τὰ σώματα παρειμένοι. Διονύσιος δὲ λαβὼν ῥάβδον καὶ πατάξας ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐδάφους⁶ ἡρίθμει τοὺς καταβαίνοντας αἰχμαλώτους, ὄντας πλείους τῶν μυρίων. καὶ πάντων αὐτοῦ ὑποπτευόντων τὸ θηριῶδες, τούναντίον ἐφάνη πάντων ἐπιεικέστατος·
⁴ τοὺς τε γὰρ αἰχμαλώτους ἀφῆκεν αὐτεξουσίους χωρὶς λύτρων καὶ πρὸς τὰς πλείστας τῶν πόλεων εἰρήνην συνθέμενος ἀφῆκεν αὐτονόμους. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις ἐπαίνου τυχὼν ὑπὸ τῶν εὖ παθόντων χρυ-

¹ So Eichstädt : δέ.

² μὲν suggested by Vogel.

they learned of the death of their general, while ³⁸⁰ *n.c.* being greatly hampered as they fell foul of one another in their confusion, then at last they completely lost spirit and turned in flight.

105. Many were killed in their rout across the plain ; but the main body made a safe retreat to a hill, which was strong enough to withstand a siege but had no water and could be easily contained by the enemy. Dionysius invested the hill and bivouacked under arms that day and through the night, giving careful attention to the watches. The next day the beleagured suffered severely from the heat and lack of water. They then sent a herald to Dionysius inviting him to accept ransom ; he, however, did not preserve moderation in his success but ordered them to lay down their arms and put themselves at the disposal of their conqueror. This was a harsh order and they held out for some time ; but when they were overborne by physical necessity, they surrendered about the eighth hour, their bodies being now weakened. Dionysius took a staff and struck it on the ground while numbering the prisoners as they descended, and they amounted to more than ten thousand. All men were apprehensive of his brutality, but on the contrary he showed himself most kindly ; for he let the prisoners go subject to no authority without ransom, concluded peace with most of the cities, and left them independent. In return for this he received the approval of those he had favoured and was honoured with gold crowns ; and

³ So Dindorf: ἀπηλλάττοντο.

⁴ οὐ μέτριος Vogel: οὐ μετρίως.

⁵ So Wesseling: πράγματος.

⁶ So Reiske: λάβου.

σοῖς στεφάνοις ἐτιμήθη, καὶ σχεδὸν τοῦτ' ἔδοξε πράξειν¹ ἐν τῷ ζῆν κάλλιστον.

106. Ἐπὶ δὲ Ῥήγιον ἀναζεύξαντος αὐτοῦ, καὶ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως παρεσκευασμένου πολιορκεῖν διὰ τὴν περὶ τῆς ἐπιγαμίας ὕβριν, ἀγωνία πολλή κατεῖχε τοὺς Ῥηγίνοὺς· οὔτε γὰρ συμμάχους οὔτε δύναμιν ἀξιόμαχον εἶχον, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ᾗδειςαν ὅτι τῆς πόλεως ἀλούσης οὔτ' ἔλεος οὔτε δέησις
2 αὐτοῖς ἀπελείπετο. διόπερ ἔκριναν ἀποστείλαι πρέσβεις τοὺς δεησομένους μετρίως αὐτοῖς χρήσασθαι καὶ παρακαλέσαι μηδὲν περὶ αὐτῶν ὑπὲρ
3 ἄνθρωπον βουλεύσασθαι. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος τριακόσια τάλαντα πραξάμενος καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἀπάσας παραλαβὼν οὐσας ἐβδομήκοντα, προσέταξεν ἑκατὸν ὁμήρους δοῦναι. δοθέντων δὲ πάντων ἀνέζευξεν ἐπὶ Καυλωνίαν. ταύτης δὲ τοὺς μὲν ἐνοικοῦντας εἰς Συρακούσας μετόκισε καὶ πολιτείαν δούς πέντε ἔτη συνεχώρησεν ἀτελεῖς εἶναι, τὴν δὲ πόλιν κατασκάψας² τοῖς Λοκροῖς τὴν χώραν τῶν Καυλωνιατῶν ἔδωρήσατο.
- 4 Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ Λιφοίκουαν πόλιν ἐκ τοῦ τῶν Αἰκῶν ἔθνους ἐλόντες, κατὰ τὰς τῶν ὑπάτων εὐχὰς μέγαν ἀγῶνα τῷ Διὶ συνετέλεσαν.

107. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦρχε Πυργίων, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν μετέλαβον χιλίαρχοι τέσσαρες, Λεύκιος Λουκρήτιος, Σερούιος Σουλπίκιος, Γάιος Αἰμίλιος

¹ πράξειν A Peir., πράττειν cet., πράξαι Dindorf, Vogel.

² So Eichstädt: καταστρέφας.

men believed that this would probably be the finest 389 B.C.
act of his life.

106. Dionysius now advanced against Rhegium and prepared to lay siege to the city with his army because of the slight he had received in connection with his offer of marriage.¹ Deep distress gripped the Rhegians, since they had neither allies nor an army that was a match for him in battle, and they knew, furthermore, that if the city were taken, neither pity nor entreaty would be left them. Therefore they decided to dispatch ambassadors to entreat him to deal moderately with them and to urge him to make no decision against them beyond what became a human being. Dionysius required three hundred talents of them, took all their ships, which amounted to seventy, and ordered the delivery of one hundred hostages. When all these had been turned over, he set out against Caulonia. The inhabitants of this city he transplanted to Syracuse, gave them citizenship, and allowed them exemption from taxes for five years; he then levelled the city to the ground and gave the territory of the Caulonians to the Locrians.

The Romans, after taking the city of Liphocœua from the people of the Aequi, held, in accordance with the vows of the consuls, great games in honour of Zeus.

107. At the close of this year, in Athens Pyrgion 388 B.C.
was archon and in Rome four military tribunes took over the consular magistracy, Lucius Lucretius, Servius Sulpicius, Gaius Aemilius, and Gaius Rufus,²

¹ See chaps. 44. 4-5; 107. 3-4.

² Gaius Rufus is deleted by most editors and is probably a mistake.

καὶ Γάιος 'Ρούφος, 'Ολυμπιάς δ' ἤχθη ὀγδὸν πρὸς
ταῖς ἐνετήκοντα, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα Σώσιππος 'Αθη-
2 ναῖος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφόντων Διονύ-
σιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων δυνάστης πορευθεὶς εἰς
'Ιππώνιον μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, τοὺς μὲν κατοικοῦν-
τας ἐν αὐτῇ μετώκισεν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας, τὴν
δὲ πόλιν κατασκάψας τοῖς Λοκροῖς¹ προσεμέρισε
3 τὴν χώραν. κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς γὰρ ἐφιλοτιμεῖτο τοὺς
Λοκροὺς εὖ ποιεῖν διὰ τὴν συγχωρηθεῖσαν ἐπι-
γαμίαν· τοὺς δὲ 'Ρηγίνοὺς ἐπεθύμει τιμωρῆσασθαι
διὰ τὴν περὶ τῆς οἰκειότητος ἀδικίαν.² καθ' ὃν
γὰρ καιρὸν ἀπέστειλε πρὸς αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις ἀξιῶν
αὐτῷ συγχωρηθῆναι τῶν πολιτικῶν παρθένων γα-
μῆσαι, φασὶ τοὺς 'Ρηγίνοὺς ἀποκριθῆναι δημοσίᾳ
τοῖς πρέσβεσιν, ὡς μόνην αὐτῷ συγχωρῆσαι γαμῆν
4 τὴν τοῦ δημίου θυγατέρα. διὰ τοῦτο βαρέως φέρων
καὶ δοκῶν ὑπερβαλλόντως ὑβρίσθαι, πολὺς ἦν ἐπὶ
τῇ κατ' αὐτῶν τιμωρίᾳ. καὶ γὰρ ἐν τῷ πρότερον
ἐνιαυτῷ τὴν εἰρήνην συνέθετο πρὸς αὐτοὺς οὐ τῆς
φιλίας ὀρεγόμενος, ἀλλὰ τὴν ναυτικὴν δύναμιν παρ-
ελέσθαι βουλόμενος, οὖσαν τριήρων ἑβδομήκοντα·
διελάμβανε γὰρ τῆς κατὰ θάλατταν βοήθειας ἀπο-
κλεισθείσης ῥαδίως ἐκπολιορκήσκειν³ τὴν πόλιν.
5 διόπερ κατὰ τὴν 'Ιταλίαν ἐνδιατρίβων ἐζήτει πρό-
φασιν εὐλογον, δι' ἧς οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν τὴν ἰδίαν
δόξει λελυκέναι τὰς συνθήκας.

108. 'Αγαγὼν οὖν πρὸς τὸν πορθμὸν τὰς δυνά-
μεις τὰ πρὸς τὴν διάβασιν παρεσκευάζετο. καὶ
πρῶτον μὲν ᾗτει τοὺς 'Ρηγίνοὺς ἀγοράς, ἐπαγ-

¹ τοῖς Λοκροῖς added by Rhodoman.

and the Ninety-eighth Olympiad was celebrated, ^{388 B.C.} that in which Sosippus of Athens was the victor.¹ When these men had entered office, Dionysius, the lord of the Syracusans, advanced with his army to Hipponium, removed its inhabitants to Syracuse, razed the city to the ground, and apportioned its territory to the Locrians. For he was continuously set upon doing the Locrians favours for the marriage they had agreed to, whereas he studied revenge upon the Rhegians for their affront with respect to the offer of kinship. For on the occasion when he sent ambassadors to them to ask them to grant him in marriage a maiden of their city, the Rhegians replied to the ambassadors by action of the people, we are told, that the only maiden they would agree to his marrying would be the daughter of their public executioner. Angered because of this and believing that he had been grossly insulted, he was bent on getting revenge upon them. Indeed the peace he had concluded with them in the preceding year had come from no hankering on his part for friendly relations, but was designed to strip them of their naval power, which consisted of seventy triremes. For he believed that if the city were cut off from aid by sea he could easily reduce it by siege. Consequently, while loitering in Italy, he kept seeking a plausible excuse whereby he might seem to have broken the truce without prejudice to his own standing.

108. Dionysius now led his forces to the Strait and made preparations to cross over. And first he asked the Rhegians to provide him with supplies for sale,

¹ In the "stadion."

² So Bezzel: δίκη. Post suggests αἰτίαν.

³ So Dindorf: πολιτοκήσειν.

- γελλόμενος ταχέως τὰς δοθείσας ἀποστέλλειν ἐκ Συρακουσῶν. τοῦτο δ' ἔπραττεν, ὅπως μὴ διδόντων μὲν αὐτῶν δικαίως δόξῃ τὴν πόλιν εἰλεῖν, δόντων δ' ἐνόμιζεν¹ ἐξαναλώσειν αὐτῶν τὸν σῖτον καὶ προσκαθίσας τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὴν σπάνιν ταχὺ
- 2 κυριεύσειν αὐτῆς. οἱ δὲ Ῥηγῖνοι τούτων μὲν οὐδὲν ὑπονοοῦντες τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐφ' ἡμέρας τινὰς ἐχορήγουν τὰς τροφὰς λαμπρῶς· ὥς δὲ πλείονα χρόνον ἐνδιέτριβε, ποτὲ μὲν ἀρρωστίαν, ποτὲ δὲ ἄλλας προφάσεις ποριζόμενος, ὑπονοήσαντες αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπιβολὴν οὐκέτι παρείχον τὰς τροφὰς τῷ στρα-
- 3 τοπέδῳ. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἐπὶ τούτῳ προσποιηθεὶς ἀγανακτεῖν, τοὺς μὲν ὁμήρους τοῖς Ῥηγῖνοις ἀπέδωκε, τὴν δὲ πόλιν περιστρατοπεδεύσας καθ' ἡμέραν προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο. κατεσκεύασε δὲ καὶ μηχανημάτων πολὺ πλῆθος ἀπίστων² τοῖς μεγέθεσι, δι' ὧν τὰ τεῖχη σαλεύων ἐφιλοτιμεῖτο κατὰ κράτος
- 4 εἰλεῖν τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ Ῥηγῖνοι στρατηγὸν ἐλόμενοι Φύτωνα καὶ πάντας τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ καθοπλίσαντες, ταῖς τε φυλακαῖς ἐπιμελῶς ἐχρῶντο καὶ κατὰ τὰς εὐκαιρίας ἐξιόντες ἐνεπύριζον τὰς τῶν πολεμίων
- 5 μηχανάς. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν πολλάκις ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος λαμπρῶς ἀγωνιζόμενοι πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν, τὴν τε τῶν πολεμίων ὀργὴν ἐξέκαυσαν καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν ἑαυτῶν ἀπέβαλον, οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ καὶ τῶν Σικελιω-
- 6 τῶν ἀνείλον. καὶ αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Διονύσιον συνέβη λόγχῃ πληγέντα παρὰ τὸν βουβῶνα παρ' ὀλίγον μὲν τελευτῆσαι, μόγις δὲ αὐτὸν ἀναλαβεῖν ἐκ τοῦ τραύματος. χρονιζούσης δὲ τῆς πολιορκίας διὰ τὸ τοὺς Ῥηγῖνους ἀνυπέρβλητον εἰσφέρεισθαι σπουδὴν

¹ So Stephanus : δὲ νομίζεν.

² So Wesseling : ἀπίστον.

promising that he would promptly return from Syra- 388 B.C.
cuse what they had given. He made this request in order that men should think that, if they did not provide the food, he would be justified in seizing the city, whereas if they did, he believed their food would run out and by sitting down before the city he would speedily master it by starvation. The Rhegians, suspecting nothing of this, at first supplied them lavishly with food for several days; but when he kept extending his stay, at one time claiming illness and at another offering other excuses, they suspected what he had in mind and no longer furnished his army with supplies. Dionysius, pretending now to be angered at this, returned the hostages to the Rhegians, laid siege to the city, and launched daily assaults upon it. He also constructed a great multitude of siege weapons of unbelievable size by which he rocked the walls in his determination to take the city by storm. The Rhegians chose Phytos as general, armed all who could bear arms, gave close concern to their watches, and, as opportunity arose, sallied out and burned the enemy's siege engines. Fighting brilliantly as they did for their fatherland on many occasions before the walls, they roused the anger of the enemy, and although they lost many of their own troops, they also slew no small number of the Sicilian Greeks. And it happened that Dionysius himself was struck by a lance in the groin and barely escaped death, recovering with difficulty from the wound. The siege wore on because of the unsurpassable zeal the Rhegians displayed to maintain their freedom;

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, Διονύσιος τὰς μὲν δυνάμεις συνέειχεν ἐν ταῖς καθ' ἡμέραν προσβολαῖς καὶ τὴν ἐξ ἀρχῆς πρόθεσιν οὐκ ἐγκατέλειπεν.

109. Τῶν δ' Ὀλυμπίων ἐγγὺς ὄντων ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα τέθριππα πλείω, διαφέροντα πολὺ τῶν ἄλλων τοῖς τάχεσι, καὶ σκηνὰς εἰς τὴν πανήγυριν διαχρύσους καὶ πολυτελέσι ποικίλοις ἱματίοις κεκοσμημένας. ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ ῥαψωδοὺς τοὺς κρατίστους, ὅπως ἐν τῇ πανηγύρει τὰ ποιήματα αὐτοῦ προφερόμενοι ποιήσωσιν ἔνδοξον τὸν Διονύσιον· σφόδρα γὰρ εἰς τὴν ποιητικὴν ὑπῆρχε μεμνη-
 2 νῶς. τούτων δ' ἐπιμελητὴν συνεξέπεμψε Θεαρίδην τὸν ἀδελφόν· ὃς ἐπεὶ παρεγένετο εἰς τὴν πανήγυριν, ἐπὶ μὲν τῷ κάλλει τῶν σκηνῶν καὶ τῷ πλήθει τῶν τεθρίππων ἦν περίβλεπτος· ὥς δ' ἐπεβάλον¹ οἱ ῥαψωδοὶ προφέρεισθαι τοῦ Διονυσίου τὰ ποιήματα, κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν διὰ τὴν εὐφωνίαν τῶν ὑποκριτῶν συνέδραμε τὰ πλήθη καὶ πάντες ἐθαύμαζον· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀναθεωροῦντες τὴν κακίαν τῶν ποιημάτων, διεγέλων τὸν Διονύσιον καὶ κατεγίνωσκον ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον, ὥστε τινὰς τολμῆσαι διαρπάζειν τὰς
 3 σκηνάς. καὶ γὰρ Λυσίας ὁ ῥήτωρ τότε διατρίβων ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ προετρέπετο τὰ πλήθη μὴ προσδέχεσθαι τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἀγῶσι τοὺς ἐξ ἀσεβεστάτης τυραννίδος ἀπεσταλμένους θεωρούς· ὅτε καὶ τὸν
 4 Ὀλυμπιακὸν λόγον ἐπιγραφόμενον ἀνέγνω. τοῦ δ' ἀγῶνος συντελουμένου συνέβη κατὰ τύχην τῶν

¹ So Dindorf : ἐπέβαλον.

¹ Of Athens.

² Enough of the oration is preserved (Lysias, *Orat.* 33) to show that Lysias urged the Greeks to unite against their two great enemies, the Persian King and Dionysius. Plutarch

but Dionysius held his armaments to the daily assaults 398 B.C. and would not give up the task he had originally proposed to himself.

109. The Olympic Games were at hand and Dionysius dispatched to the contest several four-horse teams, which far surpassed all others in swiftness, and also pavilions for the festive occasion, which were interwoven with gold and embellished with expensive cloth of gay and varied colours. He also sent the best professional reciters that they might present his poems in the gathering and thus win glory for the name of Dionysius, for he was madly addicted to poetry. In charge of all this he sent along his brother Thearides. When Thearides arrived at the gathering, he was a centre of attraction for the beauty of the pavilions and the large number of four-horse teams; and when the reciters began to present the poems of Dionysius, at first the multitude thronged together because of the pleasing voices of the actors and all were filled with wonder. But on second consideration, when they observed how poor his verses were, they laughed Dionysius to scorn and went so far in their rejection that some of them even ventured to rifle the tents. Indeed the orator Lysias,¹ who was at that time in Olympia, urged the multitude not to admit to the sacred festival the representatives from a most impious tyranny; and at this time he delivered his *Olympiacus*.² In the course of the contest chance

(*Themistocles*, 25), on the authority of Theophrastus, tells a similar story of c. 470 B.C. when Hiero of Syracuse is represented as sending chariot horses and a costly pavilion to Olympia and Themistocles as urging that the pavilion be torn down and the horses prevented from competing. The story is clearly a pure fabrication based on this account of Diodorus (see Walker in *Camb. Anc. Hist.* 5, p. 36).

Διονυσίου τεθρίππων τὰ μὲν ἐκπεσεῖν ἐκ τοῦ δρόμου, τὰ δ' ἄλλήλοις ἐμπεσόντα συντριβῆναι, παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τὴν παρακομίζουσιν ναῦν τοὺς θεωροὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἀγώνων ἀναχθεῖσαν εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐκπεσεῖν τῆς Ἰταλίας εἰς Τάραντα διὰ
 5 τινας¹ χειμῶνας. διὸ καὶ φασὶ σωθέντας τοὺς ναύτας εἰς Συρακούσας διαγγέλλειν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὅτι διὰ τὴν κακίαν τῶν ποιημάτων οὐ μόνον οἱ ῥαψωδοῦντες, ἀλλὰ σὺν τούτοις τὰ τε² τέθριππα
 6 καὶ ἡ ναὺς ἐξέπεσον. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος πυθόμενος τὸν τῶν ποιημάτων διασυρμόν, καὶ τῶν κολάκων λεγόντων ὅτι πᾶσι τοῖς καλῶς πραττομένοις φθονοῦντες ἐξ ὑστέρου θαυμάζουσιν, οὐκ ἀφίστατο τῆς περὶ τὴν ποίησιν σπουδῆς.

7 Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ πρὸς Οὐολσινίτας περὶ Γουράσιον παραταξάμενοι πολλοὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἀνείλιν.

110. Τούτων δὲ πραχθέντων ὁ μὲν ἐνιαύσιος χρόνος παρεληλύθει, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἦρχε Θεόδοτος, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν εἶχον χιλίαρχοι ἕξ, Κόιντος Καίσων³ Σουλπίκιος, Αἴνος Καίσων Φάβιος, Κόιντος Σερουίλιος, Πό-
 2 πλιος Κορνήλιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφόντων Λακεδαιμόνιοι κακοπαθοῦντες τῷ πολέμῳ τῷ τε πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ τῷ πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας, Ἀνταλκίδαν τὸν ναύαρχον ἐξαπέστειλαν πρὸς
 3 Ἀρταξέρξην ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης. διαλεχθέντος δ' αὐτοῦ περὶ ὧν ἦν ἀπεσταλμένος ἐνδεχομένως, ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔφησεν ἐπὶ τοῖσδε ποιήσασθαι τὴν εἰρήνην· τὰς μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ὑπὸ βασιλέα τετάχθαι, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους Ἕλληνας ἅπαντας αὐτο-

¹ τινας] δεινοὺς Reiske.

² τὰ τε added by Reiske.

³ Καίσων omitted by A, Vogel.

brought it about that some of Dionysius' chariots left the course and others collided among themselves and were wrecked. Likewise the ship which was on its way to Sicily carrying the representatives from the games was wrecked by strong winds near Taras¹ in Italy. Consequently the sailors who got safe to Syracuse spread the story throughout the city, we are told, that the badness of the verses caused the ill-success, not only of the reciters, but of the teams and of the ship with them. When Dionysius learned of the ridicule that had been heaped upon his verses, his flatterers told him that every fair accomplishment is first an object of envy and then of admiration. He therefore did not give up his devotion to writing.

The Romans fought a battle at Gurasium with the Volscians and slew great numbers of the enemy.

110. At the conclusion of these events the year^{387 B.C.} came to an end, and among the Athenians Theodotus was archon and in Rome the consular magistracy was held by six military tribunes, Quintus Caeso Sulpicius, Aenus Caeso Fabius, Quintus Servilius, and Publius Cornelius.² After these men had entered office, the Lacedaemonians, who were hard put to it by their double war, that against the Greeks and that against the Persians, dispatched their admiral Antalcidas to Artaxerxes to treat for peace. Antalcidas discussed as well as he could the circumstances of his mission and the King agreed to make peace on the following terms: "The Greek cities of Asia are subject to the King, but all the other Greeks shall be

¹ Tarentum.

² As so often, the names are most uncertain and at variance with those of the *fasti* and of Livy.

νόμους εἶναι· τοῖς δὲ ἀπειθοῦσι καὶ μὴ προσ-
δεχομένοις τὰς συνθήκας διὰ τῶν εὐδοκούντων
4 πολεμήσειν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Λακεδαιμόνιοι τούτοις
εὐδοκήσαντες ἡσυχίαν ἤγον, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ καὶ Θη-
βαῖοι καὶ τινες ἕτεροι τῶν Ἑλλήνων¹ βαρέως
ἔφερον ἐπὶ τῷ τὰς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν πόλεις ἐγκατα-
λελεῖφθαι· καθ' αὐτοὺς δὲ οὐκ ὄντες ἀξιόμαχοι,
κατ' ἀνάγκην συνεχώρησαν καὶ προσεδέξαντο τὴν
εἰρήνην.

5 Καὶ ὁ μὲν βασιλεὺς διαλυθείσης² τῆς πρὸς τοὺς
Ἕλληνας διαφορᾶς παρεσκευάζετο τὰς δυνάμεις εἰς
τὸν Κυπριακὸν πόλεμον· ὁ γὰρ Εὐαγόρας σχεδὸν
ὅλην τὴν Κύπρον ἦν κεκτημένος³ καὶ δυνάμεις
ἀδρᾶς συνηθροίκει διὰ τὸ τὸν Ἀρταξέρξην⁴ τῷ
πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας πολέμῳ διεσπᾶσθαι.

111. Διονυσίου δὲ σχεδὸν ἐνδέκατον μῆνα Ῥή-
γιον πολιορκούντος καὶ τὰς πανταχόθεν βοηθείας
ἀποκεκλεικότος, εἰς δεινὴν σπάνιν τῶν ἀναγκαίων
οἱ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν παρεγενήθησαν· φασὶ γὰρ παρὰ
τοῖς Ῥηγίοις κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν πέντε μνῶν
2 γενέσθαι τὸν μέδιμνον τοῦ σίτου. καταπονούμενοι
δὲ τῇ σιτοδείᾳ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τοὺς τε ἵππους καὶ
τᾶλλα ὑποζύγια κατέφαγον, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα δέρματα
καθέψοντες⁵ ἐσιτοῦντο, τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον ἐκ τῆς
πόλεως ἐξιόντες τὴν πρὸς τοῖς τείχεσι βοτάνην
ἤσθιον καθαπερεὶ τινα θρέμματα· οὕτως ἢ τῆς φύ-
σεως ἀνάγκη τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην δίαιταν εἰς ἀλόγων
3 ζώων τροφὰς καταφυγεῖν ἐβιάζετο. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος
πυθόμενος τὸ γινόμενον οὐχ ὅπως ἡλέησε τοὺς

¹ So Dindorf: ἄλλων.

² So Sintenis: διαλυθείς.

³ So Wesseling, ἐκβεβλημένος A, ἐκκεκλημένος cet.

independent; and upon those who refuse compliance 387 B.C.
and do not accept these terms I shall make war through
the aid of those who consent to them."¹ Now the
Lacedaemonians consented to the terms and offered
no opposition, but the Athenians and Thebans and
some of the other Greeks were deeply concerned
that the cities of Asia should be left in the lurch. But
since they were not by themselves a match in war, they
consented of necessity and accepted the peace.

The King, now that his difference with the Greeks
was settled, made ready his armaments for the war
against Cyprus. For Evagoras had got possession
of almost the whole of Cyprus and gathered strong
armaments, because Artaxerxes was distracted by
the war against the Greeks.

111. It was about the eleventh month of Diony-
sius' siege of Rhegium, and since he had cut off relief
from every direction, the inhabitants of the city were
faced by a terrible dearth of the necessities of life.
We are told, indeed, that at the time a medimnus
of wheat among the Rhegians cost five minas.² So
reduced were they by lack of food that at first they
ate their horses and other beasts of burden, then fed
upon boiled skins and leather, and finally they would
go out from the city and eat the grass near the walls
like so many cattle. To such an extent did the
demand of nature compel the wants of man to turn
for their satisfaction to the food of dumb animals.
When Dionysius learned what was taking place, far

¹ This famous Peace of Antalcidas is given in a little fuller
form in Xenophon, *Hell.* 5. 1. 31.

² About \$60 a bushel.

⁴ ἐν after Ἀραξέρεην deleted by Hertlein.

⁵ So Reiske: καθ' ἑαυτοὺς.

ὑπὲρ ἄνθρωπον πάσχειν ἀναγκαζομένους, ἀλλὰ πᾶν
 τοῦναντίον ἐπαγαγὼν ζεύγη εἶλε τὴν πόαν τοῦ
 4 τόπου, ὥστε τὴν ὕλην ἅπασαν ἀφανισθῆναι. διόπερ
 ταῖς ὑπερβολαῖς τῶν κακῶν νικῶμενοι παρέδωκαν
 τὴν πόλιν οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι τῷ τυράννῳ, τὴν πᾶσαν καθ'
 αὐτῶν¹ ἐπιτρέψαντες ἐξουσίαν. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος κατὰ
 μὲν τὴν πόλιν εὗρε σωροὺς νεκρῶν οἱ διὰ τὴν ἔν-
 δειαν τῆς τροφῆς ἐτετελευτήκεισαν². καὶ τοὺς ζῶν-
 τας δὲ νεκρῶν ἔχοντας διάθесιν καὶ παρειμένους
 τὰ σώματα καταλαβὼν, ἤθροισεν αἰχμαλώτους
 πλείους τῶν ἑξακισχιλίων. τὸ μὲν οὖν πλήθος
 ἀποστείλας εἰς Συρακούσας ἐκέλευσε τοὺς δόντας
 ἀργυρίου μνᾶν ἀπολυτροῦσθαι, τοὺς δ' εὐπορήσαι
 μὴ δυνηθέντας ἐλαφυροπώλησε.

112. Φύτωνα δὲ τὸν τῶν Ῥηγίνων στρατηγὸν
 συλλαβὼν, τὸν μὲν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ κατεπόντισεν, αὐτὸν
 δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔδῃσε πρὸς τὰς ὑψηλοτάτας
 μηχανάς, οἷονεῖ τραγικὴν τινα τιμωρίαν λαμβάνων,
 προσέπεμψε δὲ τινα τῶν ὑπηρετῶν ἐροῦντα πρὸς
 αὐτόν, ὥς ἐχθὲς αὐτοῦ τὸν υἱὸν Διονύσιος κατε-
 πόντισε· πρὸς ὃν εἶπε Φύτων, διότι γέγονεν εὐτυ-
 2 χέστερος τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμέρα μῆ. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
 περιῆγεν αὐτὸν Διονύσιος τὴν πόλιν μαστίζων καὶ
 κατὰ πάντα τρόπον αἰκιζόμενος, ἅμα κήρυκος συν-
 ακολουθοῦντος ὅτι τὸν ἄνδρα Διονύσιος τιμωρεῖται
 παρηλλαγμένως, ὅτι τὴν πόλιν ἔπεισεν ἐλέσθαι τὸν
 3 πόλεμον. ὁ δὲ Φύτων κατὰ τὴν πολιορκίαν στρα-
 τηγὸς ἀγαθὸς γεγεννημένος καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἄλλον βίον
 ἐπαινούμενος, οὐκ ἀγεννῶς ὑπέμενε τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς
 τελευτῆς τιμωρίαν, ἀλλ' ἀκατάπληκτον τὴν ψυχὴν

¹ καθ' αὐτῶν Dindorf: κατ' αὐτῶν.

² So Eichstädt: τετελευτήκασι.

from showing mercy to those who were perforce 387 B.C.
 suffering beyond man's endurance, on the contrary
 he brought in cattle to clear the place of the green-
 stuff, with the result that it was completely stripped.
 Consequently the Rhegians, overcome by their ex-
 cessive hardships, surrendered their city to the tyrant,
 giving him complete power over their lives. Within
 the city Dionysius found heaps of dead who had
 perished from lack of food, and the living too whom
 he captured were like dead men and weakened in
 body. He got together more than six thousand
 captives and the multitude he sent off to Syracuse
 with orders that those who could pay as ransom a
 mina of silver should be freed, but to sell as slaves
 those who were unable to raise that sum.

112. Dionysius seized Phyton, the general of the
 Rhegians, and drowned his son in the sea, but Phyton
 himself he at first bound on his loftiest siege engines,
 wreaking a vengeance upon him such as is to be seen
 upon the stage of tragedy. He also sent one of his
 servants to him to tell him that Dionysius had drowned
 his son in the sea the day before ; to whom Phyton
 replied, " He has been more fortunate than his father
 by one day." After this Dionysius had him led about
 the city under flogging and subjected to every in-
 dignity, a herald accompanying him and announcing
 that Dionysius was inflicting this unusual vengeance
 upon the man because he had persuaded the city to
 undertake the war. But Phyton, who had shown
 himself a brave general during the siege and had
 won approval for all his other qualities, endured his
 mortal punishment with no low-born spirit. Rather

- φυλάξας καὶ βοῶν ὅτι τὴν πόλιν οὐ βουλευθεὶς προ-
δοῦναι Διονυσίῳ τυγχάνει τῆς τιμωρίας, ἣν αὐτῷ
τὸ δαιμόνιον ἐκείνῳ συντόμως ἐπιστήσει· ὥστε τὴν
ἀρετὴν τάνδρὸς καὶ παρὰ τοῖς στρατιώταις τοῦ
4 Διονυσίου κατελεεῖσθαι καὶ τινες ἤδη θορυβεῖν. ὁ
δὲ Διονύσιος εὐλαβηθεὶς, μή τινες τῶν στρατιωτῶν
ἀποτολήσωσιν ἐξαρπάζειν τὸν Φύτωνα, παυσάμε-
νος τῆς τιμωρίας κατεπόντισε τὸν ἀτυχῇ μετὰ τῆς
5 συγγενείας. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἀναξίως τῆς ἀρετῆς
ἐκνόμοις περιέπεσε τιμωρίαις, καὶ πολλοὺς ἔσχε
καὶ τότε τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοὺς ἀλγήσαντας τὴν συμ-
φορὰν καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ποιητὰς τοὺς θρηνήσαντας
τὸ τῆς περιπετείας ἐλεεινόν.

113. Καθ' ὃν δὲ καιρὸν μάλιστα Ῥήγιον ἐπο-
λιόρκει Διονύσιος, οἱ κατοικοῦντες τὰ πέραν τῶν
Ἑλλήνων Κελτοὶ τὰ στενὰ διελθόντες μεγάλας
δυνάμεσι κατελάβοντο τὴν μεταξὺ χώραν τοῦ τε
Ἀπεννίνου καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὁρῶν, ἐκβάλλοντες
2 τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Τυρρηνοὺς.¹ τοὺτους δ' ἐνιοί
φασιν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Τυρρηνίᾳ δώδεκα πόλεων ἀπ-
οικισθῆναι· τινὲς δέ φασι Πελασγοὺς πρὸ τῶν
Τρωικῶν ἐκ Θετταλίας φυγόντας τὸν ἐπὶ Δευκα-
λίωνος γενόμενον κατακλυσμὸν ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ
3 κατοικῆσαι. τῶν οὖν Κελτῶν κατ' ἔθνη διελο-
μένων τὴν χώραν, οἱ καλούμενοι Σέννωνες ἔτυχον
λαβόντες τὸν πορρωτάτῳ κείμενον τόπον² τῶν ὁρῶν
παρὰ θάλατταν. ὄντος δ' αὐτοῦ καυματώδους,
δυσθετοῦντες ἔσπευδον μετοικῆσαι, καὶ τοὺς νεω-

Tυρρηνοὺς deleted by Vogel.

² τόπον Cluver : λόφον.

he preserved his spirit undaunted and cried out that 387 B.C. he was punished because he would not betray the city to Dionysius, and that heaven would soon visit such punishment upon Dionysius himself. The courage of the man aroused sympathy even among the soldiers of Dionysius, and some of them began to protest. Dionysius, fearing that some of the soldiers might make bold to snatch Phyton out of his hands, ceased to punish him and drowned the unfortunate man at sea together with his near of kin. So this man suffered monstrous tortures unworthy of his merits. He won many of the Greeks to grieve for him at the time and many poets to lament the sad story of his reversal of fortune thereafter.

113. At the time that Dionysius was besieging Rhegium, the Celts¹ who had their homes in the regions beyond the Alps streamed through the passes in great strength and seized the territory that lay between the Apennine mountains and the Alps, expelling the Tyrrhenians who dwelt there. These, according to some, were colonists from the twelve cities of Tyrrhenia; but others state that before the Trojan War Pelasgians fled from Thessaly to escape the flood of Deucalion's time and settled in this region. Now it happened, when the Celts divided up the territory by tribes, that those known as the Senones received the area which lay farthest from the mountains and along the sea. But since this region was scorching hot, they were distressed and eager to move; hence they armed their younger men and

¹ There are two other extended descriptions of the Gallic invasion of Rome, in Livy, 5. 34-49 and in Plutarch, *Camillus*, 16-29. The account by Diodorus is by far the most reliable (cp. Beloch, *Römische Geschichte*, pp. 311 ff.; Schwegler-Baur, 3, pp. 234 ff.).

τέρους καθοπλίσαντες ἀπέστειλαν ζητεῖν χώραν, ἐν ἣ κατοικήσουσιν. εἰσβαλόντες οὖν εἰς Τυρρηνίαν καὶ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὄντες περὶ τρισμυρίους τὴν τῶν Κλουσίνων χώραν ἐπόρθουν.

- 4 Καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Τυρρηνίαν τοὺς κατασκευομένους τὴν στρατιὰν τῶν Κελτῶν. παραγενόμενοι δὲ οἱ πρέσβεις εἰς Κλούσιον καὶ θεωρήσαντες παράταξιν γενομένην, ἀνδρειότεροι μᾶλλον ἢ φρονιμώτεροι γενηθέντες παρετάξαντο τοῖς Κλουσίνοις
- 5 πρὸς τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας. εὐημερήσαντος δὲ θατέρου τῶν πρεσβευτῶν καὶ τινα τῶν ἐνδοξοτέρων ἐπάρχων ἀποκτείναντος, γνόντες οἱ Κελτοὶ τὸ γεγονὸς εἰς Ῥώμην πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν τοὺς ἐξαιτήσαντας τὸν πρεσβευτὴν τὸν ἀδίκου πολέμου
- 6 προκαταρξάμενον. ἡ δὲ γερουσία τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔπειθε τοὺς πρεσβευτὰς τῶν Κελτῶν χρήματα λαβεῖν περὶ τῶν ἡδικημένων· ὥς δ' οὐ προσεῖχον, ἐψηφίσαντο παραδοῦναι τὸν κατηγορούμενον. ὁ δὲ πατὴρ τοῦ μέλλοντος παραδίδοσθαι, τῶν χιλιάρχων εἰς ὧν τῶν τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἐξουσίαν ἐχόντων, προεκαλέσατο τὴν δίκην ἐπὶ τὸν δῆμον, καὶ δυνατὸς ὧν ἐπὶ τοῖς πλήθεσιν ἔπεισεν ἄκυρον ποιῆσαι τὴν
- 7 κρίσιν τῆς συγκλήτου. ὁ μὲν οὖν δῆμος ἐν' τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν χρόνοις πάντα πειθόμενος τῇ γερουσίᾳ, τότε πρῶτον ἤρξατο διαλύειν τὸ κριθὲν ὑπὸ τῆς συγκλήτου.

114. Οἱ δὲ τῶν Κελτῶν πρέσβεις παραγενηθέντες εἰς τὸ σφέτερον στρατόπεδον ἀπήγγειλαν τὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀπόκρισιν. ἐφ' ἣ μεγάλως ἀγανακτήσαντες, καὶ προσλαβόμενοι παρὰ τῶν ὁμοεθνῶν δύναμιν, ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἠπείγοντο τὴν Ῥώμην,

sent them out to seek a territory where they might settle. Now they invaded Tyrrhenia, and being in numbersome thirty thousand they sacked the territory of the Clusini.

At this very time the Roman people sent ambassadors¹ into Tyrrhenia to spy out the army of the Celts. The ambassadors arrived at Clusium, and when they saw that a battle had been joined, with more valour than wisdom they joined the men of Clusium against their besiegers, and one² of the ambassadors was successful in killing a rather important commander. When the Celts learned of this, they dispatched ambassadors to Rome to demand the person of the envoy who had thus commenced an unjust war. The senate at first sought to persuade the envoys of the Celts to accept money in satisfaction of the injury, but when they would not consider this, it voted to surrender the accused. But the father of the man to be surrendered, who was also one of the military tribunes with consular power, appealed the judgement to the people,³ and since he was a man of influence among the masses, he persuaded them to void the decision of the senate. Now in the times previous to this the people had followed the senate in all matters; with this occasion they first began to rescind decisions of that body.

114. The ambassadors of the Celts returned to their camp and reported the reply of the Romans. At this they were greatly angered and, adding an army from their fellow tribesmen, they marched swiftly upon

¹ Three, all of the Fabian gens.

² Quintus Fabius Ambustus.

³ An instance of the famous *provocatio ad populum*.

¹ & added by Hertlein.

- ὄντες πλείους τῶν ἑπτακισμυρίων. οἱ δὲ χιλίαρχοι
 τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐπὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἐξουσίας ὄντες, καὶ
 τὴν τῶν Κελτῶν ἔφοδον ἀκούοντες, ἅπαντας τοὺς
 2 ἐν ἡλικίᾳ καθώπλισαν. ἐξελθόντες δὲ πανδημεῖ
 καὶ διαβάντες τὸν Τίβεριν παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἤγα-
 γον τὴν δύναμιν σταδίους ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ τῶν
 Γαλατῶν ἀπαγγελλομένων προσιέναι διέταττον τὸ
 3 στρατόπεδον. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἀνδρειοτάτους δισμυ-
 ρίους καὶ τετρακισχιλίους ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ μέχρι
 τῶν λόφων διέταξαν, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ὑψηλοτάτων
 λόφων τοὺς ἀσθενεστάτους ἔστησαν. οἱ δὲ Κελτοί,
 μακρὰν τὴν φάλαγγα παρεκτείνοντες, εἴτε κατὰ
 τύχην εἴτε κατὰ πρόνοιαν τοὺς ἀρίστους ἔστησαν
 4 ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων. ἅμα δ' αἱ σάλπιγγες παρ' ἀμφο-
 τέροις ἐσήμαινον καὶ τὰ στρατόπεδα συνήεσαν εἰς
 μάχην μετὰ πολλῆς κραυγῆς. οἱ δ' ἐπίλεκτοι τῶν
 Κελτῶν ἀντιτεταγμένοι τοῖς ἀσθενεστάτοις τῶν
 Ῥωμαίων ῥαδίως αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν λόφων ἐτρέ-
 5 ψαντο. διόπερ τούτων ἀθρόων² φευγόντων πρὸς
 τοὺς ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ Ῥωμαίους, αἱ τε τάξεις ἐπετα-
 ράττοντο καὶ τῶν Κελτῶν ἐπικειμένων καταπλα-
 γέντες ἔφευγον. τῶν δὲ πλείστων παρὰ τὸν
 ποταμὸν ὀρμησάντων καὶ διὰ τὴν ταραχὴν ἀλλήλοις
 ἐμπιπτόντων, οὐχ ὑστέρον³ οἱ Κελτοὶ τοὺς ἐσχά-
 τους αἰεὶ φονεύοντες· διὸ καὶ τὸ πεδίον ἅπαν νεκρῶν
 6 κατεστρώθη. τῶν δὲ φευγόντων ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν
 οἱ μὲν ἀνδρειότατοι μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων διενήχοντο,
 τὴν πανοπλίαν ἐν ἴσῳ καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν προτιμῶντες·
 σφοδροῦ δὲ τοῦ ῥεύματος ὄντος, τινὲς μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ

Rome itself, numbering more than seventy thousand 357 B.C.
 men. The military tribunes of the Romans, exercising
 their special power, when they heard of the advance
 of the Celts, armed all the men of military age. They
 then marched out in full force and, crossing the Tiber,¹
 led their troops for eighty stades along the river;
 and at news of the approach of the Galatians they
 drew up the army for battle. Their best troops, to
 the number of twenty-four thousand, they set in a
 line from the river as far as the hills and on the highest
 hills they stationed the weakest. The Celts deployed
 their troops in a long line and, whether by fortune
 or design, stationed their choicest troops on the hills.
 The trumpets on both sides sounded the charge at the
 same time and the armies joined in battle with great
 clamour. The élite troops of the Celts, who were
 opposed to the weakest soldiers of the Romans, easily
 drove them from the hills. Consequently, as these
 fled in masses to the Romans on the plain, the ranks
 were thrown into confusion and fled in dismay before
 the attack of the Celts. Since the bulk of the Romans
 fled along the river and impeded one another by
 reason of their disorder, the Celts were not behind-
 hand in slaying again and again those who were last
 in line. Hence the entire plain was strewn with dead.
 Of the men who fled to the river the bravest attempted
 to swim across with their arms, prizing their armour
 as highly as their lives; but since the stream ran
 strong, some of them were borne down to their death

¹ Diodorus is the only ancient writer who places this battle
 of the Allia on the right, and not the left, bank of the
 Tiber.

¹ δ' αὶ Dindorf: δέ.

² So Dindorf: ἀθρόως.

³ ὑπέρβουν Reiske: ὑπηρέτουν.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

7 7
 βάρους τῶν ὅπλων καταδυόμενοι διεφθείροντο, τινὲς δὲ μετὰ πολλῆς κακοπαθείας ἐφ' ἱκανὸν διάστημα παρενεχθέντες μόγις ἐσώθησαν. ἐπικειμένων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων καὶ παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν πολλοὺς ἀναιρουντων, οἱ πλείστοι τῶν ὑπολειπομένων ῥίπτουντες τὰ ὅπλα διενήχοντο τὸν Τίβεριν.

115. Οἱ δὲ Κελτοί, πολλοὺς καὶ παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν ποταμὸν ἀνηρηκότες, οὐδ' οὕτως ἀφίσταντο τῆς φιλοτιμίας, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοὺς διανηχομένους ἠκόντιζον. καὶ πολλῶν βελῶν ἀφιεμένων εἰς ἀθρόους τοὺς ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ, συνέβαινε μὴ διαμαρτάνειν τοὺς βάλλοντας. ὅθεν οἱ μὲν καιρίαις περιπεσόντες πληγαῖς εὐθέως ἐτελεύτων, οἱ δὲ κατατραυματιζόμενοι καὶ διὰ τὴν περὶ τὸ αἷμα ῥύσιν καὶ σφοδρότητα τοῦ
 2 2
 ῥεύματος ἐκλυόμενοι παρεφέροντο. τοιαύτης δὲ συμφορᾶς γενομένης περὶ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους, οἱ μὲν πλείστοι τῶν διασωθέντων πόλιν Βηίους κατελάβοντο, προσφάτως ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν κατεσκαμμένην,¹ καὶ τὸν τε τόπον ὠχύρουν κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς σωζομένους ἀνελάμβανον· ὀλίγοι δὲ τῶν διανηξαμένων ἄνοπλοι φυγόντες εἰς Ῥώμην ἀπήγγειλαν πάντας ἀπολωλέναι. τηλικούτων δ' ἀτυχημάτων ἡγγελημένων² τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει κατα-
 3 3
 λελειμμένοις εἰς ἀπορίαν ἅπαντες ἐνέπιπτον· ἀνθίστασθαι μὲν γὰρ ἀδύνατον εἶναι διελάμβανον, ἀπάντων τῶν νέων ἀπολωλότων, φεύγειν δὲ μετὰ τέκνων καὶ γυναικῶν ἐπικίνδυνον ἦν λίαν, τῶν πολεμίων ἐγγὺς ὑπαρχόντων. πολλοὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν ἰδιωτῶν πανοίκιοι πρὸς τὰς ἀστυγείτονας πόλεις ἔφευγον, οἱ δ' ἄρχοντες τῆς πόλεως παραθαρσύνοντες τὰ πλήθη προσέταττον ταχέως ἐπὶ τὸ Καπετώλιον τὸν τε σῆτον καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν ἀναγκαίων

by the weight of the arms, and some, after being 387 B.C.
carried along for some distance, finally and after great
effort got off safe. But since the enemy pressed them
hard and was making a great slaughter along the
river, most of the survivors threw away their arms and
swam across the Tiber.

115. The Celts, though they had slain great
numbers on the bank of the river, nevertheless did
not desist from the zest for glory but showered
javelins upon the swimmers; and since many missiles
were hurled and men were massed in the river, those
who threw did not miss their mark. So it was that
some died at once from mortal blows, and others,
who were wounded only, were carried off unconscious
because of loss of blood and the swift current. When
such disaster befell, the greater part of the Romans
who escaped occupied the city of Veii, which had
lately been razed by them, fortified the place as well
as they could, and received the survivors of the rout.
A few of those who had swum the river fled without
their arms to Rome and reported that the whole army
had perished. When word of such misfortunes as
we have described was brought to those who had been
left behind in the city, everyone fell into despair;
for they saw no possibility of resistance, now that all
their youth had perished, and to flee with their chil-
dren and wives was fraught with the greatest danger
since the enemy were close at hand. Now many
private citizens fled with their households to neigh-
bouring cities, but the city magistrates, encouraging
the populace, issued orders for them to bring speedily
to the Capitoline grain and every other necessity.

¹ So Rhodoman : κατεσκευασμένην.

² So Dindorf, γενομένων P, γεγενημένων cet.

4 ἀποκομίζειν. οὐ γνηθέντος ἔγεμεν ἢ τ' ἀκρόπολις
καὶ τὸ Καπετώλιον¹ χωρὶς τῶν εἰς τροφήν ἀν-
ηκόντων ἀργυρίου τε καὶ χρυσίου καὶ τῆς πολυ-
τελεστάτης ἐσθῆτος, ὥς ἂν ἐξ ὅλης τῆς πόλεως εἰς
ἓνα τόπον τῶν ἀγαθῶν συνηθροισμένων. οὗτοι
μὲν οὖν τὰ δυνατὰ τῶν χρημάτων μετεκόμιζον καὶ
τὸν προειρημένον τόπον ὠχύρουν, ἀναστροφὴν ἔχον-
5 τες τρεῖς ἡμέρας. οἱ γὰρ Κελτοὶ τὴν μὲν πρώτην
ἡμέραν διετέλεσαν ἀποκόπτοντες² τὰς κεφαλὰς τῶν
τετελευτηκότων κατὰ τὸ πάτριον ἔθος· τὰς δὲ δύο
παρὰ τὴν πόλιν στρατοπεδεύοντες, καὶ τὰ μὲν τείχη
θεωροῦντες ἔρημα, κραυγὴν δὲ αἰσθόμενοι γινο-
μένην, ἣν ἐποίουν οἱ τὰ χρησιμώτατα μεταφέροντες
εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, ὑπελάμβανον ἐνεδρεῦειν ἑαυτοῖς
6 τοὺς Ῥωμαίους. τῇ τετάρτῃ δ' ἡμέρᾳ γνόντες τὴν
ἀλήθειαν, τὰς τε πύλας ἐξέκοιψαν καὶ τὴν πόλιν
ἐλυμαίνοντο, χωρὶς ὀλίγων οἰκιῶν ἐν τῷ Παλατίῳ.
μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα προσβολὰς ποιούμενοι καθ' ἡμέραν
πρὸς ὄχυροὺς τόπους, οὐθὲν μὲν ἀξιόλογον ἔβλαπτον
τοὺς ὑπεναντίους, ἑαυτῶν δὲ πολλοὺς ἀπέβαλλον.
ὁμῶς δ'³ οὐκ ἀφίσταντο τῆς φιλοτιμίας, ἐλπίζοντες,
ἂν μὴ βία κρατήσωσι, τῷ γε χρόνῳ πάντως τῶν
ἀναγκαίων ἐκλιπόντων καταπονήσειν.

116. Τῶν δὲ Ῥωμαίων ἐν τοιαύταις ταραχαῖς
ὄντων, οἱ παροικοῦντες Τυρρηνοὶ μετὰ δυνάμεως
ἀδράς ἐπεπορεύοντο τὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων χώραν
ληηλατοῦντες, καὶ πολλῶν μὲν σωμάτων, οὐκ ὀλίγης
δ' ὠφελείας ἐγκρατεῖς ἐγένοντο. οἱ δ' εἰς τοὺς
Βηίους τῶν Ῥωμαίων πεφευγότες ἀπροσδοκῆτως
τοῖς Τυρρηνοῖς ἐπιπεσόντες ἐτρέψαντο, καὶ τὴν τε

¹ τ' and καὶ τὸ Καπετώλιον deleted by Vogel.

² So Reiske : ἀνακόπτοντες.

When this had been done, both the acropolis and ^{387 B.C.} the Capitoline were stored not only with supplies of food but with silver and gold and the costliest raiment, since the precious possessions had been gathered from over the whole city into one place. They gathered such valuables as they could and fortified the place we have mentioned during a respite of three days. For the Celts spent the first day cutting off, according to their custom, the heads of the dead.¹ And for two days they lay encamped before the city, for when they saw the walls deserted and yet heard the noise made by those who were transferring their most useful possessions to the acropolis, they suspected that the Romans were planning a trap for them. But on the fourth day, after they had learned the true state of affairs, they broke down the gates and pillaged the city except for a few dwellings on the Palatine. After this they delivered daily assaults on strong positions, without, however, inflicting any serious hurt upon their opponents and with the loss of many of their own troops. Nevertheless, they did not relax their ardour, expecting that, even if they did not conquer by force, they would wear down the enemy in the course of time, when the necessities of life had entirely given out.

116. While the Romans were in such throes, the neighbouring Tyrrhenians advanced and made a raid with a strong army on the territory of the Romans, capturing many prisoners and not a small amount of booty. But the Romans who had fled to Veii, falling unexpectedly upon the Tyrrhenians, put them

¹ Cp. Book 5. 29. 4-5.

² *οὐκ* after *δ'* deleted by Dindorf.

- λείαν ἀφείλαντο καὶ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἐκυρίευσαν.
- 2 ἐγκρατεῖς δὲ γενόμενοι πολλῶν ὄπλων τοῖς τε ἀν-
όπλοις οὔσι διέδωκαν καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας
ἀθροίζοντες καθώπλιζον· ἐβούλοντο γὰρ τοὺς εἰς τὸ
Καπετώλιον συμπεφευγότας ἐκ τῆς πολιορκίας
- 3 ἐξελεῖσθαι. ἀπορούντων δ' αὐτῶν ᾧ τρόπῳ δηλώ-
σειαν τοῖς συγκεκλειμένοις διὰ τὸ τοὺς Κελτοὺς
μεγάλαις δυνάμεσι περιστρατοπεδεύειν, Κομίνιός
τις Πόντιος ὑπέσχετο παραθαρρύνειν τοὺς ἐν τῷ
- 4 Καπετωλίῳ. ὀρμήσας οὖν μόνος καὶ διανηξάμενος
νυκτὸς τὸν ποταμὸν, ἔλαθε προσελθὼν τινα πέτραν
τοῦ Καπετωλίου δύσβατον, καὶ ταύτῃ μόγισ ἐαυτὸν
ἐλκύσας ἐδήλωσε τοῖς ἐν τῷ Καπετωλίῳ περὶ τῶν
συνηθροισμένων εἰς Βηίους καὶ διότι καιρὸν τηρή-
σαντες ἐπιθήσονται τοῖς Κελτοῖς. οὗτος μὲν οὖν
καταβὰς ἦπερ ἀνέβη καὶ διακολυμβήσας τὸν Τί-
- 5 βεριν, εἰς Βηίους ἀνέστρεψεν· οἱ δὲ Κελτοὶ κατα-
νοήσαντες τὰ ἔχνη τοῦ προσφάτως ἀναβεβηκότος,
συνετάξαντο κατὰ τῆς αὐτῆς πέτρας ἀναβῆναι
νυκτός. διὸ καὶ περὶ μέσας νύκτας οἱ μὲν φύλακες
παρερραθυμηκότες ἦσαν τῆς φυλακῆς διὰ τὴν
ὀχυρότητα τοῦ τόπου, τῶν δὲ Κελτῶν τινες κατὰ
- 6 τῆς πέτρας προσανέβησαν. τοὺς μὲν οὖν φύλακας
ἔλαθον, χῆνες δ' ἱεροὶ τῆς Ἥρας τρεφόμενοι καὶ
θεωρήσαντες ἀναβαίνοντας κραυγὴν ἐποιοῦν. συν-
δραμόντων δὲ τῶν φυλάκων ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον, οὗτοι
μὲν καταπλαγέντες οὐκ ἐτόλμων προσελθεῖν, Μάρ-
κος δὲ τις Μάλλιος, ἔνδοξος ἀνὴρ, ἐκβοηθήσας¹
ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον τῷ μὲν ξίφει τὴν χεῖρα τοῦ προσανα-
βαίνοντος ἀπέκοψε, τῷ δὲ θυρεῷ πατάξας εἰς τὸ
- 7 στῆθος ἀπεκύλισεν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς πέτρας. παρα-
πλησίως δὲ καὶ τοῦ δευτέρου προσαναβαίνοντος

to flight, took back the booty, and captured their 387 B.C.
camp. Having got possession of arms in abundance, they distributed them among the unarmed, and they also gathered men from the countryside and armed them, since they intended to relieve the siege of the soldiers who had taken refuge on the Capitoline. While they were at a loss how they might reveal their plans to the besieged, since the Celts had surrounded them with strong forces, a certain Cominius Pontius undertook to get the cheerful news to the men on the Capitoline. Starting out alone and swimming the river by night, he got unseen to a cliff of the Capitoline that was hard to climb and, hauling himself up it with difficulty, told the soldiers on the Capitoline about the troops that had been collected in Veii and how they were watching for an opportunity and would attack the Celts. Then, descending by the way he had mounted and swimming the Tiber, he returned to Veii. The Celts, when they observed the tracks of one who had recently climbed up, made plans to ascend at night by the same cliff. Consequently about the middle of the night, while the guards were neglectful of their watch because of the strength of the place, some Celts started an ascent of the cliff. They escaped detection by the guards, but the sacred geese of Hera, which were kept there, noticed the climbers and set up a cackling. The guards rushed to the place and the Celts deterred did not dare proceed farther. A certain Marcus Mallius, a man held in high esteem, rushing to the defence of the place, cut off the hand of the climber with his sword and, striking him on the breast with his shield, rolled him from the cliff. In like manner the second climber

¹ So Stephanus: ἐκβοήσας.

ἀπολομένους, οἱ λοιποὶ ταχέως πάντες ἔφυγον· ἀπορρωγος δὲ τῆς πέτρας οὔσης ἅπαντες κατακρημνισθέντες ἐτελεύτησαν. διόπερ πρεσβευομένων τῶν Ῥωμαίων περὶ διαλύσεως, ἐπείσθησαν χιλίας λαβόντες λίτρας χρυσοῦ τὴν πόλιν ἐκλιπεῖν καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ῥωμαίων χώρας ἀπαλλαγῆναι.

- 8 Ῥωμαῖοι δέ, τῶν μὲν οἰκιῶν κατεσκαμμένων, τῶν δὲ πλείστων πολιτῶν ἀπολωλότων, ἔδωκαν ἐξουσίαν τῷ βουλομένῳ καθ' ὃν προήρηται τόπον οἰκίαν οἰκοδομεῖν, καὶ δημοσίας κεραμίδας ἐχορή-
9 γουν, αἱ μέχρι τοῦ νῦν πολιτικαὶ καλοῦνται. ἀπάντων οὖν πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν προαίρεσιν οἰκοδομοῦντων, συνέβη τὰς κατὰ πόλιν ὁδοὺς στενὰς γενέσθαι καὶ καμπὰς ἐχούσας· διόπερ ὕστερον αὐξηθέντες οὐκ ἠδυνήθησαν εὐθείας ποιῆσαι τὰς ὁδοὺς. λέγουσι δέ τινες καὶ διότι τὸν χρυσοῦν κόσμον αἱ γυναῖκες εἰς τὴν κοινὴν σωτηρίαν εἰσενέγκασαι ταύτης ἔτυχον παρὰ τοῦ δήμου τιμῆς, ὥστ' ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν ἐφ' ἀρμάτων ὀχεῖσθαι κατὰ τὴν πόλιν.

117. Ταπεινῶν δ' ὄντων τῶν Ῥωμαίων διὰ τὴν προειρημένην συμφορὰν, οἱ Οὐόλσκοι πρὸς αὐτοὺς πόλεμον ἐξήνεγκαν. οἱ μὲν οὖν χιλίαρχοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων καταγράψαντες στρατιώτας, καὶ προαγόντες τὴν δύναμιν εἰς ὑπαιθρον, ἐν τῷ καλούμένῳ Μαρκίῳ κατεστρατοπέδευσαν, ἀπέχοντες ἀπὸ
2 Ῥώμης σταδίου διακοσίου. τῶν δὲ Οὐόλσκων μετὰ μείζονος στρατιᾶς ἀντικαθημένων καὶ τῇ παρεμβολῇ προσβαλλόντων, οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην φοβηθέντες ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, κατέστη-
3 σαν αὐτοκράτορα μὲν Μάρκον Φούριον . . . οὔτοι

¹ The famous Marcus Furius Camillus. The name of his

met his death, whereupon the rest all quickly turned ^{387 B.C.} in flight. But since the cliff was precipitous they were all hurled headlong and perished. As a result of this, when the Romans sent ambassadors to negotiate a peace, they were persuaded, upon receipt of one thousand pounds of gold, to leave the city and to withdraw from Roman territory.

The Romans, now that their houses had been razed to the ground and the majority of their citizens slain, gave permission to anyone who wished to build a home in any place he chose, and supplied him at state expense with roof-tiles; and up to the present time these are known as "public tiles." Since every man naturally built his home where it suited his fancy, the result was that the streets of the city were narrow and crooked; consequently, when the population increased in later days, it was impossible to straighten the streets. Some also say that the Roman matrons, because they contributed their gold ornaments to the common safety, received from the people as a reward the right to ride through the city in chariots.

117. While the Romans were in a weakened condition because of the misfortune we have described, the Volscians went to war against them. Accordingly the Roman military tribunes enrolled soldiers, took the field with their army, and pitched camp on the Campus Martius, as it is called, two hundred stades distant from Rome. Since the Volscians lay over against them with a larger force and were assaulting the camp, the citizens in Rome, fearing for the safety of those in the encampment, appointed Marcus Furius dictator.¹ . . . These armed all the men of military

master of horse, C. Servilius Ahala (Livy, 6. 2. 5-6), has slipped from the text.

δὲ πάντας τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ καθοπλίσαντες νυκτὸς ἐξῆλθον, καὶ καταλαβόντες ἅμ' ἡμέρᾳ τοὺς Οὐόλσκους τῇ παρεμβολῇ προσμαχομένους, ἐπιφανέντες κατὰ νώτου ῥαδίως ἐτρέψαντο. ἐξελθόντων δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς, εἰς μέσον ἀποληφθέντες οἱ Οὐόλσκοι σχεδὸν ἅπαντες κατεκόπησαν. διόπερ τὸν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνον ἰσχυροὶ δοκοῦντες εἶναι διὰ τὴν συμφορὰν ταύτην ἀσθενέστατοι τῶν περιοικούντων ἐθνῶν ἐγενήθησαν.

- 4 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ἀκούσας ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ πορθεῖσθαι Βώλας¹ ὑπὸ Αἰκουλανῶν, τῶν νῦν Αἰκίκλων καλουμένων, ἀγαγὼν τὴν δύναμιν τοὺς πλείστους τῶν πολιορκούντων ἀνείλεν. ἐκεῖθεν δ' ἀνέζευξεν εἰς Σουτριάνην, οὔσαν ἀποικίαν, ἣν οἱ Τυρρηνοὶ βία κατειλήφεισαν. προσπεσὼν οὖν ἄφνω τοῖς Τυρρηνοῖς πολλοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἀνείλε, τὴν δὲ πόλιν ἀνέσωσε τοῖς Σουτριάιους.
- 5 Τῶν δ' ἀπεληλυθόντων Γαλατῶν ἀπὸ Ῥώμης Οὐεάσκιον τὴν πόλιν σύμμαχον οὔσαν Ῥωμαίων πορθούντων, ἐπιθέμενος αὐτοῖς ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ καὶ τοὺς πλείστους ἀποκτείνας τῆς ἀποσκευῆς πάσης ἐκυρίευσεν, ἐν ᾗ καὶ τὸ χρυσίον ἦν ὃ εἰλήφεισαν εἰς Ῥώμην² καὶ σχεδὸν ἅπαντα τὰ διηρπασμένα
- 6 κατὰ τὴν τῆς πόλεως ἄλωσιν. τοσαῦτα δὲ διαπραξάμενος διὰ τὸν φθόνον τῶν δημάρχων ἐκωλύθη θρίαμβον καταγαγεῖν. ἔνιοι δὲ φασιν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ Τούσκων θρίαμβον ἀγαγεῖν ἐπὶ λευκοῦ τεθρίππου, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο δυσὶν ὕστερον ἔτεσιν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου

¹ πόλιν after Βώλας deleted by Vogel.

age and marched out during the night. At day-break ^{387 B.C.} they caught the Volscians as they were assaulting the camp, and appearing on their rear easily put them to flight. When the troops in the camp then sallied forth, the Volscians were caught in the middle and cut down almost to a man. Thus a people that passed for powerful in former days was by this disaster reduced to the weakest among the neighbouring tribes.

After the battle the dictator, on hearing that Bola was being besieged by the Aeculani,¹ who are now called the Aequicoli, led forth his troops and slew most of the besieging army. From here he marched to the territory of Sutrium, a Roman colony, which the Tyrrhenians had forcibly occupied. Falling unexpectedly upon the Tyrrhenians, he slew many of them and recovered the city for the people of Sutrium.

The Gauls on their way from Rome laid siege to the city of Veasium which was an ally of the Romans. The dictator attacked them, slew the larger number of them, and got possession of all their baggage, included in which was the gold which they had received for Rome and practically all the booty which they had gathered in the seizure of the city. Despite the accomplishment of such great deeds, envy on the part of the tribunes prevented his celebrating a triumph. There are some, however, who state that he celebrated a triumph for his victory over the Tuscans in a chariot drawn by four white horses, for which the people two years later fined him a large

¹ Otherwise the Aequi.

² δ εὐλήφεισαν εἰς Ῥώμην deleted by Vogel; Dindorf deletes εἰς Ῥώμην; Post suggests εἰς Ῥώμης λύτρωσιν.

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πολλοῖς χρήμασι καταδικασθῆναι· περὶ οὗ κατὰ
 7 τοὺς οἰκείους χρόνους ἐπιμνησθησόμεθα. οἱ δ' εἰς
 τὴν Ἰαπυγίαν τῶν Κελτῶν ἐληλυθότες ἀνέστρεψαν
 διὰ τῆς τῶν Ῥωμαίων χώρας· καὶ μετ' ὀλίγον ὑπὸ
 Κερίων ἐπιβουλευθέντες νυκτὸς ἅπαντες κατεκό-
 πησαν ἐν τῷ Τραυσίῳ πεδίῳ.

8 Καλλισθένης δ' ὁ ἱστοριογράφος¹ ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰ
 τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν γενομένης εἰρήνης τοῖς Ἑλλήσι
 πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλέα τὴν
 ἱστορίαν ἤρκεται γράφειν· διελθὼν δὲ τριακονταετῇ
 χρόνον ἔγραψε μὲν βύβλους δέκα, τὴν δὲ τελευταίαν
 κατέπαυσε τῆς συντάξεως εἰς τὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ Φιλο-
 μήλου² τοῦ Φωκέως κατάληψιν τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς
 9 ἱεροῦ. ἡμεῖς δ' ἐπεὶ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὴν γενομένην
 τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν εἰρήνην πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην καὶ τὸν
 τῆς Ῥώμης ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν κίνδυνον, κατὰ τὴν ἐν
 ἀρχῇ πρόθεσιν τοῦτο³ τέλος ποιησόμεθα τῆσδε τῆς
 βίβλου.

¹ τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων σύνταξιν after ἱστοριογράφος deleted by Dindorf.

² So Scaliger : μῆλου.

³ τοῦτο Hertlein : τοῦτο τό.

sum of money. But we shall recur to this in the appropriate period of time.¹ Those Celts who had passed into Iapygia turned back through the territory of the Romans; but soon thereafter the Cerii made a crafty attack on them by night and cut all of them to pieces in the Trausian Plain. 387 B.C.

The historian Callisthenes² began his history with the peace of this year between the Greeks and Artaxerxes, the King of the Persians. His account embraced a period of thirty years in ten Books and he closed the last Book of his history with the seizure of the Temple of Delphi by Philomelus the Phocian. But for our part, since we have arrived at the peace between the Greeks and Artaxerxes, and at the threat to Rome offered by the Gauls, we shall make this the end of this Book, as we proposed at the beginning.³

¹ There is no later mention of this story.

² Callisthenes of Olynthus was better known for his history of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied on his campaign until he lost the king's favour and was executed shortly after 327 B.C.

³ Cp. chap. 2. 4.



BOOK XV

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῇ πεντεκαδεκάτῃ τῶν
Διοδώρου βίβλων

Ὡς Πέρσαι Εὐαγόραν ἐν τῇ Κύπρῳ διεπολέμησαν.

Ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρὰ τὰς κοινὰς ὁμολογίας Μαντινεῖς
μετώκισαν ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος.

Περὶ τῶν Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου ποιημάτων,

Περὶ τῆς Τιριβάζου συλλήψεως καὶ τῆς ἀπολύσεως
αὐτοῦ.

Περὶ τοῦ Γλῶ¹ θανάτου καὶ τῆς Ὀρόντου κατα-
γνώσεως.

Ὡς Ἀμύντας καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πρὸς Ὀλυνθίους²
ἐπολέμησαν.

Ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὴν Καδμεῖαν κατελάβοντο.

Ὡς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις παρὰ τὰς συνθήκας κατ-
εδουλώσαντο.

Κτίσις Φάρου νήσου κατὰ τὸν Ἀδρίαν.

Διονυσίου στρατεία εἰς τὴν Τυρρηνίαν καὶ σύλησις τοῦ
ἱεροῦ.

Στρατεία Διονυσίου ἐπὶ Καρχηδονίους, καὶ νίκη καὶ
ῆττα.

Ὡς Θηβαῖοι τὴν Καδμεῖαν ἀνεκτήσαντο.³

Ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι λοιμικῇ νόσῳ περιπεσόντες ἐκιν-
δύνεισαν.

¹ So Wesseling : Γαῶ P, Γαῶ cet.

² So Wesseling : Ἀθηναίους.

³ So Wesseling : ἀπεκτήσαντο.

CONTENTS OF THE FIFTEENTH BOOK OF DIODORUS

How the Persians fought against Evagoras in Cyprus (chaps. 2-4, 8-9).

How the Lacedaemonians, contrary to the common agreements, deported the Mantineians from their native land (chaps. 5, 12).

On the poems of Dionysius the tyrant (chaps. 6-7).

On the arrest of Tiribazus and his acquittal (chaps. 8, 10-11).

On the death of Glōs and the condemnation of Orontes (chaps. 11, 18).

How Amyntas and the Lacedaemonians made war upon the Olynthians (chaps. 19, 21-23).

How the Lacedaemonians seized the Cadmeia (chap. 20).

How they enslaved the Greek cities contrary to the covenants (chap. 23).

The settlement of the island of Pharos in the Adriatic (chap. 13).

The campaign of Dionysius against Tyrrhenia and the plundering of the temple (chap. 14).

The campaign of Dionysius against the Carthaginians ; his victory and defeat (chaps. 15-17).

How the Thebans recovered the Cadmeia (chaps. 25-27).

How the Carthaginians were endangered when afflicted by a plague (chap. 24).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Περὶ τοῦ Βοιωτικοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν αὐτῷ.

Τριβαλλῶν στρατεία ἐπὶ Ἀβδηρα.

Στρατεία Περσῶν ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον.

Ὡς Θηβαῖοι Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπιφανεστάτῃ μάχῃ νικήσαντες ἐν Λεύκτροις ἀντεποιήσαντο τῆς τῶν Ἑλληνῶν ἡγεμονίας.

Τὰ πραχθέντα Θηβαίοις κατὰ τὰς εἰς Πελοπόννησον εἰσβολάς.

Περὶ τῆς Ἰφικράτους ἀγωγῆς καὶ τῶν εἰρημνέων ἱπ' αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὰς στρατείας.

Στρατεία Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ Κόρκυραν.

Περὶ τοῦ γενομένου σεισμοῦ καὶ κατακλιτισμοῦ περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον καὶ τῆς φανείσης ἐν οὐρανῷ λαμπάδος.

Ὡς παρὰ τοῖς Ἀργείοις ἐγένετο πολὺς φόνος ὁ κληθεὶς σκυταλισμός.

Περὶ Ἰάσονος τοῦ Φερῶν τυράννου καὶ τῶν διαδόχων αὐτοῦ.

Μεσσήνης συνοικισμὸς ὑπὸ Θηβαίων.

Στρατεία Βοιωτῶν εἰς Θετταλίαν.

BOOK XV

On the Boeotian War and the events connected with it (chaps. 28-35).

The campaign of the Triballi against Abdera (chap. 36).

The campaign of the Persians against Egypt (chaps. 41-43).

How the Thebans defeated the Lacedaemonians in the most famous battle of Leuctra and laid claim to the supremacy of Greece (chaps. 50-56).

The accomplishments of the Thebans during their invasions of the Peloponnesus (chaps. 62-66, 69, 75, 82-88 *passim*).

On the system of training of Iphicrates and his discoveries in the art of war (chap. 44).

The campaign of the Lacedaemonians against Corecyra (chaps. 46-47).

On the earthquake and inundation that took place in the Peloponnesus and the torch that appeared in the heavens (chaps. 48-50).

How there took place among the Argives a great slaughter which was called the reign of club-law (chaps. 57-58).

On Jason, the tyrant of Pherae, and his successors (chaps. 57, 60, 80, 95).

The *synoecismos* of Messenê by the Thebans (chaps. 66-67).

The campaign of the Boeotians against Thessaly (chap. 67).

ΒΙΒΛΟΣ ΠΕΝΤΕΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ

1. Παρ' ὅλην τὴν πραγματείαν εἰωθότες χρῆσθαι τῇ συνήθει τῆς ἱστορίας παρρησία, καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἀγαθοῖς ἀνδράσιν ἐπὶ τῶν καλῶν ἔργων τὸν δίκαιον ἐπιλέγειν ἔπαινον, τοὺς δὲ φαύλους, ὅταν ἔξαμειρ-
 τάνωσιν, ἀξιοῦν δικαίας ἐπιτιμήσεως, διὰ τοῦ τοιού-
 του τρόπου νομίζομεν τοὺς μὲν εὖ πεφυκότας πρὸς
 ἀρετὴν τῷ διὰ τῆς δόξης ἀθανατισμῷ προτρέψεσθαι
 ταῖς καλλίσταις ἐγχειρεῖν πράξεσι, τοὺς δὲ τὴν
 ἐναντίαν ἔχοντας διαθέσιν ταῖς ἀρμοττούσαις βλασ-
 φημίαις ἀποτρέψειν τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν κακίαν ὁρμῆς.
- 2 διὸ καὶ τῇ γραφῇ παρόντες ἐπ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρό-
 νους, ἐν οἷς Λακεδαιμόνιοι περὶ Λεῦκτρα παραδόξως
 ἡττηθέντες μεγάλῃ περιέπεσον συμφορᾷ, καὶ πάλιν
 περὶ Μαντίνειαν πταίσαντες ἀνελπίστως ἀπέβαλον
 τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡγεμονίαν, ἡγούμεθα δεῖν τὴν
 ὑπόστασιν τῆς γραφῆς διαφυλάττειν καὶ τὴν ἀρμότ-
 τουσαν ἐπιτίμησιν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ποιήσασθαι.
- 3 Τίς γὰρ ἂν οὐχ ἡγήσαιτο κατηγορίας αὐτοὺς
 ἀξίους ὑπάρχειν, οἵτινες παρὰ τῶν προγόνων παρα-
 λαβόντες ἡγεμονίαν κάλλιστα τεθεμελιωμένην, καὶ
 ταύτην διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν τῶν προγόνων διαφυλαχ-
 θεῖσαν ἔτη πλείω τῶν πεντακοσίων, οἱ τότε Λακε-
 δαιμόνιοι διὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀβουλίαν καταλυθεῖσαν
 ἐπεῖδον; οὐκ ἀλόγως· οἱ μὲν γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν βε-

BOOK XV

1. Throughout our entire treatise our practice has been to employ the customary freedom of speech enjoyed by history, and we have added just praise of good men for their fair deeds and meted out just censure upon bad men whenever they did wrong. By this means, as we believe, we shall lead men whose nature fortunately inclines them to virtue to undertake, because of the immortality fame accords them, the fairest deeds, whereas by appropriate obloquies we shall turn men of the opposite character from their impulse to evil. Consequently, since we have come in our writing to the period when the Lacedaemonians fell upon deep distress in their unexpected defeat at Leuctra, and again in their unlooked-for repulse at Mantinea lost the supremacy over the Greeks, we believe that we should maintain the principle we have set for our writing and set forth the appropriate censure of the Lacedaemonians.

For who would not judge men to be deserving of accusation who had received from their ancestors a supremacy with such firm foundations and that too preserved by the high spirit of their ancestors for over five hundred years, and now beheld it, as the Lacedaemonians of that time did, overthrown by their own folly? And this is easy to understand. For the men who had lived before them won the glory

- βιωκότες πολλοῖς πόνοις¹ καὶ μεγάλοις κινδύνοις τὴν τηλικαύτην κατεκτήσαντο δόξαν, ἐπιεικῶς καὶ φιλανθρώπως προσφερόμενοι τοῖς ὑποτεταγμένοις· οἱ δὲ μεταγενέστεροι βιαίως καὶ χαλεπῶς χρώμενοι τοῖς συμμάχοις, ἔτι δὲ πολέμους ἀδίκους καὶ ὑπερηφάνους ἐνιστάμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, οὐκ ἀλόγως ἀπέβαλον τὴν ἀρχὴν διὰ τὰς ἰδίας ἀβουλίας.
- 4 ἐν γὰρ ταῖς συμφοραῖς αὐτῶν τὸ μῖσος τῶν ἀδικουμένων ἔλαβε καιρὸν ἀμύνασθαι τοὺς προηδικηκότας, καὶ τοῖς ἐκ προγόνων ἀνικήτοις γεγονόσι τοσαύτη καταφρόνησις ἐπηκολούθησεν ὅσῃν εἰκὸς ἐστὶ γενέσθαι κατὰ τῶν ἀναιρουντῶν τὰς τῶν προγόνων
- 5 ἀρετάς. τοιγαροῦν Θηβαῖοι μὲν οἱ πρότερον ἐπὶ πολλὰς γενεὰς τοῖς κρείττοσιν ὑποτεταγμένοι, τότε τούτους² ἀνελπίστως νικήσαντες ἡγεμόνες κατέστησαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἀφαίρεσιν τῆς ἡγεμονίας οὐδέποτε ἔδυνήθησαν ἀναλαβεῖν τὸ τῶν προγόνων ἀξίωμα.
- 6 Ἡμεῖς δὲ τούτοις ἀρκούντως ἐπιτετιμηκότες ἐπὶ τὸ συνεχές³ τῆς ἱστορίας μεταβησόμεθα προδιορίσαντες τοὺς οἰκείους⁴ τῇ γραφῇ χρόνους. ἡ μὲν οὖν πρὸ ταύτης βύβλος, οὔσα τῆς ὅλης συντάξεως τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτη, τὸ τέλος ἔσχε τῶν πράξεων εἰς τὸν Ῥηγίνων ἀνδραποδισμόν ὑπὸ Διονυσίου καὶ τὴν ἄλωσιν τῆς Ῥώμης ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν, ἥτις ἐγένετο κατὰ τὸν προηγούμενον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς Περσῶν στρατείας εἰς Κύπρον ἐπ' Εὐαγόραν τὸν βασιλέα· ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ πολέμου ποιησάμενοι καταλήξομεν ἐπὶ τὸν προηγούμενον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς Φιλίππου τοῦ Ἀμύντου βασιλείας.

¹ So Reiske : φόνους.

² τούτους Vogel, τοὺς P Peir., τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους cet.

they had by many labours and great struggles, treating their subjects the while fairly and humanely ; but their successors used their allies roughly and harshly, stirring up, besides, unjust and insolent wars against the Greeks, and so it is quite to be understood that they lost their rule because of their own acts of folly. For the hatred of those they had wronged found in their disasters an opportunity to retaliate upon their aggressors, and they who had been unconquered from their ancestors' time were now attended by such contempt as, it stands to reason, must befall those who obliterate the virtues that characterized their ancestors. This explains why the Thebans, who for many generations had been subjects of their superiors, when they defeated them to everyone's surprise, became supreme among the Greeks, but the Lacedaemonians, when once they had lost the supremacy, were never at any time able to recover the high position enjoyed by their ancestors.

Now that we have sufficiently censured the Lacedaemonians, we shall in turn pass on to the further course of our history, after we have first set the time-limits of this section. The preceding Book, which is the fourteenth of our narrative, closed with the events concerned with the enslaving of the Rhégians by Dionysius and the capture of Rome by the Gauls, which took place in the year preceding the campaign of the Persians in Cyprus against Evagoras the king. In this Book we shall begin with this war and close with the year preceding the reign of Philip the son of Amyntas.¹

¹ The book covers the years 386-361 B.C.

² So Wesseling : τοὺς συνεχεῖς.

⁴ προδιόπισαντες τοὺς οἰκέλους Wesseling (12. 2. 2) : πρὸς.

2. Ἐπ' ἄρχοντος γὰρ Ἀθήνησι Μυστιχίδου Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχους τρεῖς κατέστησαν, Μάρκον Φούριον, ἔτι δὲ Γάιον καὶ Αἰμίλιον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀρταξέρξης ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς ἐστράτευσεν ἐπ' Εὐαγόραν τὸν Κύπρου βασιλέα. πολὺν δὲ χρόνον ἀσχοληθεὶς περὶ τὰς εἰς τὸν πόλεμον παρασκευὰς συνεστήσατο δύναμιν ναυτικὴν τε καὶ πεζὴν¹ μεγάλην· τὸ μὲν γὰρ πεζὸν στράτευμα μυριάδων ἦν τριάκοντα σὺν ἱππεύσι, τριήρεις δὲ κατεσκευάσασκε πλείους τῶν τριακοσίων.
- 2 στρατηγούς δ' ἀπέδειξε τῆς πεζῆς δυνάμεως Ὀρόντην κηδεστήν, τῆς δὲ ναυτικῆς Τιρίβαζον, ἄνδρα μεγάλης ἀποδοχῆς τυγχάνοντα παρὰ τοῖς Πέρσαις. οὗτοι δὲ παραλαβόντες τὰς δυνάμεις ἐν Φωκαίᾳ καὶ Κύμῃ κατήντησαν εἰς Κιλικίαν, καὶ περαιωθέντες εἰς Κύπρον ἐνεργῶς διώκουσιν τὸν πόλεμον.
- 3 Ὁ δ' Εὐαγόρας πρὸς μὲν τὸν Ἀκοριν τὸν Αἰγυπτίων βασιλέα, πολέμιον ὄντα Περσῶν, συμμαχίαν ἐποίησατο καὶ δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον παρ' αὐτοῦ προσελάβετο, παρ' Ἑκατόμνου δὲ τοῦ Καρίας δυνάστου, λάθρα συμπράττοντος αὐτῷ, χρημάτων ἔλαβε πλῆθος εἰς διατροφὴν ξενικῶν δυνάμεων· ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ² τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἀλλοτρίως ἔχοντας πρὸς Πέρσας, τοὺς μὲν λαθραίως, τοὺς δὲ καὶ φανερώς ἐπεσπάσατο κοινωνήσοντας τοῦ Περσικοῦ
- 4 πολέμου. ἐκυρίευνε δὲ κατὰ μὲν τὴν Κύπρον τῶν πόλεων σχεδὸν τι πασῶν,³ κατὰ δὲ τὴν Φοινίκην Τύρου καὶ τινων ἐτέρων. εἶχε δὲ τριήρεις μὲν ἐνενήκοντα, καὶ τούτων ὑπῆρχον Τύριαι μὲν εἴκοσι, Κύπριαι δ' ἐβδομήκοντα, στρατιώτας δ' ἰδίους μὲν ἑξακισχιλίους, παρὰ δὲ τῶν συμμάχων πολλῷ τού-

¹ So Dindorf: πεζικὴν.

2. When Mystichides was archon in Athens, the 386 B.C. Romans elected in place of consuls three military tribunes, Marcus Furius, Gaius, and Aemilius. This year Artaxerxes, the King of the Persians, made war upon Evagoras, the king of Cyprus. He busied himself for a long time with the preparations for the war and gathered a large armament, both naval and land; his land force consisted of three hundred thousand men including cavalry, and he equipped more than three hundred triremes. As commanders he chose for the land force his brother-in-law Orontes, and for the naval Tiribazus, a man who was held in high favour among the Persians. These commanders took over the armaments in Phocaea and Cymê, repaired to Cilicia, and passed over to Cyprus, where they prosecuted the war with vigour.

Evagoras made an alliance with Acoris,¹ the king of the Egyptians, who was an enemy of the Persians, and received a strong force from him, and from Hecatomnus, the lord of Caria, who was secretly co-operating with him, he got a large sum of money to support his mercenary troops. Likewise he drew on such others to join in the war with Persia as were at odds with the Persians, either secretly or openly. He was master of practically all the cities of Cyprus, and of Tyre and some others in Phoenicia. He also had ninety triremes, of which twenty were Tyrian and seventy were Cyprian, six thousand soldiers of his own subjects, and many more than this number

¹ The proper spelling is Hacori.

² πρὸς after καὶ deleted by Wesseling.

³ So Dindorf; πλέον PA, τὸ πλέον cét.

των πλείους. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις μισθοφόρους πολλοὺς ἐξενολόγει, ἔχων χρημάτων δαψίλειαν. ἔπεμψε δ' αὐτῷ καὶ ὁ τῶν Ἀράβων¹ βασιλεὺς στρατιώτας οὐκ ὀλίγους καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς οἱ ἐν ὑποψίαις ὄντες τῷ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεῖ.

3. Οὗτος μὲν οὖν τοσαύτας ἀφορμὰς ἔχων τε-
θαρρηκότως συγκατέβαινεν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον. καὶ
πρῶτον μὲν ληστρικὰς ἔχων ναῦς οὐκ ὀλίγας ἐφή-
δρευσε ταῖς κομιζομέναις τῶν πολεμίων ἀγοραῖς,
καὶ τὰς μὲν αὐτῶν διέφθειρεν ἐν θαλάττῃ, τὰς δὲ
διεκώλυσεν, ἐνίας δὲ ἀφείλατο. διὸ καὶ τῶν ἐμπό-
ρων μὴ τολμώντων εἰς τὴν Κύπρον παρακομίζειν
σίτον, μεγάλων δὲ δυνάμεων ἡθροισμένων εἰς τὴν
νῆσον, ταχὺ σιτοδεία κατέσχε τὸ τῶν Περσῶν
2 στρατόπεδον. τῆς δ' ἀπορίας γενομένης εἰς
στάσιν, οἱ μισθοφόροι τῶν Περσῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς
ἡγεμόνας ὀρμήσαντες καὶ τινὰς ἀνελόντες ταραχῆς
καὶ στάσεως ἐνέπλησαν τὸ στρατόπεδον. μόγις δ'
οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Περσῶν καὶ ὁ τῆς ναυτικῆς
δυνάμεως ἡγούμενος, ὀνομαζόμενος δὲ Γλῶς,² κατ-
3 ἐπαυσαν τὴν στάσιν. πλεύσαντες δὲ τῷ παντὶ
στόλῳ καὶ σίτου πλήθος ἐκ τῆς Κιλικίας παρακομί-
σαντες, πολλὴν παρείχον τῆς τροφῆς δαψίλειαν.
τῷ δ' Εὐαγόρᾳ σίτου πλήθος ἱκανὸν ὁ βασιλεὺς
"Ακορις ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου παρεκόμισε καὶ χρήματα
4 καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἱκανὴν ἐξέπεμψεν. ὁ
δ' Εὐαγόρας ὁρῶν ἑαυτὸν πολὺ λειπόμενον τῇ ναυ-
τικῇ δυνάμει, ἐξήκοντα μὲν ναῦς ἄλλας προσεπλή-
ρωσε, πεντήκοντα δὲ παρὰ Ἀκόριδος ἐξ Αἰγύπτου
μετεπέμψατο, ὥστε τὰς πάσας ἔχειν τριήρεις
διακοσίας. ταύτας δὲ κοσμήσας πρὸς ναυμαχίαν
καταπληκτικῶς, καὶ συνεχεῖς διαπείρας καὶ γυ-

from his allies. In addition to these he enlisted many 386 B.C. mercenaries, since he had funds in abundance. And not a few soldiers were sent him by the king of the Arabs and by certain others of whom the King of the Persians was suspicious.

3. Since Evagoras had such advantages, he entered the war with confidence. First, since he had not a few boats of the sort used for piracy, he lay in wait for the supplies coming to the enemy, sank some of their ships at sea, drove off others, and captured yet others. Consequently the merchants did not dare to convey food to Cyprus ; and since large armaments had been gathered on the island, the army of the Persians soon suffered from lack of food and the want led to revolt, the mercenaries of the Persians attacking their officers, slaying some of them, and filling the camp with tumult and revolt. It was with difficulty that the generals of the Persians and the leader of the naval armament, known as Glōs, put an end to the mutiny. Sailing off with their entire fleet, they transported a large quantity of grain from Cilicia and provided a great abundance of food. As for Evagoras, King Acoris transported an adequate supply of grain from Egypt and sent him money and adequate supplies for every other need. Evagoras, seeing that he was much inferior in naval strength, fitted out sixty additional ships and sent for fifty from Acoris in Egypt, so that he had in all two hundred triremes. These he fitted out for battle in a way to cause terror and by continued trials and drill got ready for a sea

¹ So Rhodoman : βαρβάρων.

² So Wesseling : Γαῶ P, Γαῶ cet.

μνασίας ποιούμενος, ἡτοιμάζετο πρὸς ναυμαχίαν. διὸ καὶ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στόλου παραπλέοντος εἰς Κίτιον, ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἐπιπλεύσας ταῖς ναυσὶ
 5 πολλὰ τῶν Περσῶν ἐπλεονέκτει. ἐπέβαλε γὰρ συντεταγμέναις ναυσὶν ἐπὶ ἀσυντάκτους, καὶ προβουλευμένοις ἀνδράσι πρὸς ἀπροσδοκῆτους ἀγωνιζόμενος εὐθὺς ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ συστάσει τὴν νίκην προκατεσκεύασεν· ἀθρόαις γὰρ ταῖς τριήρεσιν ἐπιπλεύσας ἐπὶ διεσπαρμένας καὶ τεταραγμένας, ὥς
 6 μὲν διέφθειρεν, ὥς δ' ἐχειροῦτο. ὁμως δὲ τοῦ τε ναυάρχου τῶν Περσῶν Γλῶ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἡγεμόνων γενναίως ὑποστάντων, ἐγένετο ναυμαχία καρτερά, καθ' ἣν ὁ Εὐαγόρας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπερέιχεν, ὕστερον δὲ τοῦ Γλῶ μετὰ τοῦ βάρους ἐπενεχθέντος καὶ γενναίως ἀγωνισαμένου συνέβη φυγεῖν τοὺς περὶ τὸν Εὐαγόραν καὶ πολλὰς τῶν τριήρων ἀποβαλεῖν.

4. Οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ νικήσαντες εἰς Κίτιον πόλιν ἀμφοτέρας τὰς δυνάμεις ἡθροισαν. ἐκ ταύτης δ' ὁρμώμενοι πολιορκίαν συνεστήσαντο πρὸς τῇ Σαλαμῖνι καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐπόρθουν κατὰ
 2 γῆν ἅμα καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. καὶ Τιρίβαζος μὲν μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν διαβὰς εἰς Κιλικίαν, κάκεῖθεν πορευθεὶς πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, τὴν τε νίκην ἀπήγγειλε καὶ δισχίλια τάλαντα πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἀπεκόμισεν· Εὐαγόρας δὲ πρὸ μὲν τῆς ναυμαχίας παρὰ θάλατταν πεζῇ συμβαλὼν μέρος τῆς πεζῆς δυνάμειος προετέρησε καὶ πρὸς τὸ μέλλον εὐθαρσῆς καθειστήκει, τῇ δὲ ναυμαχίᾳ πταίσας καὶ συγ-
 3 κλεισθεὶς εἰς πολιορκίαν ἀθύμως εἶχεν. ὁμως δὲ κρίνας ἔχεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου, Πυνταγόραν³ μὲν τὸν υἱὸν ἀπέλιπεν ἡγεμόνα τῶν ὄλων ποιήσας ἐν τῇ

engagement. Consequently, when the King's fleet sailed past toward Citium, he fell upon the ships unexpectedly and had a great advantage over the Persians. For he attacked with his ships in compact array ships in disorder, and since he fought with men whose plans were prepared against men unready, he at once at the first encounter won a prearranged victory. For, attacking as he did with his triremes in close order triremes that were scattered and in confusion, he sank some and captured others. Still the Persian admiral Glōs and the other commanders put up a gallant resistance, and a fierce struggle developed in which at first Evagoras held the upper hand. Later, however, when Glōs attacked in strong force and put up a gallant fight, the result was that Evagoras turned in flight and lost many of his triremes.

4. The Persians after their victory in the sea-fight gathered both their sea and land forces at the city of Citium. From this as their base they organized a siege of Salamis and beleaguered the city both by land and by sea. Meantime Tiribazus crossed over to Cilicia after the sea-fight and continued thence to the King, reported the victory, and brought back two thousand talents for the prosecution of the war. Before the sea-fight, Evagoras, who had fallen in with a body of the land force near the sea and defeated it, had been confident of success, but when he suffered defeat in the sea-fight and found himself besieged, he lost heart. Nevertheless, deciding to continue the war, he left his son Pnytagoras behind as supreme commander in Cyprus and himself took

¹ *αυτεταγμέναις* after *ναυοὶ* deleted by Hertlein.

² So Wesseling: *Πυθαγόραν*.

Κύπρῳ, αὐτὸς δ' ἀναλαβὼν δέκα τριήρεις νυκτὸς ἔλαθε τοὺς πολεμίους ἐκπλεύσας ἐκ τῆς Σαλαμῖνος. κομισθεὶς δ' εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον καὶ συντυχὼν τῷ βασιλεῖ, παρεκάλεσεν αὐτὸν ἐρρωμένως ἀντέχεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου καὶ κοινὸν ἡγεῖσθαι τὸν πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πόλεμον.

5. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἔγνωσαν στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὴν Μαντίνειαν, οὐδὲν φροντίσαντες τῶν γεγενημένων σπονδῶν, διὰ τοιαύτας αἰτίας. προϋπαρχούσης τοῖς Ἑλλήσι κοινῆς¹ εἰρήνης τῆς ἐπὶ Ἀνταλκίδου, καθ' ἣν αἱ πόλεις ἅπασαι τὰς μὲν φρουρὰς ἀπετρίβαντο, τὴν δ' αὐτονομίαν καθ' ὁμολογίαν παρέλαβον, Λακεδαιμόνιοι φύσει φιλαρχοῦντες καὶ πολεμικοὶ ταῖς αἰρέσεσιν ὄντες, τὴν εἰρήνην ὥσπερ βαρὺ φορτίον οὐχ ὑπέμενον, τὴν δὲ προγεγενημένην τῆς Ἑλλάδος δυναστείαν ἐπιποθοῦντες μετέωροι ταῖς ὁρμαῖς ὑπῆρχον
2 πρὸς καινοτομίαν. εὐθὺς οὖν τὰς μὲν πόλεις συνετάραττον καὶ διὰ τῶν ἰδίων φίλων στάσεις ἐγκατεσκεύαζον ἐν αὐταῖς, ὧν ἔνιαι πιθανὰς ἀφορμὰς αὐτοῖς παρέσχοντο τῆς ταραχῆς. ἀπολαβοῦσαι γὰρ τὰς αὐτονομίας λόγον ἀπήτουν παρὰ τῶν ἐπεστατηκότων ἐπὶ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων ἡγεμονίας· πικρῶν δὲ τῶν ἐλέγχων γινομένων διὰ τὸ μνησικακεῖν τοὺς δήμους, καὶ πολλῶν φυγαδευομένων, ἀπέδειξαν
3 ἑαυτοὺς βοηθοὺς τοῖς καταστασιαζομένοις. ὑποδεχόμενοι δὲ τούτους καὶ μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐκπέμποντες ἐπὶ τὰς καθόδους, κατεδουλοῦντο τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τὰς ἀσθενεστέρας πόλεις, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα καὶ

ten triremes, eluded the enemy, and got away from 386 B.C.
Salamis. On arriving in Egypt he met the king and urged him to continue the war energetically and to consider the war against the Persians a common undertaking.

5. While these events were taking place, the Lacedaemonians determined to make war upon Mantinea, without regard to the standing treaty,¹ for the following reasons. The Greeks were enjoying the general peace of Antalcidas, in accordance with which all the cities had got rid of their garrisons and recovered by agreement their autonomy. The Lacedaemonians, however, who by their nature loved to command and by policy preferred war, would not tolerate the peace which they considered to be a heavy burden, and longing for their past dominance over Greece, they were poised and alert to begin a new movement. At once, then, they stirred up the cities and formed partisan groups in them with the aid of their friends, being provided in some of the cities with plausible grounds for interference. For the cities, after having recovered their autonomy, demanded an accounting of the men who had been in control under the Lacedaemonian supremacy; and since the procedure was harsh, because the people bore enmity for past injuries and many were sent into exile, the Lacedaemonians took it upon themselves to give support to the defeated faction. By receiving these men and dispatching a force with them to restore them to their homes, they at first enslaved the weaker cities, but afterward made war

¹ Referring to the Peace of Antalcidas (Book 14. 110. 3).

² So Dindorf: τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς κοινῇ PALF; τῆς Ἑλληνικῇ κοινῇ *cel.*

τὰς ἀξιολογωτέρας καταπολεμοῦντες ὑπηκόους ἐποίουν, οὐδὲ δύο ἔτη φυλάξαντες τὰς κοινὰς σπονδάς.

Πλησιόχωρον δ' ὁρῶντες¹ οὖσαν τὴν τῶν Μαντινέων πόλιν καὶ πλήθουσαν ἀνδρῶν ἀλκίμων, ὑπώπτευσαν αὐτῆς τὴν αὔξησιν τὴν γινομένην ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης, καὶ τὰ φρονήματα τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔσπευ-
⁴ δον ταπεινῶσαι. διὸ καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πρέσβεις ἀποστείλαντες πρὸς τὴν Μαντίνειαν προσέταττον τὰ μὲν τεῖχη καθελεῖν, αὐτοὺς δὲ μετοικῆσαι πάντας εἰς τὰς ἀρχαίας πέντε κώμας, ἐξ ὧν εἰς τὴν Μαντίνειαν τὸ παλαιὸν συνώκησαν· οὐδενὸς δὲ αὐτοῖς προσέχοντος, δύναμιν ἐκπέμφαντες ἐπολιόρ-
⁵ κουν τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ Μαντινεῖς εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις ἀποστείλαντες ἤξιουν ἑαυτοῖς βοηθῆσαι. οὐ προαιρουμένων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παραβαίνειν τὰς κοινὰς συνθήκας, ὅμως καθ' αὐτοὺς ὑποστάντες τὴν πολιορκίαν εὐρώστως ἡμύνοντο τοὺς πολεμίους. καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον καινῶν πολέμων ἀρχὴν ἐλάμβανεν.

6. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος ἀπολελυμένος τῶν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους πολέμων πολλὴν εἰρήνην καὶ σχολὴν εἶχεν. διὸ καὶ ποιήματα γράφειν ὑπεστήσατο μετὰ πολλῆς σπουδῆς, καὶ τοὺς ἐν τούτοις δόξαν ἔχοντας μετεπέμπετο καὶ προτιμῶν αὐτοὺς συνδιέτριβε καὶ τῶν ποιημάτων ἐπιστάτας καὶ διορθωτὰς εἶχεν. ὑπὸ δὲ τούτων διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας τοῖς πρὸς χάριν λόγοις μετεωριζόμενος ἐκαυχᾶτο πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐπὶ τοῖς
² ποιήμασιν ἢ τοῖς ἐν πολέμῳ κατωρθωμένοις. τῶν δὲ συνόντων αὐτῷ ποιητῶν Φιλόξενος ὁ διθυραμ-

on and forced the more important cities to submit, 336 B.C. having preserved the general peace no longer than two years.

Seeing that the city of the Mantineians lay upon their borders and was full of valiant men, the Lacedaemonians were jealous of its growth which had resulted from the peace and were bent on humbling the pride of its citizens. First of all, therefore, they dispatched ambassadors to Mantinea, commanding them to destroy their walls and all of them to remove to the original five villages from which they had of old united to form Mantinea. When no one paid any attention to them, they sent out an army and laid siege to the city. The Mantineians dispatched ambassadors to Athens, asking for aid. When the Athenians did not choose to make a breach of the common peace, the Mantineians none the less withstood the siege on their own account and stoutly resisted the enemy. In this way, then, fresh wars got a start in Greece.

6. In Sicily Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, now that he was relieved of wars with the Carthaginians, enjoyed great peace and leisure. Consequently he devoted himself with much seriousness to the writing of poetry, and summoning men of repute in this line, he accorded them special honours and resorted to them, making use of them as instructors and revisers of his poems. Elated by the flattering words with which these men repaid his benefactions, Dionysius boasted far more of his poems than of his successes in war. Among the poets in his company was Philoxenus ¹ the writer of dithyrambs,

¹ Of Cythera.

¹ *ὀπώπρες* added by Wurm.

βοποιός, μέγιστον ἔχων ἀξίωμα κατὰ τὴν κατασκευὴν τοῦ ἰδίου ποιήματος, κατὰ τὸ συμπόσιον ἀναγνωσθέντων τῶν τοῦ τυράννου ποιημάτων μοχθηρῶν ὄντων ἐπηρωτήθη περὶ τῶν ποιημάτων τίνα κρίσιν ἔχοι. ἀποκριναμένου δ' αὐτοῦ παρρησιωδέστερον, ὁ μὲν τύραννος προσκόψας τοῖς ῥηθείσι, καὶ καταμεμψάμενος ὅτι διὰ φθόνον ἐβλασφήμησε, προσέταξε τοῖς ὑπηρέταις παραχρῆμα
 3 ἀπάγειν εἰς τὰς λατομίας. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία τῶν φίλων παρακαλούντων συγγνώμην δοῦναι τῷ Φιλόξενῳ, διαλλαγείς αὐτῷ πάλιν τοὺς αὐτοὺς παρέλαβεν ἐπὶ τὸ συμπόσιον. προβαίνοντος δὲ τοῦ πότου, καὶ πάλιν τοῦ Διονυσίου καυχωμένου περὶ τῶν ἰδίων ποιημάτων, καὶ τινὰς στίχους τῶν δοκούντων ἐπιτετεῦχθαι προενεγκαμένου, καὶ ἐπερωτῶντος Ποῖά τινα σοι φαίνεται τὰ ποιήματα ὑπάρχειν; ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν εἶπε, τοὺς δ' ὑπηρέτας τοῦ Διονυσίου προσκαλεσάμενος ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν ἀπαγαγεῖν
 4 εἰς τὰς λατομίας. τότε μὲν οὖν διὰ τὴν εὐτραπέλιαν τῶν λόγων μειδιάσας ὁ Διονύσιος ἤνεγκε τὴν παρρησίαν, τοῦ γέλωτος τὴν μέμψιν ἀμβλύνοντος· μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ τῶν γνωρίμων ἅμα¹ καὶ τοῦ Διονυσίου παραιτουμένων τὴν ἄκαιρον παρρησίαν, ὁ Φιλόξενος ἐπηγγείλατο παράδοξόν τινα ἐπαγγελίαν. ἔφη γὰρ διὰ τῆς ἀποκρίσεως τηρήσειν ἅμα καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν καὶ τὴν εὐδόκησιν
 5 τοῦ Διονυσίου, καὶ οὐ διεψεύσθη. τοῦ γὰρ τυράννου προενεγκαμένου τινὰς στίχους ἔχοντας ἐλεεῖνὰ πάθῃ, καὶ ἐρωτήσαντος Ποῖά τινα φαίνεται τὰ ποιήματα; εἶπεν Οἰκτρά, διὰ τῆς ἀμφιβολίας ἀμφοτέρα τηρήσας. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Διονύσιος ἐδέξατο

¹ Vogel follows Madvig in reading ἅμ' ἐκείνου.

who enjoyed very high repute as a composer in his own line. After dinner, when the compositions of the tyrant, which were wretched, had been read, he was asked what was his judgement of the poetry. When he replied with a good deal of frankness, the tyrant, offended at his words, found fault with him that he had been moved by jealousy to use scurrilous language and commanded his servants to drag him off forthwith to the quarries. On the next day, however, when Philoxenus' friends made petition for a grant of pardon, Dionysius made up with him and again included the same men in his company after dinner. As the drinking advanced, again Dionysius boasted of the poetry he had written, recited some lines which he considered to be happily composed, and then asked, "What do you think of the verses?" To this Philoxenus said not a word, but called Dionysius' servants and ordered them to take him away to the quarries. Now at the time Dionysius, smiling at the ready wit of the words, tolerated the freedom of speech, since the joke took the edge off the censure. But when some time later his acquaintances and Dionysius as well asked him to desist from his untimely frankness, Philoxenus made a paradoxical offer. He would, he said, in his answer both respect the truth and keep the favour of Dionysius. Nor did he fail to make his word good. For when the tyrant produced some lines that described harrowing events, and asked, "How do the verses strike you?", he replied, "Pitiful!", keeping his double promise by the ambiguity. For Dionysius took the word "pitiful" as

τὰ οἰκτρὰ εἶναι ἔλεεινὰ καὶ συμπαθείας πλήρη, τὰ δὲ τοιαῦτα εἶναι ποιητῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐπιτεύγματα, ὅθεν ὡς ἐπηνεκότα αὐτὸν ἀπεδέχετο· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι τὴν ἀληθινὴν διάνοιαν ἐκδεξάμενοι πᾶν τὸ οἰκτρὸν ἀποτεύγματος φύσιν¹ εἰρῆσθαι διελάμβανον.

7. Παραπλήσιον δὲ συνέβη καὶ περὶ Πλάτωνα τὸν φιλόσοφον γενέσθαι. μεταπεμφάμενος γὰρ τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀποδοχῆς ἡξίου τῆς μεγίστης, ὁρῶν αὐτὸν παρρησίαν ἔχοντα ἀξίαν τῆς φιλοσοφίας· ὕστερον δ' ἔκ τινων λόγων προσκόψας αὐτῷ παντελῶς ἀπηλλοτριώθη, καὶ προαγαγὼν εἰς τὸ πρατήριον ὡς ἀνδράποδον ἀπέδοτο μνῶν εἴκοσι. ἀλλὰ τοῦτον μὲν οἱ φιλόσοφοι² συνελθόντες ἐξηγόρασαν καὶ ἐξαπέστειλαν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, φιλικὴν νοουθεσίαν ἐπιφθεγξάμενοι, διότι δεῖ τὸν σοφὸν τοῖς τυράννοις ἢ ὡς ἥκιστα ἢ ὡς ἥδιστα ὀμιλεῖν.

2 Ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος τῆς εἰς τὰ ποιήματα σπουδῆς οὐκ ἀφιστάμενος εἰς μὲν τὴν Ὀλυμπιακὴν πανηγυριν ἐξαπέστειλε τοὺς εὐφωνοτάτους τῶν ὑποκριτῶν διαθησομένους ἐν τοῖς ὄχλοις μετ' ᾧδης τὰ ποιήματα. οὗτοι δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον διὰ τὴν εὐφωνίαν ἐξέπληττον τοὺς ἀκούοντας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀναθεωρήσεως γενομένης κατεφρονήθησαν
3 καὶ πολὺν ἀπηνέγκαντο γέλωτα. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἀκούσας τὴν τῶν ποιημάτων καταφρόνησιν ἐνέπεσεν εἰς ὑπερβολὴν λύπης· αἰεὶ δὲ μᾶλλον τοῦ πάθους ἐπίτασιν λαμβάνοντος, μανιώδης διάθεσις κατέσχε τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ, καὶ φθονεῖν αὐτῷ φάσκων ἅπαντας τοὺς φίλους ὑπώπτευσεν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντας.

¹ πᾶν . . . φύσιν] Post suggests παρὰ τὸ οἰκτρὸν ἀποτεύγματος ἔμφασιν. ² φιλόσοφοι] φίλοι Reiske, Vogel.

signifying harrowing and deeply moving, which are 389 B.C.
successful effects of good poets, and therefore rated him as having approved them; the rest, however, who caught the real meaning, conceived that the word "pitiful" was only employed to suggest failure.

7. Much the same thing, as it happened, also occurred in the case of Plato the philosopher. Dionysius summoned this man to his court and at first deigned to show him the highest favour, since he saw that he practised the freedom of speech that philosophy is entitled to. But later, being offended at some of his statements, he became altogether alienated from him, exposed him in the market, and sold him as a slave for twenty minas. Those who were philosophers, however, joined together, purchased his freedom, and sent him off to Greece with the friendly admonition that a wise man should associate with tyrants either as little as possible or with the best grace possible.¹

Dionysius did not renounce his zeal for poetry but dispatched to the Olympic Games² actors with the most pleasing voices who should present a musical performance of his poems for the assembled throng. At first their pleasing voices filled the hearers with admiration, but later, on further reflection, the reciters were despised and rewarded with laughter. Dionysius, on learning of the slight that was cast upon his poems, fell into a fit of melancholy.³ His condition grew constantly worse and a madness seized his mind, so that he kept saying that he was the victim of jealousy and suspected all his friends

¹ The saying is also attributed to Aesop (Book 9, 28).

² Cp. Book 14, 109.

³ As a matter of fact Dionysius won the prize at the Lenaea with a play, the *Ransom of Hector*.

καὶ πέρας ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο προήλθε λύττης¹ καὶ παρακοπῆς, ὥστε τῶν φίλων πολλοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ ψευδέσιν αἰτίαις ἀνελεῖν, οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ καὶ ἐφυγάδευσεν· ἐν οἷς ἦν Φίλιστος καὶ Λεπτίνης ὁ ἀδελφός, ἄνδρες διαφέροντες ἀνδρεία καὶ πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας
⁴ χρείας ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις αὐτῷ παρεσχημένοι. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν φυγόντες εἰς Θουρίους τῆς Ἰταλίας, καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἰταλιώταις μεγάλης ἀποδοχῆς τυγχάνοντες, ὕστερον δεσθέντος τοῦ Διονυσίου διηλλάγησαν, καὶ κατελθόντες εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας εἰς τὴν προϋπάρξασαν εὖνοϊαν ἀποκατεστάθησαν· ὁ δὲ Λεπτίνης ἔγημε τὴν Διονυσίου θυγατέρα.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράχθη κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτόν.

8. Ἐπ' ἄρχοντος δ' Ἀθήνησι Δεξιθέου Ῥωμαῖοι κατέστησαν ὑπάτους Λεύκιον Λουκρήτιον καὶ Σερούιον Σουλπίκιον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Εὐαγόρας μὲν ὁ τῶν Σαλαμινίων βασιλεὺς ἦκεν εἰς Κύπρον ἐξ Αἰγύπτου, κομίζων χρήματα παρὰ Ἀκόριδος τοῦ βασιλέως Αἰγύπτου ἐλάττονα τῶν προσδοκηθέντων. καταλαβὼν δὲ τὴν Σαλαμῖνα πολιορκουμένην ἐνεργῶς καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων καταλειπόμενος, ἠναγκάσθη πρεσβεῦσαι περὶ συλ-
² λύσεως. ὁ δὲ Τιρίβαζος τῶν ὄλων ἔχων τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔφησε συγχωρῆσαι τὴν σύλλυσιν, εἰάν Εὐαγόρας ἐκχωρήσῃ πασῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον πόλεων, αὐτῆς² δὲ μόνης τῆς Σαλαμῖνος βασιλεύων τελεῇ τῷ Περσῶν βασιλεῖ κατ' ἐνιαυτόν φόρον ὠρισμένον καὶ ποιῇ τὸ προσταττόμενον ὡς δούλος
³ δεσπότη. ὁ δ' Εὐαγόρας, καίπερ βαρείας οὔσης τῆς αἰρέσεως, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πάντα συνεχώρει, τὸ δ' ὡς δούλον δεσπότη ποιεῖν τὸ προσταττόμενον

of plotting against him. At last his frenzy and madness went so far that he slew many of his friends on false charges, and he drove not a few into exile, among whom were Philistus and his own brother Leptines, men of outstanding courage who had rendered him many important services in his wars. These men, then, passed their banishment in Thurii in Italy where they were cordially welcomed by the Italian Greeks. Later, at the request of Dionysius, they were reconciled with him and returned to Syracuse where they enjoyed his former goodwill, and Leptines married Dionysius' daughter.

These, then, were the events of this year.

8. When Dexitheüs was archon in Athens, the Romans elected as consuls Lucius Lucretius and Servius Sulpicius. This year Evagoras, the king of the Salaminians, arrived in Cyprus from Egypt, bringing money from Acoris, the king of Egypt, but less than he had expected. When he found that Salamis was closely besieged and that he was deserted by his allies, he was forced to discuss terms of settlement. Tiribazus, who held the supreme command, agreed to a settlement upon the conditions that Evagoras should withdraw from all the cities of Cyprus, that as king of Salamis alone he should pay the Persian King a fixed annual tribute, and that he should obey orders as slave to master. Although these were hard terms, Evagoras agreed to them all except that he refused to obey orders as slave to

¹ So Schäfer: λύπη.

² So Dindorf: αὐτός.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἀντέλεγεν, ἔφη δὲ αὐτὸν¹ ὡς βασιλέα βασιλεῖ δεῖν
 ὑποτετάχθαι. οὐ συγχωροῦντος δὲ τοῦ Τιριβάζου,
 Ὁρόντης ὁ ἕτερος στρατηγός, φθονῶν τῇ δόξῃ τοῦ
 Τιριβάζου, γράμματα λάθρα πρὸς τὸν Ἀρταξέρξην
 4 ἐπέμψε κατὰ τοῦ Τιριβάζου. κατηγορεῖ δ' αὐτοῦ
 πρῶτον μὲν ὅτι δυνάμενος ἐλεῖν τὴν Σαλαμῖνα
 τοῦτο μὲν οὐ συντελεῖ, πρεσβείας δὲ προσδέχεται
 παρ' αὐτοῦ καὶ συλλαλεῖ περὶ κοινοπραγίας,
 ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους συντίθεται
 συμμαχίαν ἰδίαν,² φίλος ὢν αὐτῶν· ὡς καὶ Πυθῳδε
 τινὰς ἐπέμψεν ἐρησομένους τὸν θεὸν περὶ τῆς
 ἐπαναστάσεως, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ὅτι τοὺς ἡγεμόνας
 τῶν δυνάμεων ἰδίους εὐνοίαις κατασκευάζει, τιμαῖς
 5 καὶ δωρεαῖς, ἔτι δ' ἐπαγγελίαις προσαγόμενος. ὁ
 δὲ βασιλεὺς ἀναγνοὺς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν καὶ πιστεύ-
 σας ταῖς διαβολαῖς, ἔγραψε τῷ Ὁρόντῃ συλλαβεῖν
 τὸν Τιριβάζον καὶ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἀποστεῖλαι. οὐ
 πράξαντος τὸ προσταχθέν, ὁ μὲν Τιριβάζος ἀναχ-
 θεὶς ὡς τὸν βασιλέα καὶ κρίσεως τυχεῖν ἀξιώσας
 κατὰ μὲν τὸ παρὸν παρεδόθη εἰς φυλακὴν, μετὰ
 δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ βασιλέως ἔχοντος πόλεμον πρὸς
 Καδουσίου καὶ τὴν κρίσιν ἀναβαλλομένου, διείλ-
 κετο τὰ περὶ τοῦ δικαστηρίου.

9. Ὁ δ' Ὁρόντης διαδεξάμενος τὴν ἡγεμονίαν
 τῶν ἐν τῇ Κύπρῳ δυνάμεων, καὶ τὸν Εὐαγόραν
 πάλιν τεθαρρηκότως ὀρῶν ὑπομένοντα τὴν πολιορ-
 κίαν, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τῶν στρατιωτῶν χαλεπῶς
 ὑπομενόντων τὴν σύλληψιν τοῦ Τιριβάζου, καὶ διὰ
 τοῦτο ἀπειθούντων καὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν ἐγκατα-
 λειπόντων, δέσας Ὁρόντης τὸ τῆς περιστάσεως
 παράλογον, ἐξέπεμψε πρὸς τὸν Εὐαγόραν τοὺς δια-

¹ So Dindorf: αὐτόν.

² So Cobet: ἰδίαν.

master, saying that he should be subject as king to ^{335 B.C.} king. When Tiribazus would not agree to this, Orontes, who was the other general and envious of Tiribazus' high position, secretly sent letters to Artaxerxes against Tiribazus. The charges against him were first, that although he was able to take Salamis, he was not doing so, but was receiving embassies from Evagoras and conferring with him on the question of making common cause; that he was likewise concluding a private alliance with the Lacedaemonians, being their friend; that he had sent to Pytho¹ to inquire of the god regarding his plans for revolt; and, most important of all, that he was winning for himself the commanders of the troops by acts of kindness, bringing them over by honours and gifts and promises. On reading the letter the King, believing the accusations, wrote to Orontes to arrest Tiribazus and dispatch him to him. When the order had been carried out, Tiribazus, on being brought to the King, asked for a trial and for the time being was put in prison. After this the King was engaged in a war with the Cadusians and postponed the trial, and so the legal action was deferred.

9. Orontes succeeded to the command of the forces in Cyprus. But when he saw that Evagoras was again putting up a bold resistance to the siege and, furthermore, that the soldiers were angered at the arrest of Tiribazus and so were insubordinate and listless in pressing the siege, Orontes became alarmed at the surprising change in the situation. He therefore sent men to Evagoras to discuss a settlement and to urge

¹ The oracle at Delphi.

- λεξομένους περὶ τῆς συλλύσεως καὶ κελεύοντας
 συντίθεσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην, ἐφ' οἷς ἐκείνος ἡξίου
 2 συντίθεσθαι πρὸς Τιριβάζον. ὁ μὲν οὖν Εὐαγόρας
 παραδόξως ἔξωσιούτο¹ τὴν ἄλωσιν, καὶ συνέθετο
 τὴν εἰρήνην, ὥστε βασιλεύειν τῆς Σαλαμῖνος καὶ
 τὸν ὠρισμένον διδόναι φόρον κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ
 ὑπακούειν ὡς βασιλεὺς βασιλεῖ προστάττοντι. ὁ
 μὲν οὖν Κυπριακὸς πόλεμος δεκαετῆς σχεδὸν γε-
 γεννημένος καὶ τὸ πλεον τοῦ χρόνου περὶ παρα-
 σκευὰς ἀσχοληθεῖς, διετῆ χρόνον τὸν ἐπὶ πᾶσι
 συνεχῶς πολεμηθεὶς τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον κατελύθη.
 3 Ὁ δὲ τοῦ στόλου τὴν ναυαρχίαν ἔχων Γλῶς,
 γεγαμηκὼς τοῦ Τιριβάζου τὴν θυγατέρα, περί-
 φοβος ὢν² μήποτε συνεργεῖν δόξας τῷ Τιριβάζῳ
 περὶ τῆς ὑποθέσεως τύχη τιμωρίας ὑπὸ τοῦ βασι-
 γέως, ἔγνω καινῇ πραγμάτων ἐπιβολῇ τὰ καθ'
 ἑαυτὸν ἀσφαλίζεσθαι. εὐπορῶν δὲ χρημάτων καὶ
 στρατιωτῶν, ἔτι δὲ³ τοὺς τριηράρχους ταῖς εὐνοίαις
 ἰδίου πεποιημένος, διέγνω τοῦ βασιλέως ἀφίστα-
 4 σθαι. εὐθὺς οὖν πρὸς μὲν Ἀκοριῶν τὸν βασιλέα
 τῶν Αἰγυπτίων διαπρεσβευσάμενος συμμαχίαν
 συνέθετο κατὰ τοῦ βασιλέως, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Λακε-
 δαιμονίους γράφων ἐπῆρε κατὰ τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ
 χρημάτων πλῆθος ἐπηγγέλλετο δώσειν καὶ τὰς ἄλ-
 λας ἐπαγγελίας μεγάλας ἐποιεῖτο, ὑπισχνούμενος
 συμπράξειν αὐτοῖς τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν
 ἡγεμονίαν αὐτοῖς τὴν πάτριον συγκατασκευάσειν.
 5 οἱ δὲ Σπαρτιᾶται καὶ πάλαι μὲν διεγνώκεισαν
 ἀνακτᾶσθαι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, τότε δὲ συνετάραττον

¹ So Post, ἐξιάσατο Vogel: ἐξοσιούται.

him to agree to a peace on the same terms Evagoras 385 B.C. had agreed to with Tiribazus. Evagoras, then, was surprisingly able to dispel the menace of capture, and agreed to peace on the conditions that he should be king of Salamis, pay the fixed tribute annually, and obey as a king the orders of the King. So the Cyprian war, which had lasted for approximately ten years, although the larger part of the period was spent in preparations and there were in all but two years of continuous warfare, came to the end we have described.¹

Glōs, who had been in command of the fleet and was married to the daughter of Tiribazus, fearful that it might be thought that he had co-operated with Tiribazus in his plan and that he would be punished by the King, resolved to safeguard his position by a new project of action. Since he was well supplied with money and soldiers and had furthermore won the commanders of the triremes to himself by acts of kindness, he resolved to revolt from the King. At once, then, he sent ambassadors to Acoris, the king of the Egyptians, and concluded an alliance with him against the King. He also wrote the Lacedaemonians and incited them against the King, promising to give them a large sum of money and offering other great inducements. He pledged himself to full co-operation with them in Greece and to work with them in restoring the supremacy their fathers had exercised. Even before this the Spartans had made up their minds to recover their supremacy, and at the time were already throwing the cities into

¹ The war ended in 380 B.C.

² ὧν Schäfer: ἧν.

³ ἐτι δὲ Dindorf, ἐπὶ PAFK, ἐπὶ cet.

ἤδη τὰς πόλεις καὶ πᾶσιν ὑπῆρχον φανεροὶ τὰς πόλεις καταδουλούμενοι. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἀδοξοῦντες ἐπὶ τῷ δοκεῖν ἐν τῇ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα συνθέσει τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἕλληνας ἐκδότους πεπονηκέναι μετεμέλοντο τοῖς πεπραγμένοις καὶ πρόφασιν εὐλογον ἐζήτουν τοῦ πρὸς τὸν Ἀρταξέρξην πολέμου. διόπερ ἄσμενοι συνέθεντο πρὸς τὸν Γλῶ τὴν συμμαχίαν.

10. Ἀρταξέρξης δὲ καταλύσας τὸν πρὸς Καδουσίους πόλεμον προέθηκε κρίσιν Τιριβάζω, καὶ δικαστὰς τρεῖς ἀπέδωκε τῶν μάλιστα εὐδοκιμούντων¹ παρὰ τοῖς Πέρσαις. κατὰ τούτους δὲ τοὺς χρόνους ἕτεροι δικασταὶ δόξαντες κακῶς κρίνειν ζῶντες ἐξεδάρῃσαν, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν δικαστικῶν δίφρων περιταθέντων² τῶν δερμάτων ἐπὶ τούτων ἐδίκαζον οἱ δικασταί, παρ' ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχοντες παράδειγμα τῆς ἐν τῷ κακῶς κρίνειν τιμωρίας.

2 οἱ μὲν οὖν κατηγοροῦντες τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀναγνόντες τὴν πεμφθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Ὀρόντου, ταύτην ἱκανῶς³ ἔφασαν ἔχειν πρὸς κατηγορίαν· ὁ δὲ Τιριβαζος πρὸς μὲν τὴν κατὰ τὸν Εὐαγόραν διαβολὴν⁴ τὴν ὑπ' Ὀρόντου γεγεννημένην συνθήκην τὸν Εὐαγόραν⁵ ὑπακούσειν ὡς βασιλέα βασιλεῖ προήνεγκεν· ἑαυτὸν δὲ τὴν εἰρήνην συντεθεῖσθαι, ὥστε ὑπακούειν Εὐαγόραν τῷ βασιλεῖ ὡς δούλον δεσπότη· περὶ δὲ τῶν χρησμῶν ἔφησε μὴ χρηματίζειν τὸν θεὸν καθόλου περὶ θανάτου, καὶ τούτου μάρτυρας παρείχετο πάντας τοὺς παρόντας Ἕλληνας. περὶ δὲ τῆς φιλίας τῆς πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπελογεῖτο,

¹ So Vogel: εὐδοκουμένην.

² So Reiske: περιτεθέντων.

³ So Hertlein: ἱκανήν.

⁴ ἀνεγίνωσκε after διαβολὴν deleted by Dindorf.

confusion and enslaving them, as was clear to all men. 335 B.C. Moreover, they were in bad repute because it was generally believed that in the agreement¹ they had made with the King they had betrayed the Greeks of Asia, and so they repented of what they had done and sought a plausible excuse for a war against Artaxerxes. Consequently they were glad to enter the alliance with Glōs.

10. After Artaxerxes had concluded the war with the Cadusians, he brought up the trial of Tiribazus and assigned three of the most highly esteemed Persians as judges. At this time other judges who were believed to have been corrupt were flayed alive and their skins stretched tight on judicial benches. The judges rendered their decisions seated on these, having before their eyes an example of the punishment meted out to corrupt decisions. Now the accusers read the letter sent by Orontes and stated that it constituted sufficient cause for accusation. Tiribazus, with respect to the charge in connection with Evagoras, presented the agreement made by Orontes that Evagoras should obey the King as a king, whereas he had himself agreed upon a peace on the terms that Evagoras should obey the King as a slave his master. With respect to the oracle he stated that the god as a general thing gives no response regarding death,² and to the truth of this he invoked all the Greeks present as witnesses. As for the friendship with the Lacedaemonians, he replied

¹ The Peace of Antalcidas (Book 14. 110. 3).

² Therefore he could not have inquired of the oracle about a revolt, which, if successful, would necessarily have involved the death of the King.

³ συνθήκην τὸν Εὐαγόραν added by Rhodoman.

λέγων οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ ἰδίῳ συμφέροντι, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως λυσιτελεῖ πεποιησθαι τὴν φιλίαν· καὶ διὰ ταύτης παρεδείκνυε τῶν μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων παρηρηῆσθαι τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἕλληνας, τῷ δὲ βασιλεῖ παραδεδοῖσθαι ἐκδότους. ἐπὶ τελευτῆς δὲ τῆς ἀπολογίας ὑπέμνησε τοὺς δικαστὰς ὧν τὸν βασιλέα πρότερον ἦν εὐεργετηκώς.

- 3 Λέγεται δὲ πολλὰς μὲν καὶ ἄλλας χρείας ἐνδεδεῖσθαι τῷ βασιλεῖ, μίαν δὲ μεγίστην, ἐξ ἧς αὐτὸν θαυμασθῆναι συνέβη καὶ μέγιστον γενέσθαι φίλον· κατὰ γὰρ τινὰ κυνηγίαν ἐφ' ἄρματος ὀχουμένου τοῦ βασιλέως δύο λέοντας ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὀρμήσαι, καὶ τῶν μὲν ἵππων τῶν ἐν τῷ τεθρίππῳ δύο διασπάσαι, τὴν δ' ὀρμὴν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ποιεῖσθαι τὸν βασιλέα· καθ' ὃν δὴ καιρὸν ἐπιφανέντα τὸν Τιρίβαζον τοὺς μὲν λέοντας ἀποκτείνει, τὸν δὲ βασιλέα ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων ἐξελέσθαι. ἐν τε τοῖς πολέμοις¹ ἀνδρεία διενεγκεῖν φασὶν αὐτὸν καὶ κατὰ τὰς² συμβουλάς οὕτως εὐστοχεῖν, ὥστε τὸν βασιλέα χρώμενον ταῖς ἐκείνου παραγγελίαις μηδέποτε διαμαρτεῖν. τοιαύτη δ' ἀπολογία χρησάμενος ὁ Τιρίβαζος ἀπελύθη τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ὡμολογημένως ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν δικαστῶν.

11. Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς καθ' ἓνα τῶν δικαστῶν προσκαλούμενος ἐπηρώτησε, τίσι δικαίοις προσσχὼν ἕκαστος ἀπέλυσε τὸν κατηγορούμενον. ὁ μὲν οὖν πρῶτος ἔφησε, θεωρῶν τὰ μὲν ἐγκλήματα ἀμφισβητούμενα, τὰς δ' εὐεργεσίας ὁμολογουμένας οὕσας· ὁ δὲ δεύτερος ἔφησε, καὶ τιθεμένων ἀληθινῶν τῶν ἐγκλημάτων, ὅμως τὰς εὐεργεσίας μείζους εἶναι τῆς ἁμαρτίας· ὁ δὲ τρίτος εἶπεν ὅτι τὰς μὲν εὐερ-

¹ So Rhodoman : πολέμοις.

in defence that he had formed the friendship not 385 B.C.
for any advantage of his own but for the profit of the King; and he pointed out that the Greeks of Asia were thereby detached from the Lacedaemonians and delivered captive to the King. At the conclusion of his defence he reminded the judges of the former good services he had rendered the King.

It is related that Tiribazus pointed out many services to the King, and one very great one, as a result of which he was highly regarded and became a very great friend.¹ Once during a hunt, while the King was riding in a chariot, two lions came at him, tore to pieces two of the four horses belonging to the chariot, and then charged upon the King himself; but at that very moment Tiribazus appeared, slew the lions, and rescued the King from the danger. In wars also, men say, he excelled in valour, and in council his judgement was so good that when the King followed his advice he never made a mistake. By means of such a defence Tiribazus was cleared of the charges by the unanimous vote of the judges.

11. The King summoned the judges one by one and asked each of them what principles of justice he had followed in clearing the accused. The first said that he observed the charges to be debatable, while the benefactions were not contested. The second said that, though it were granted that the charges were true, nevertheless the benefactions exceeded the offences. The third stated that he did not take

¹ Herodotus (8. 85) states that certain Persians who had especially distinguished themselves were recorded among "the king's benefactors," being called in Persian *orosangae*.

² τὰς added by Dindorf.

γεσίας οὐ τίθεται πρὸς λόγον διὰ τὸ τὰς περὶ αὐτῶν χάριτας καὶ τιμὰς πολλαπλασίας ἀπειληφέναι παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως τὸν Τιρίβαζον, αὐτῶν δὲ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων κατ' ἰδίαν θεωρουμένων μὴ φαίνεσθαι
 2 τούτοις ἔνοχον εἶναι τὸν κατηγορούμενον. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς τοὺς μὲν δικαστὰς ἐπήνεσεν, ὡς δικαίως κεκριότας, τὸν δὲ Τιρίβαζον ταῖς νομιζομέναις μεγίσταις τιμαῖς ἐκόσμησεν. τοῦ δὲ Ὀρόντου καταγνοὺς ὡς ψευδῇ κατηγορίαν πεπλακότος ἔκ τε τῶν φίλων ἐξέκρινε καὶ ταῖς ἐσχάταις ἀτιμίαις περιέβαλεν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

12. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Λακεδαιμονίων πορθούντων Μαντίνειαν, τὸ μὲν θέρος διετέλεσαν οἱ Μαντινεῖς γενναίως ἀγωνιζόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους· ἐδόκουν γὰρ ἀνδρεία διαφέρειν τῶν Ἀρκάδων, καὶ διὰ τοῦθ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πρότερον εἰώθεισαν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις τούτους παραστάτας ἔχειν καὶ πιστοτάτους τῶν συμμάχων· τοῦ δὲ χειμῶνος ἐνστάντος καὶ τοῦ παρὰ τὴν Μαντίνειαν ποταμοῦ μεγάλην αὔξησιν ἐκ τῶν ὄμβρων λαβόντος, οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὸ ρεῦμα τοῦ ποταμοῦ διαλαβόντες μεγάλοις χώμασιν ἀπέστρεψαν τὸν ποταμὸν εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ πάντα τὸν σύνεγγυς τόπον ἐποίησαν λιμνάζειν. διὸ καὶ τῶν οἰκιῶν πιπτουσῶν καταπλαγέντες οἱ Μαντινεῖς ἠναγκάσθησαν τὴν πόλιν παραδοῦναι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. οἱ δὲ παραλαβόντες ἄλλο μὲν οὐθὲν κακὸν εἰργάσαντο τοὺς Μαντινεῖς, προσέταξαν δὲ εἰς τὰς ἀρχαίας κώμας μετοικισθῆναι. διόπερ ἠναγκάσθησαν τὴν μὲν ἰδίαν πατρίδα κατασκάπτειν, εἰς δὲ τὰς κώμας μετοικῆσαι.

into account the benefactions, because Tiribazus had 916 B.C. received from the King in return for them favours and honours many times as great, but that when the charges were examined apart by themselves, the accused did not appear to be guilty of them. The King praised the judges for having rendered a just decision and bestowed upon Tiribazus the highest honours, such as were customary. Orontes, however, he condemned as one who had fabricated a false accusation, expelled him from his list of friends, and subjected him to the utmost marks of degradation.

Such was the state of affairs in Asia.

12. In Greece the Lacedaemonians continued the siege of Mantinea, and through the summer the Mantineians maintained a gallant resistance against the enemy. For they were considered to surpass the other Arcadians in valour, and it was for this reason that the Lacedaemonians had formerly made it their practice in battle to place them, as their most trustworthy allies, on their flank. But with the coming of winter the river which flows beside Mantinea received a great increase from the rains and the Lacedaemonians diverted the flow of the river with great dikes, turned the river into the city, and made a pool of all the region round about. Consequently, as the houses began to fall, the Mantineians in despair were compelled to surrender the city to the Lacedaemonians. After they received the surrender, they imposed no other hardship on the Mantineians than the command that they should move back to their former villages. Consequently they were compelled to raze their own city and return to their villages.

13. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος ἔγνω κατὰ τὸν Ἀδρίαν πόλεις οἰκίζειν. τοῦτο δὲ ἔπραττε διανοούμενος τὸν Ἴόνιον καλούμενον πόρον ἰδιοποιεῖσθαι, ἵνα τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑπειρον πλοῦν ἀσφαλῇ κατασκευάσῃ καὶ πόλεις ἔχῃ ἰδίας εἰς τὸ δύνασθαι ναυσὶ καθορμισθῆναι. ἔσπευδε γὰρ ἄφνω μεγάλας δυνάμεις ἐπιπλεῦσαι τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἑπειρον τόποις καὶ συλῆσαι τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς τέ-
 2 μενος, γέμον πολλῶν χρημάτων. διὸ καὶ πρὸς Ἴλλυριοὺς ἐποιήσατο συμμαχίαν δι' Ἀλκέτου τοῦ Μολοττοῦ, ὃς ἐτύγχανε φυγὰς ὦν καὶ διατρίβων ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις. τῶν δ' Ἴλλυριῶν ἐχόντων πόλεμον, ἐξαπέστειλεν αὐτοῖς συμμάχους στρατιώτας διαχιλίους καὶ πανοπλίας Ἑλληνικὰς πεντακοσίας. οἱ δ' Ἴλλυριοὶ τὰς μὲν πανοπλίας ἀνέδωκαν τοῖς ἀρίστοις τῶν στρατιωτῶν, τοὺς δὲ στρατιώτας
 3 κατέμιξαν τοῖς ἰδίοις στρατιώταις. πολλὴν δὲ δύναμιν ἀθροίσαντες ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Ἑπειρον καὶ κατῆγον τὸν Ἀλκέταν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Μολοττῶν βασιλείαν. οὐδενὸς δ' αὐτοῖς προσέχοντος, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπόρθησαν τὴν χώραν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Μολοττῶν ἀντιταπτομένων ἐγένετο μάχη καρτερά, καθ' ἣν νικήσαντες οἱ Ἴλλυριοὶ κατέκοψαν τῶν Μολοττῶν πλείους τῶν μυρίων πεντακισχιλίων. τοιαύτῃ δὲ συμφορᾷ τῶν Ἑπειρωτῶν περιπεσόντων, Λακεδαιμόνιοι πυθόμενοι τὰ συμβεβηκότα συμμαχίαν ἐξέπεμψαν τοῖς Μολοττοῖς, δι' ἧς τοῦ πολλοῦ θράσους ἔπαυσαν τοὺς βαρβάρους.

13. While these events were taking place, in Sicily ^{385 B.C.} Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, resolved to plant cities on the Adriatic Sea. His idea in doing this was to get control of the Ionian Sea,¹ in order that he might make the route to Epeirus safe and have there his own cities which could give haven to ships. For it was his intent to descend unexpectedly with great armaments upon the regions about Epeirus and to sack the temple at Delphi, which was filled with great wealth. Consequently he made an alliance with the Illyrians with the help of Alcetas the Molossian, who was at the time an exile and spending his days in Syracuse. Since the Illyrians were at war, he dispatched to them an allied force of two thousand soldiers and five hundred suits of Greek armour. The Illyrians distributed the suits of armour among their choicest warriors and incorporated the soldiers among their own troops. Now that they had gathered a large army, they invaded Epeirus and would have restored Alcetas to the kingship over the Molossians. But when no one paid any attention to them, they first ravaged the country, and after that, when the Molossians drew up against them, there followed a sharp battle in which the Illyrians were victorious and slew more than fifteen thousand Molossians. After such a disaster befell the inhabitants of Epeirus, the Lacedaemonians, as soon as they had learned the facts, sent a force to give aid to the Molossians, by means of which they curbed the barbarians' great audacity.

¹ The Greek reads "the Ionian passage-way, as it is called," since, being the lower part of the Adriatic Sea, it was the direct route between Greece and Italy.

¹ So Stephanus: *συλήσειν*.

² So Dindorf: *κατήγαγον*.

4 "Αμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Πάριοι κατὰ τινα
 χρησμόν ἀποικίαν ἐκπέμψαντες εἰς τὸν Ἀδρίαν
 ἔκτισαν ἐν αὐτῷ νῆσον τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Φάρον,
 συμπράξαντος αὐτοῖς Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου. οὗ-
 τος γὰρ ἀποικίαν ἀπεσταλκῶς εἰς τὸν Ἀδρίαν οὐ
 πολλοῖς πρότερον ἔτεσιν ἐκτικῶς ἦν τὴν πόλιν τὴν
 5 ὀνομαζομένην Λίσσον. ἐκ ταύτης οὖν ὀρμώμενος
 Διονύσιος . . . σχολὴν ἄγων κατεσκεύασε νεώρια
 διακοσίαις τριήρεσι, καὶ τεῖχος περιέβαλε τῇ πόλει
 τηλικούτο τὸ μέγεθος, ὥστε τῇ πόλει γενέσθαι
 τὸν περίβολον μέγιστον τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων.
 κατεσκεύασε δὲ καὶ γυμνάσια μεγάλα παρὰ τὸν
 Ἄναπον ποταμόν, θεῶν τε ναοὺς κατεσκεύασε καὶ
 τᾶλλα τὰ συντείνοντα πρὸς αὐξήσιν πόλεως καὶ
 δόξαν.

14. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
 νησι μὲν ἦρχε Διοτρέφης, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ὑπάτοι
 κατεστάθησαν Λεύκιος Οὐαλέριος καὶ Αὔλος Μάλ-
 λιος, παρὰ δ' Ἡλείοις Ὀλυμπιάς ἤχθη ἐνενηκοστὴ
 ἐνάτη, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα στάδιον Δίκων Συρακόσιος.
 ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Πάριοι μὲν τὴν Φάρον οἰκίσαντες
 τοὺς τε¹ προενοικούντας βαρβάρους ἐν τινι χω-
 ρίῳ καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ὀχυρῶ ὄντι εἶασαν κατοικεῖν
 ἄσινεῖς, αὐτοὶ δὲ παρὰ θάλατταν κτίσαντες πόλιν
 2 ἐτείχισαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν προοικούντων ἐν
 τῇ νήσῳ βαρβάρων δυσχεραινόντων ἐπὶ τῇ παρουσίᾳ
 τῶν Ἑλλήνων, καὶ μεταπεμπομένων τοὺς πέραν
 κατοικούντας Ἰλλυριοὺς, μικροῖς πλοίοις πολλοῖς
 διέβησαν εἰς τὴν Φάρον, ὄντες ὑπὲρ τοὺς μυρίους,
 καὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας πορθοῦντες πολλοὺς ἀνήρουν.
 ὁ δ' ἐν τῇ Λίσσῳ καθεσταμένος ἑπαρχος ὑπὸ Διο-

¹ τε deleted by Vogel; Schäfer and Dindorf read μὲν.

While these events were taking place, the Parians, 385 B.C. in accordance with an oracle, sent out a colony to the Adriatic, founding it on the island of Pharos, as it is called, with the co-operation of the tyrant Dionysius. He had already dispatched a colony to the Adriatic not many years previously and had founded the city known as Lissus. From this as his base Dionysius . . .¹ Since he had the leisure, he built dockyards with a capacity for two hundred triremes and threw about the city a wall of such size that its circuit was the greatest possessed by any Greek city. He also constructed large gymnasia along the Anapus River,² and likewise temples of the gods and whatever else would contribute to the growth and renown of the city.

14. At the conclusion of the year, in Athens 384 B.C. Diotrophes was archon and in Rome the consuls elected were Lucius Valerius and Aulus Mallius, and the Eleians celebrated the Ninety-ninth Olympiad, that in which Dicon of Syracuse won the "stadion." This year the Parians, who had settled Pharos, allowed the previous barbarian inhabitants to remain unharmed in an exceedingly well fortified place, while they themselves founded a city by the sea and built a wall about it. Later, however, the old barbarian inhabitants of the island took offence at the presence of the Greeks and called in the Illyrians of the opposite mainland. These, to the number of more than ten thousand, crossed over to Pharos in many small boats, wrought havoc, and slew many of the Greeks. But the governor of Lissus appointed

¹ There is a lacuna here that must be of some length, since the following statements apply, not to Lissus, but to Syracuse.

² This flowed into the Great Harbour of Syracuse.

νυσίου τριήρεις πλείους ἔχων ἐπέπλευσε τοῖς τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν πλοιαρίοις, καὶ τὰ μὲν βυθίσας, τὰ δὲ χειρωσάμενος, ἀπέκτεινε τῶν βαρβάρων πλείους τῶν πεντακισχιλίων, ἐζώγρησε δὲ περὶ δισχιλίους.

3 Διονύσιος δὲ χρημάτων ἀπορούμενος ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Τυρρηνίαν, ἔχων τριήρεις ἑξήκοντα, πρόφασιν μὲν φέρων τὴν τῶν ληστῶν κατάλυσιν, τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ συλήσων ἱερὸν ἄγιον, γέμον μὲν ἀναθημάτων πολλῶν, καθιδρυμένον δ' ἐν ἐπινείῳ πόλεως Ἀγύλλης Τυρρηνίδος· τὸ δ' ἐπίνειον ὠνομάζετο Πύργοι.

4 καταπλεύσας δὲ νυκτὸς καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐκβιβάσας, ἅμ' ἡμέρᾳ προσπεσὼν ἐκράτησε τῆς ἐπιβολῆς· ὀλίγων γὰρ ὄντων ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ φυλάκων βιασάμενος αὐτοὺς ἐσύλησε τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ συνήθροισεν οὐκ ἔλαττον ταλάντων χιλίων. τῶν δὲ Ἀγυλλαίων ἐκβοηθησάντων, μάχῃ τε ἐκράτησεν αὐτῶν καὶ πολλοὺς αἰχμαλώτους λαβὼν καὶ τὴν χώραν πορθήσας ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὰς Συρακοῦσας. ἀποδόμενος δὲ τὰ λάφυρα συνήγαγεν οὐκ ἔλάττω ταλάντων πεντακοσίων. εὐπορήσας δὲ χρημάτων ἐμισθοῦτο στρατιωτῶν παντοδαπῶν πλῆθος, καὶ δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον συστησάμενος φανερὸς ἦν πολεμήσων Καρχηδονίοις.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράχθη κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτόν.

15. Ἐπ' ἄρχοντος δ' Ἀθήνησι Φανοστράτου Ῥωμαῖοι κατέστησαν ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχους τέτταρας, Λεύκιον Λοκρῆτιον, Σέντιον Σολπίκιον, Λεύκιον Αἰμίλιον, Λεύκιον Φούριον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος παρα-

by Dionysius sailed with a good number of triremes 334 B.C. against the light craft of the Illyrians, sinking some and capturing others, and slew more than five thousand of the barbarians, while taking some two thousand captive.

Dionysius, in need of money, set out to make war against Tyrrhenia with sixty triremes. The excuse he offered was the suppression of the pirates, but in fact he was going to pillage a holy temple, richly provided with dedications, which was located in the seaport of the Tyrrhenian city of Agyllê, the name of the port being Pyrgi.¹ Putting in by night, he disembarked his men, attacked at daybreak, and achieved his design; for he overpowered the small number of guards in the place, plundered the temple, and amassed no less than a thousand talents. When the men of Agyllê came out to bring help, he overpowered them in battle, took many prisoners, laid waste their territory, and then returned to Syracuse. From the booty which he sold he took in no less than five hundred talents. Now that Dionysius was well supplied with money, he hired a multitude of soldiers from every land, and after bringing together a very considerable army, was obviously preparing for a war against the Carthaginians.

These, then, were the events of this year.

15. When Phanostratus was archon in Athens, the 333 B.C. Romans elected instead of consuls four military tribunes, Lucius Lucretius, Sentius Sulpicius, Lucius Aemilius, and Lucius Furius. This year Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, after preparations for

¹ Some fifteen miles up the coast from Ostia. The temple was that of Eileithyia, the goddess of child-birth (Strabo, 5. 2. 8).

σκευασάμενος πολεμεῖν Καρχηδονίοις, ἐζήτει λαβεῖν
 πρόφασιν εὐλογον τοῦ πολέμου. ὁρῶν οὖν τὰς ὑπὸ
 Καρχηδονίους τεταγμένας πόλεις οἰκείως ἐχούσας
 πρὸς ἀπόστασιν, προσεδέχετο τὰς βουλομένας ἀφ-
 ἰστασθαι, καὶ συμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτὰς συντιθέμενος
 2 ἐπιεικῶς προσεφέρετο ταύταις. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι
 τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πρέσβεις ἀποστέλλοντες πρὸς τὸν
 δυνάστην ἀπήτουν τὰς πόλεις, μὴ προσέχοντος δὲ
 αὐτοῦ συνέβη ταύτην ἀρχὴν γενέσθαι τοῦ πολέμου.

Καρχηδόνιοι μὲν οὖν¹ πρὸς τοὺς Ἰταλιώτας² συμ-
 μαχίαν ποιησάμενοι κοινῇ τὸν πόλεμον ἐπανείλαντο
 πρὸς τὸν τύραννον· προορώμενοι δ' ἐμφρόνως τὸ
 μέγεθος τοῦ πολέμου, τῶν τε πολιτῶν τοὺς εὐθέτους
 κατέλεγον στρατιώτας καὶ χρημάτων προχειρισά-
 μενοι πλήθος ξενικὰς δυνάμεις μεγάλας ἐμισθοῦντο.
 καταστήσαντες δὲ στρατηγὸν Μάγωνα τὸν βασιλέα,
 πολλὰς μυριάδας στρατιωτῶν ἐπεραίωσαν εἰς τὴν
 Σικελίαν καὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν, διαπολεμεῖν ἐξ³ ἀμφο-
 3 τέρας βουλόμενοι. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος καὶ αὐτὸς τὰς
 δυνάμεις διελόμενος, τῷ μὲν ἐνὶ μέρει πρὸς τοὺς
 Ἰταλιώτας διηγωνίζετο, τῷ δὲ ἐτέρῳ πρὸς τοὺς
 Φοίνικας. πολλὰι μὲν οὖν κατὰ μέρος ἐγίνοντο
 μάχαι τοῖς στρατοπέδοις καὶ συμπλοκαὶ μικραὶ
 καὶ συνεχεῖς, ἐν αἷς οὐδὲν ἀξιόλογον ἔργον συν-
 ετελέσθη, δύο δὲ παρατάξεις ἐγένοντο μεγάλαι καὶ
 περιβόητοι. καὶ τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ Διονύσιος θαν-
 μαστῶς ἀγωνισάμενος περὶ τὰ καλούμενα Κάβαλα
 προετέρησε, καὶ πλείους μὲν τῶν μυρίων ἀνείλε

¹ οὖν added by Dindorf.

² Ἰταλιώτας Wesseling, Dindorf: παρόντας.

war upon the Carthaginians, looked about to find a reasonable excuse for the conflict. Seeing, then, that the cities subject to the Carthaginians were favourable to a revolt, he received such as wished to do so, formed an alliance with them, and treated them with fairness. The Carthaginians at first dispatched ambassadors to the ruler and asked for the return of their cities, and when he paid no attention to them, this came to be the beginning of the war.

Now the Carthaginians formed an alliance with the Italian Greeks and together with them went to war against the tyrant; and since they wisely recognized in advance that it would be a great war, they enrolled as soldiers the capable youth from their own citizens, and then, raising a great sum of money, hired large forces of mercenary troops. As general they chose their king¹ Magon and moved many tens of thousands of soldiers across to Sicily and Italy, planning to wage war on both fronts. Dionysius for his part also divided his forces, on the one front fighting the Italian Greeks and on the other the Phoenicians. Now there were many battles here and there between groups of soldiers and minor and continuous engagements, in which nothing of consequence was achieved. But there were two important and famous pitched battles. In the first, near Cabala,² as it is called, Dionysius, who put up an admirable fight, was victorious, slaying more than ten thousand of the bar-

¹ Magon was obviously one of the two annually elected suffetes, who corresponded roughly to the Roman consuls. Diodorus must have known that the Carthaginians had no "kings"; but probably avoided for his readers the use of the unfamiliar term.

² The location is unknown.

³ εἰ added by Wesseling.

τῶν βαρβάρων, οὐκ ἐλάττους δὲ τῶν πεντακισ-
 χιλίων ἐξώγρησε· τὸ δ' ἄλλο πλῆθος ἠνάγκασε
 καταφυγεῖν ἐπὶ τινι λόφον ἐρυμνὸν καὶ ἄνδρον
 παντελῶς. ἔπεσε δὲ καὶ Μάγων ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν
 4 ἀγωνισάμενος λαμπρῶς. οἱ δὲ Φοίνικες καταπλα-
 γέντες τὸ μέγεθος τῆς συμφορᾶς εὐθύς διεπρεσβεύ-
 σαντο περὶ διαλύσεων. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἀπεφώνητο
 μίαν αὐτοῖς εἶναι σύλλυσιν, ἔαν ἐκχωρήσωσι τῶν
 κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν πόλεων καὶ τὰ δαπανηθέντα
 χρήματα κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐκτίσωσιν.

16. Βαρείας δὲ καὶ ὑπερηφάνου τῆς ἀποκρίσεως
 δοκούσης ὑπάρχειν, οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τῇ συνήθει
 πανουργίᾳ κατεστρατήγησαν τὸν Διονύσιον. προσ-
 ποιηθέντες οὖν εὐδοκείσθαι¹ ταῖς ὁμολογίαις, ἔφη-
 σαν αὐτοὺς μὲν μὴ ὑπάρχειν κυρίους τῆς τῶν
 πόλεων παραδόσεως, ἵνα δὲ τοῖς ἄρχουσι διαλεχθῶσι
 περὶ τούτων, ἡξίωσαν τὸν Διονύσιον ὀλίγας ἡμέρας
 2 ἀνοχὰς ποιήσασθαι. συγχωρήσαντος δὲ τοῦ δυνά-
 στου καὶ τῶν ἀνοχῶν γενομένων, ὁ μὲν Διονύσιος
 περιχαρὴς ἦν, ὥς αὐτίκα μάλα τὴν Σικελίαν πᾶσαν
 παραληψόμενος, οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι Μάγωνα μὲν
 τὸν βασιλέα μεγαλοπρεπῶς ἔθαιψαν, ἀντὶ δ' ἐκείνου
 στρατηγὸν κατέστησαν τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ, νέον μὲν
 παντελῶς ὄντα, φρονήματος δὲ γέμοντα² καὶ διάφο-
 ρον ἀνδρεία. οὗτος δὲ πάντα τὸν τῶν ἀνοχῶν
 χρόνον διετέλεσε διατάσσειν καὶ γυμνάζειν τὴν
 δύναμιν, διὰ δὲ τῆς τῶν ἔργων ἀθλήσεως καὶ τῆς
 τῶν λόγων παρακλήσεως καὶ γυμνασίας ἐν τοῖς
 3 ὅπλοις εὐπειθῇ καὶ δυνατὴν ἐποίησε τὴν στρατιάν.
 ὥς δ' ὁ τῆς ὁμολογίας διήλθε χρόνος, ἀμφοτέρωι
 τὰς δυνάμεις ἐκτάξαντες συγκατέβησαν προθύμως
 ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην. γενομένης δὲ παρατάξεως ἰσχυρᾶς

barians and capturing not less than five thousand. 388 B.C. He also forced the rest of the army to take refuge on a hill which was fortified but altogether without water. There fell also Magon their king after a splendid combat. The Phoenicians, dismayed at the magnitude of the disaster, at once sent an embassy to discuss terms of peace. But Dionysius declared that his only terms were conditional upon their retiring from the cities of Sicily and paying the cost of the war.

16. This reply was considered by the Carthaginians to be harsh and arrogant and they outgeneralled Dionysius with their accustomed knavery. They pretended that they were satisfied with the terms, but stated that it was not in their power to hand over the cities; and in order that they might discuss the question with their government, they asked Dionysius to agree to a truce of a few days. When the monarch agreed and the truce took effect, Dionysius was overjoyed, supposing that he would forthwith take over the whole of Sicily. The Carthaginians meanwhile gave their king Magon a magnificent funeral and replaced him as general with his son, who, though he was young indeed, was full of ambition and distinguished for his courage. He spent the entire period of the truce drilling and exercising his troops, and what with laborious exercise, hortatory speeches, and training in arms, he rendered the army obedient and competent. At the expiration of the period agreed upon both sides deployed their forces and entered the battle with high spirit. There followed

¹ So the MSS. : εὐδοκεῖν or εὐδοκῆσαι Vogel.

² δὲ γέγοντα Vogel : δ' εὐγενούς ὄντα.

περὶ τὸ καλούμενον Κρόνιον, τὸ δαιμόνιον ἐναλλὰξ τῇ νίκῃ τὴν ἥτταν τῶν Καρχηδονίων διωρθώσατο· οἱ μὲν γὰρ προνευκτικοί διὰ τὴν προγεγενημένην εὐημερίαν μεγαλαυχοῦντες παραδόξως ἐσφάλησαν, οἱ δὲ διὰ τὴν ἥτταν πεπτωκότες ταῖς ἐλπίσιν ἀπροσδόκητον καὶ μεγάλην εὐημερίαν ἀπηνέγκαντο.

17. Λεπτίνης μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ θατέρου κέρως τεταγμένος καὶ διαφέρων ἀνδρεία, μαχόμενος ἥρωικῶς καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνελὼν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπιφανῶς κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον· τούτου δὲ πεσόντος οἱ Φοίνικες θαρρήσαντες καὶ βιασάμενοι τοὺς ἀντιτεταγμένους ἐτρέψαντο. Διονύσιος δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔχων ἐπιλέκτους τοὺς συντεταγμένους προετέρει τῶν ἀντιτεταγμένων· ὥς δ' ὁ τοῦ Λεπτίνου θάνατος ἐγνώσθη καὶ τὸ ἕτερον κέρας συνετέτριπτο,¹ κατεπλάγησαν οἱ τοῦ Διονυσίου καὶ πρὸς φυγὴν ὥρμησαν. τροπῆς δὲ παντελοῦς γενομένης, οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι φιλοτιμότερον καταδιώξαντες παρήγγελλον ἀλλήλοις μηδένα ζωγρεῖν· διὸ καὶ πάντων τῶν περικαταλαμβανομένων ἀναιρουμένων πᾶς ὁ πλησίον τόπος νεκρῶν ἐπληρώθη. τοσοῦτος δ' ἐγένετο φόνος, μνησικακούντων τῶν Φοινίκων, ὥστε τοὺς ἀναιρεθέντας εὑρεθῆναι² τῶν Σικελιωτῶν πλείους τῶν μυρίων καὶ τετρακισχιλίων. οἱ δὲ περιλειφθέντες καταφυγόντες εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης διεσώθησαν. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι μεγάλη παρατάξει νικήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν εἰς Πάνορμον.

5 Ἀνθρωπίνως δὲ τὴν εὐημερίαν ἐνεγκόντες ἀπέστειλαν πρεσβευτάς, δόντες ἐξουσίαν τῷ Διονυσίῳ

¹ So Reiske, συνετέτριπτο P, συνετέτραπτο cet.

² ἀναιρεθέντας εὑρεθῆναι Wesseling: εὑρεθέντας ἀναιρεθῆναι.

a sharp pitched battle at Cronium, as it is called, and the deity redressed by victory turn for turn the defeat of the Carthaginians. The former victors, who were loudly boasting because of their military success, were unexpectedly tripped up, and they who, because of their defeat, were crestfallen at the outlook, won an unexpected and important victory. 383 B.C.

17. Leptines, who was stationed on one wing and excelled in courage, ended his life in a blaze of glory, fighting heroically and after slaying many Carthaginians. At his fall the Phoenicians were emboldened and pressed so hard upon their opponents that they put them to flight. Dionysius, whose troops were a select band, at first had the advantage over his opponents; but when the death of Leptines became known and the other wing was crushed, his men were dismayed and took to flight. When the rout became general, the Carthaginians pursued the more eagerly and called out to one another to take no one captive; and so all who were caught were put to death and the whole region close at hand was heaped with dead. So great was the slaughter, as the Phoenicians recalled past injuries, that the slain among the Sicilian Greeks were found to number more than fourteen thousand. The survivors, who found safety in the camp, were preserved by the coming of night. After their great victory in a pitched battle the Carthaginians retired to Panormus.¹

The Carthaginians, bearing their victory as men should, dispatched ambassadors to Dionysius and

¹ Modern Palermo.

καταλύσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον. ἀσμένως δὲ τοῦ τυράννου προσδεξαμένου τοὺς λόγους ἐγένοντο διαλύσεις, ὥστ' ἔχειν ἀμφοτέρους ὧν πρότερον ὑπῆρχον κύριοι· ἐξαίρετον δ' ἔλαβον οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τὴν τῶν Σελινουντίων πόλιν τε καὶ χώραν καὶ τῆς Ἀκραγαντίνης μέχρι τοῦ Ἀλύκου καλουμένου ποταμοῦ. ἔτισε δὲ Διονύσιος τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις τάλαντα χίλια.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

18. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀσίαν Γλῶς ὁ ναυαρχήσας τῶν Περσῶν ἐν τῷ Κυπριακῷ πολέμῳ, ἀποστάτης ὢν τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τὸν Αἰγυπτίων βασιλέα παρακεκληκῶς εἰς τὸν πρὸς Πέρσας πόλεμον, δολοφονηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινων οὐ συνετέλεσε τὴν προαίρεσιν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν τούτου τελευτὴν Ταχῶς διαδεξάμενος τὰς τούτου πράξεις συνεστήσατο περὶ αὐτὸν δύναμιν, καὶ πόλιν ἔκτισε πλησίον τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπὶ τινος κρημνοῦ τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Λεύκην, ἔχουσαν ἱερὸν ἅγιον Ἀπόλλωνος.

2 μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ χρόνον αὐτοῦ τελευτήσαντος ἡμφισβήτησαν τῆς πόλεως ταύτης Κλαζομένιοι καὶ Κυμαῖοι. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησαν αἱ πόλεις πολέμῳ διακρίνεσθαι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰπόντος τινὸς ἐρωτῆσαι τὸν θεόν, ποτέραν τῶν πόλεων κρίνει κυρίαν εἶναι δεῖν τῆς Λεύκης, ἔκρινεν ἡ Πυθία ταύτην ὑπάρχειν, ἥτις ἂν πρώτη θύσῃ ἐν τῇ Λεύκῃ· ὀρμηθῆναι δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας πόλεως ἅμ' ἡλίῳ ἀνιόντι κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν, ἣν ἀμφότεροι συμ-

3 φώνως ὑποστήσονται. ταχθείσης δὲ τῆς ἡμέρας, οἱ μὲν Κυμαῖοι ὑπελάμβανον ἑαυτοὺς πλεονεκτεῖν¹ διὰ τὸ τὴν αὐτῶν πόλιν ἐγγυτέρω κεῖσθαι, οἱ δὲ

¹ πλεονεκτεῖν Vogel, πολεμεῖν PA, προλέγειν cet.

gave him the opportunity to end the war. The tyrant ^{383 B.C.} gladly accepted the proposals, and peace was declared on the terms that both parties should hold what they previously possessed, the only exception being that the Carthaginians received both the city of the Selinuntians and its territory and that of Agragas as far as the river called Halycus. And Dionysius paid the Carthaginians one thousand talents.

This was the state of affairs in Sicily.

18. In Asia Glös, the Persian admiral in the Cyprian War, who had deserted from the King and had called upon both the Lacedaemonians and the king of the Egyptians to make war upon the Persians,¹ was assassinated by certain persons and so did not achieve his purpose. After his death Tachös took over his operations. He gathered a force about him and founded on a crag near the sea a city which bears the name of Leucê and contains a sacred shrine of Apollo. A short time after his death a dispute over this city arose between the inhabitants of Clazomenae and those of Cymae. Now at first the cities undertook to settle the matter by recourse to war, but later someone suggested that the god be asked which one of the two cities should be master of Leucê. The Pythia decided that it should be the one which should first offer sacrifice in Leucê, and that each side should start from his own city at the rising of the sun on a day upon which both should agree. When the day was set, the Cymaeans assumed that they would have the advantage because their city lay the nearer, but the Clazomenians, though

¹ Cp. chap. 9. 3-4.

Κλαζομένοι, διάστημα πλέον ἀπέχοντες, τεχνάζονται τι τοιοῦτο πρὸς τὴν νίκην· κληρώσαντες ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ἀποίκους ἔκτισαν πλησίον τῆς Λεύκης πόλιν, ἐξ ἧς ὀρμηθέντες ἅμ' ἡλίῳ ἀνατέλλοντι ἔφθασαν τοὺς Κυμαίους τὴν θυσίαν ἐπιτελέσαντες.
 4 τούτῳ δὲ τῷ φιλοτεχνήματι γενόμενοι κύριοι τῆς Λεύκης, ἐπώνυμον ἑορτὴν ἄγειν κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐνεστήσαντο,¹ τὴν πανηγυρίν ὀνομάσαντες προφθάσειαν. τούτων δὲ πραχθέντων αἱ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐπαναστάσεις αὐτομάτως κατελύθησαν.

19. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ μετὰ τὸν τοῦ Γλῶ καὶ τοῦ Ταχῶ θάνατον τὰς μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν πράξεις ἀπέγνωσαν, τὰ δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα συσκευαζόμενοι,² καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἃς μὲν πειθοῖ προσαγόμενοι, ἃς δὲ διὰ τῆς τῶν φυγάδων καθόδου βία χειρούμενοι, φανερώς ἤδη τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἰς ἑαυτοὺς μεθίστασαν παρὰ τὰς κοινὰς συνθήκας τὰς ἐπ' Ἀνταλκίδου γενομένας συνεπιλαβομένου
 2 τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως. κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Ἀμύντου τοῦ βασιλέως ἡττηθέντος ὑπὸ Ἰλλυριῶν καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπογνόντος, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Ὀλυνθίων δωρησαμένου πολλὴν τῆς ὁμόρου χώρας διὰ τὴν ἀπόγνωσιν τῆς ἑαυτοῦ δυναστείας, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ὀλυνθίων τὰς προσόδους ἐλάμβανε τὰς ἐκ τῆς δοθείσης χώρας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀνελπίστως τοῦ βασιλέως ἀναλαβόντος ἑαυτὸν καὶ τὴν ὅλην ἀρχὴν ἀνακτησαμένου οἱ μὲν Ὀλυνθιοὶ τὴν χώραν ἀπαιτηθέντες
 3 οὐχ οἷοι ἦσαν ἀποδιδόναι. διόπερ Ἀμύντας ἰδίαν τε δύναμιν συνεστήσατο καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ποιησάμενος συμμάχους ἔπεισεν ἐξαποστεῖλαι στρα-

¹ So Reiske : ἐπεστήσαντο.

they were a greater distance away, devised the following scheme to get the victory. Choosing by lot colonists from their own citizens, they founded near Leucê a city from which they made their start at the rising of the sun and thus forestalled the Cymaeans in performing the sacrifice. Having become masters of Leucê by this scheme, they decided to hold an annual festival to bear its name which they called the Prophthascia.¹ After these events the rebellions in Asia came of themselves to an end.

19. After the death of Glōs and Tachōs the Lacedaemonians renounced their undertakings in Asia, but they went on organizing affairs in Greece for their own interest, winning over some of the cities by persuasion and getting others into their hands by force through the return of the exiles. From this point they began openly to bring into their own hands the supremacy of Greece, contrary to the common agreements adopted in the time of Antalcidas after intervention by the King of the Persians. In Macedonia Amyntas the king had been defeated by the Illyrians and had relinquished his authority; he had furthermore made a grant to the people of the Olynthians of a large part of the borderland because of his abandonment of political power. At first the people of the Olynthians enjoyed the revenues from the land given them, and when later the king unexpectedly recovered strength and got back his entire kingdom, the Olynthians were not inclined to return the land when he asked for it. Consequently Amyntas gathered an army from his own people, and forming an alliance with the Lacedaemonians persuaded them

¹ The Anticipation.

² So Unger : σκευασόμενοι.

τηγὸν καὶ δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ὀλυνθίους. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κρίναντες ἀντέχεσθαι τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης τόπων, κατέλεξαν στρατιώτας ἕκ τε τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων τοὺς ἅπαντας ὑπὲρ μυρίου· παραδόντες δὲ τὴν δύναμιν Φοιβίδα τῷ Σπαρτιάτῃ προσέταξαν συμμαχεῖν τῷ Ἀμύντῃ καὶ μετ' ἐκείνου πολεμῆσαι τοὺς Ὀλυνθίους. ἑτέραν δὲ δύναμιν ἐπὶ Φλιουντίους ἐκπέμψαντες καὶ μάχῃ νικήσαντες ἠνάγκασαν ὑποταγῆναι τοὺς Φλιουντίους τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις.

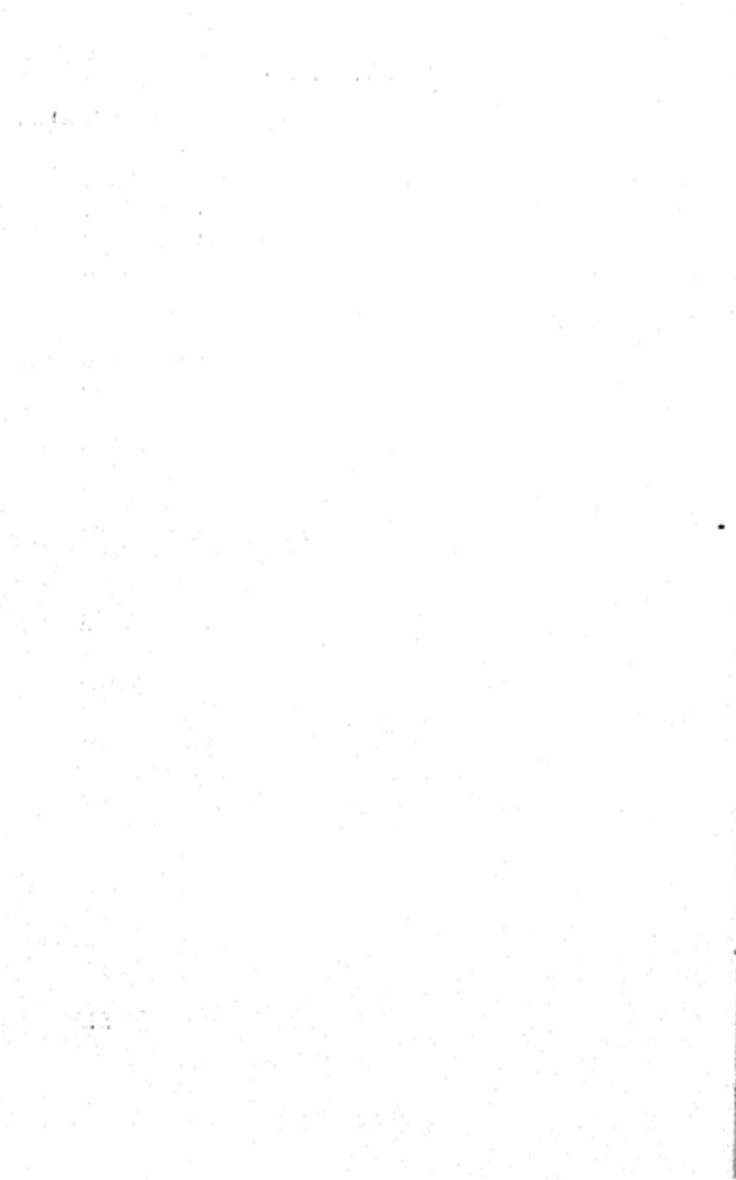
- 4 Κατὰ δὲ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων διεφέροντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους ταῖς αἰρέσεσιν· Ἀγησίπολις μὲν γάρ, εἰρηνικὸς ὢν καὶ δίκαιος, ἔτι δὲ καὶ συνέσει διαφέρων, ἔφη δεῖν ἐμμένειν τοῖς ὅρκοις καὶ παρὰ τὰς κοινὰς συνθήκας μὴ καταδουλοῦσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας· ἀδοξεῖν γὰρ ἀπεφῆνατο τὴν Σπάρτην τοῖς μὲν Πέρσῃς ἐκδότους πεποιημένην τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἕλληνας, αὐτὴν δὲ συσκευαζομένην τὰς κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεις, ἐν ταῖς κοιναῖς συνθήκαις¹ ὁμόσασαν² τηρῆσαι αὐτονόμους. ὁ δ' Ἀγησίλαος, ὢν φύσει δραστικός, φιλοπόλεμος ἦν καὶ τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων δυναστείας ἀντείχετο.

¹ μὴ καταδουλοῦσθαι after συνθήκαις deleted by Wesseling.

² So Scaliger, Reiske: ὡμοσαν.

to send out a general and a strong force against the 583 B.C.
Olynthians. The Lacedaemonians, having decided to extend their control to the regions about Thrace, enrolled soldiers both from their citizens and from their allies, more than ten thousand in all; the army they turned over to Phoebidas the Spartan with orders to join forces with Amyntas and to make war together with him upon the Olynthians. They also sent out another army against the people of Phlius, defeated them in battle, and compelled them to accept the rule of the Lacedaemonians.

At this time the kings of the Lacedaemonians were at variance with each other on matters of policy. Agesipolis, who was a peaceful and just man and, furthermore, excelled in wisdom, declared that they should abide by their oaths and not enslave the Greeks contrary to the common agreements. He pointed out that Sparta was in ill repute for having surrendered the Greeks of Asia to the Persians and for organizing the cities of Greece in her own interest, although she had sworn in the common agreement that she would preserve their autonomy. But Agesilatis, who was by nature a man of action, was fond of war and yearned for dominance over the Greeks.



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This map illustrates the geographical layout of ancient Greece and its neighboring areas. Key regions depicted include Samnium, Apulia, Thessalia, and the Peloponnesus. Major cities such as Roma, Athenae, and Sparta are marked. The map also shows the Aegean Sea, Tyrrhenum, and the Ionian Sea. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in miles.

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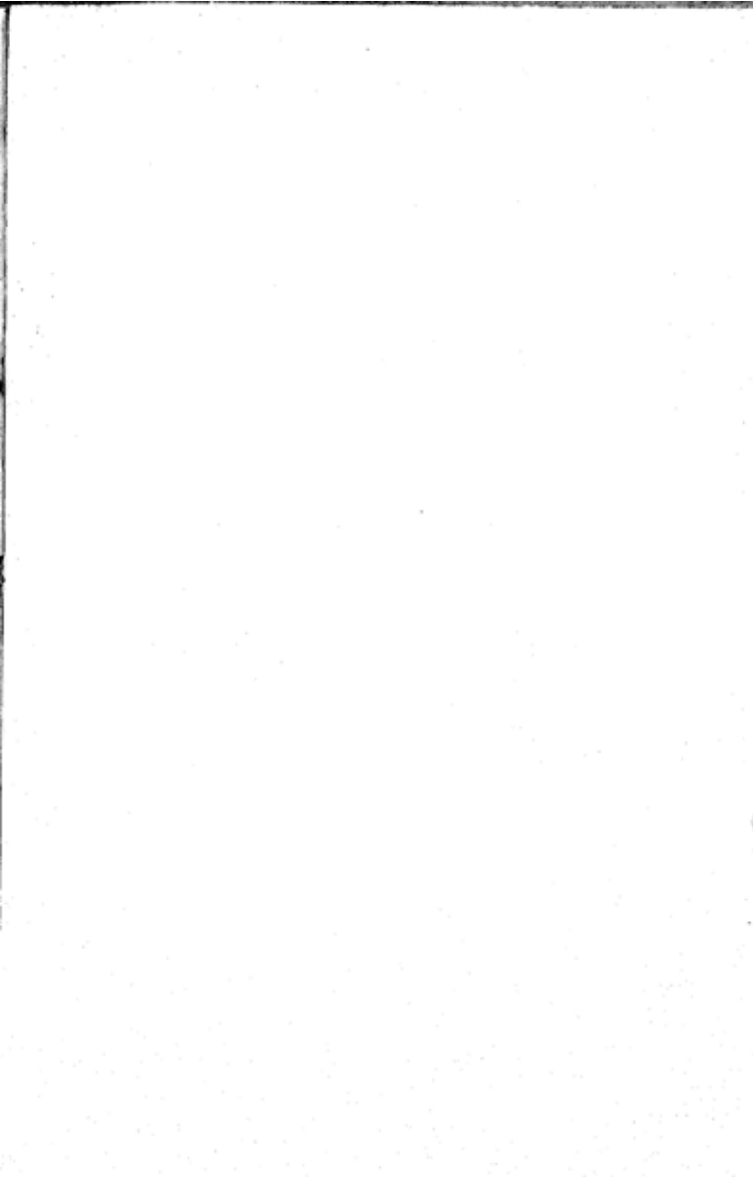
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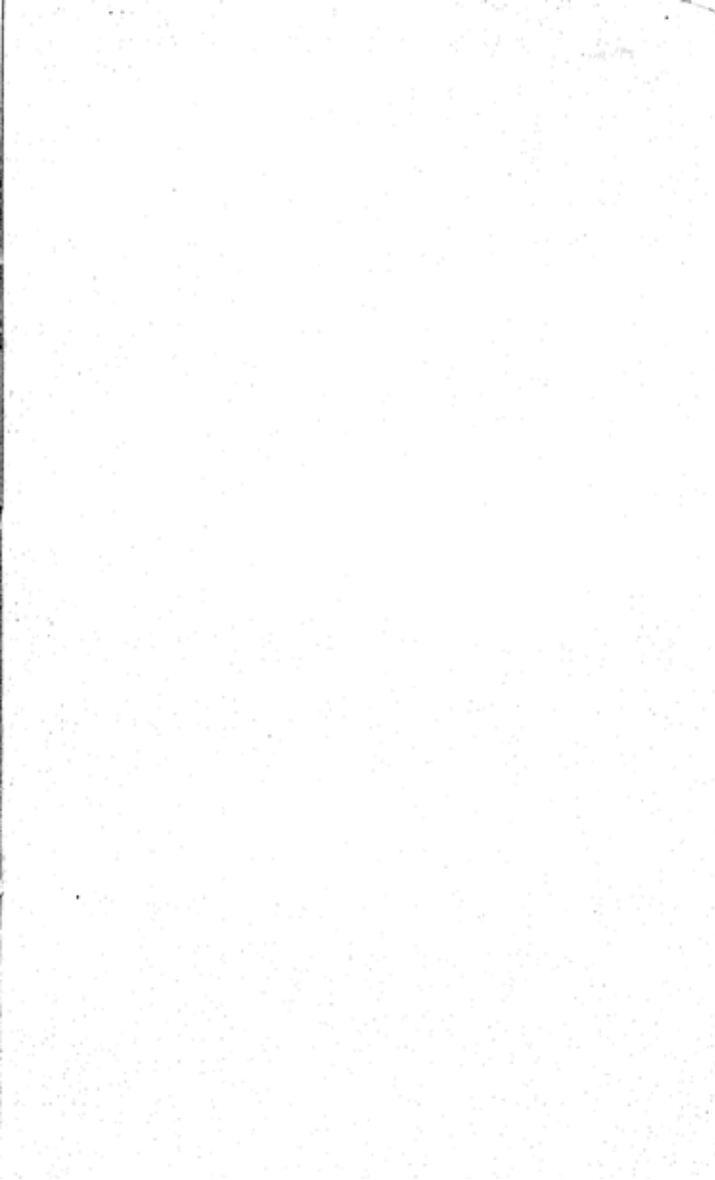
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